

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1451907-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Boston
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bufile 100-341825)

DATE: August 10, 1950

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 24, 1950, requesting that handwriting specimens of the instant Subject be forwarded. There are enclosed herewith handwriting and typewriting specimens of SHAPLEY obtained through [redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURES

SEYMOUR HARRIS
 DR. MICHELSON

BSG/jas
 100-16321

*Now added to
 H. F. File 8-30-50*

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2
 114
 EX-55

RECORDED - 118

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12

76
 58 SEP 1 1950

1-55
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2 Enclosures to the Bureau
Re: Boston file 100-16321
Title: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C



ENCLOSURE

27.3

June 10, 1946

B.J.B.

Your friend, Seymore ^{or} Harris, on June 24th, Monday night, at the Littauer Center (8 p.m.) is going to speak at a meeting of the Independent Citizens' Committee and others on the general subject of the bills before Congress. He is going to analyse those that have a bearing on the economics of the situation. Perhaps a representative of the Mariners' Union will be there to speak on the labor situation in that particular realm. Harris did a very good job for the Legislative Committee. I wonder if it would be well to ask the A.A.Sc. W. (those who are in town) if they might not like to take part as individuals (not as an association) in this meeting. Michelson has been laid up with some illness in his family and a death in his family, but possibly he would be the one to encourage attendance at this meeting since he is both ICC SP and AASc..

H.S.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: August 8, 1950

SUBJECT: RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY ()
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

() has been interviewed during the past few months concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew. The person named above as the subject of this case, was one of those individuals whom () described as a concealed Communist. () describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party.

() advised SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on June 26, 1950 of all he knew concerning the subject that he felt was pertinent, and he dictated this information to a stenographer of this office, who was present during the interview.

He used, in order to bring out all he knew about the subject, the following set of questions. He considered all questions in connection with this subject. Where he did not comment on some particular question as to the activity of the subject, then it is because he had no knowledge. If he recalled anything about the subject as a result of these questions he dictated what he knew. The questions are as follows:

1. Identify individual
 - a. If observed a description and other identifying data;
 - b. If not seen, enough descriptive data about individual to positively identify him or her;
 - c. Any aliases
2. Narrate how he knows individual as a Communist
 - a. If seen at a closed meeting, get date, place and persons present at meeting;
 - b. If told officially that individual was a Communist, who said it, what were the circumstances, and who was present;
 - c. Relate all occasions when he met or heard of individual as Communist.
3. Documents
 - a. Did individual ever write anything that might be considered Communist literature.
 1. For "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "Political Affairs", any front publications or other publications.

EX-13 cc: Boston
 NY 62-8988

WJM:APK/DM
 100-83025

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EX-13

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Letter to Director

4 Fronts

Was individual active in front organizations.

- a. Which organizations
- b. How active was individual

5. Espionage

Was individual ever involved in secret work;

What work;

Who knew it;

Did individual ever do any special work for party.

6. Is individual still active or sympathetic toward Party.
7. Can you recall any trips abroad particularly to Russia and the approximate date of the trips? Can you recall the nature of the trips.
8. Did you ever hear that he had attended any of the training schools in Russia?
9. Did this subject appear to have entree to the Russian Consulate or did he receive special consideration and attention from known Russian Agents or Communist Officials in U.S.?
10. Is the subject working for the U.S. Government or is he affiliated in any way in Confidential Government work at this time?
11. Did this individual have military training, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, U.S. Army, other service?
12. Was this individual employed in vital industry?
13. Do you know any other members of his family who are Communists?
14. Do you know of any other activity on the part of the individual which would indicate that the individual is a concealed Communist?

Additional questions were asked as a result of his answers to the above questions in order to fully develop his information.

Letter to Director

Attached is a blind memorandum dictated by [] and containing all the pertinent information concerning the subject which [] could presently recollect.

The original of each memo has been reviewed by [] and he has made any necessary corrections and he has signed the original. The signed original of each memo is being retained in the confidential informant file of []

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are, according to [] concealed Communists and since they are, in most instances, persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information appearing in the attached blind memo is reported, then [] should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol.

For the information of the Bureau the subject is one of the 400 concealed Communists whom [] stated he knew. The names of these concealed Communists were sent to the Bureau in the case captioned "Communist Party, USA, Internal Security - C".

b7D

HARLOW SHAPLEY

Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, with a high standing among American scientists.

I was introduced to DR. SHAPLEY once by ANN BULLAK, State Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, in connection with a meeting [] in Boston. In the introduction, MISS BULLAK did not say that DR. SHAPLEY was a Communist but the introduction was very warm and cordial.

From about 1942 on, [] [] official reports [] from EUGENE DENNIS and JACK SPACHEL represented DR. SHAPLEY as a Communist upon whom the Party could rely. He has been a member of a number of Communist fronts right up to the present time.

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While I do not know that DR. SHAPLEY was ever engaged in any secret work for the Party, I do know that his standing among the scientists has been used extensively to get younger scientists to cooperate with the Party and then to do secret work. His name is used extensively in this connection—I know this from my own experiences and also from [] [] and specifically by statements to me by [] of the "Daily Worker," who for a time cooperated in the infiltration of the scientists.

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R 83 JAN 29 1960

DATE OF REMOVAL 8-19-50

DATE OF MAIL 8-7-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY ch-51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-275

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

182/17

DATE OF REMOVAL 8-19-50

DATE OF MAIL 8-1-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY ck. 51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-276

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

162

DATE OF REMOVAL 9-13-50

DATE OF MAIL 8-30-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHREY TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY ch-51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-277

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

DATE OF REMOVAL 9-19-50

DATE OF MAIL 8-31-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY AL-51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-278

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

16

DATE OF REMOVAL 9-19-50

DATE OF MAIL 9-1-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY ch-51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-279

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

DATE OF REMOVAL 9-19-50

DATE OF MAIL 9-1-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY rh-51

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-280

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, BOSTON
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY C

DATE: October 10, 1950

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

b7E

[] has advised of conversations which occurred on September 18, 20, 1950, in which the instant Subject was involved. On the first date, SHAPLEY was being interviewed in an "off the record" fashion by one BOB COLLINS, of the Christian Science Monitor. The second conversation was between an unidentified person and SHAPLEY. It is noted that the unidentified person from the gist of his remarks is associated in some manner with the administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and further that he agreed with SHAPLEY on the unconstitutionality of the "McCarren Bill."

From a review of the described conversations, the following information was obtained:

On an unspecified evening prior to September 18, 1950, SHAPLEY and other members of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were dinner guests of KARL COMPTON. COMPTON is the former President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who resigned his position to become Director of the Government's Office of Scientific Research from which position he more recently publically resigned.

At this dinner some consideration was apparently given to what was felt by some of those present to be a lack of training in cultural subjects and social responsibilities afforded students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The current President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, JAMES KILLIAN, suggested that an effective manner of remedying the above situation with reference to MIT students and further of providing the Government with desired assistance, could be established under the following program: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology would establish a special department for training men in the evaluation of natural resources throughout the world and in the most expeditious and economical methods of exploiting those resources for the benefit of all mankind. This program of training could become an integral part of the "Truman Point Four Program." Under the latter program, it would be possible to have the United States State Department finance qualified teachers and students coming to the United States to participate in the training program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the expense of the United States Government. It might further result in the granting of additional funds to the School for the entire maintenance of the study program.

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Doctor KILLIAN allegedly was of the further opinion that such a training program would make the Massachusetts Institute of Technology internationally famous in the sciences relating to social welfare; that the program would permit the Government to benefit from the facilities of the Institute; that the program would make an MIT student definitely conscious of his social responsibilities.

Doctor COMPTON allegedly suggested that the program was excellent and that it might well result in producing "executive leadership" for the Point Four Program. Doctor COMPTON expressed the opinion, however, that due to the current international situation it was doubtful that the Truman Point Four Program would be pursued. He suggested that it would be nice to initiate such a program of studies when peace was a condition general throughout the world. As a compromise but immediate step, COMPTON allegedly proposed that a committee of the corporation members draw up an abstract of KILLIAN's proposal and submit it to prominent members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for their consideration and constructive criticism.

HARLOW SHAPLEY related that he immediately saw the full possibilities of the suggested program, and there is every indication that he has now adopted the project as though he were its creator. SHAPLEY disagreed with COMPTON with reference to the element of time and proposed that the corporation members immediately initiate a program of evaluating undeveloped natural resources throughout the world. SHAPLEY pointed out to his unidentified listener that it would be, of course, necessary to bring in scientists and authorities on natural resources from Russia and the satellite nations. SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that the program could not be operated unless done on a "one world basis." SHAPLEY also suggested that in order to insure MIT leadership in this field it would be necessary for contact to be had immediately with the proper persons in the United States Department of State and Senators FLANDERS of Vermont and McMAHON of Connecticut and Congressman CHRISTIAN of HERTER of Massachusetts.

SHAPLEY evidenced complete enthusiasm for the project but did not advise COLLINS of the Monitor that he had gotten no further than an agreement on the evening in question that the MIT Corporate Committee should be composed of SHAPLEY, COMPTON, and KILLIAN.

It is to be further noted that in his conversation with COLLINS of the Monitor SHAPLEY learned that COLLINS had gained knowledge of the existence of the above plan from KARL COMPTON. SHAPLEY informed COLLINS that the matter was "top secret" and that COMPTON had "chatted too freely."

The unidentified party involved in the September 18 conversation had apparently been present at the dinner in question.

The foregoing is provided the Bureau for informative purposes and any additional information indicating that SHAPLEY is involved in a survey of undeveloped natural resources of any country will be promptly brought to the attention of the Bureau.

Office Memo

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 15, 1950

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - CTHE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The following information has been brought to the attention of the Boston Division by Confidential Informant [redacted] who is [redacted]. The Chicago and Cleveland Divisions are confidentially advised that [redacted] is [redacted].

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As the Bureau has been previously advised, the I. A. U. made arrangements in Mexico last year to hold their annual meeting in Leningrad between August 1 and August 8, 1951. [redacted] a hectograph memorandum from J. J. NASSAU, Chairman of the US Committee of the I.A.U. and affiliated with case instituted at East Cleveland, Ohio. The latter letter is dated October 18, 1950 and reports a meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.A.U. which occurred in Stockholm between September 25 and 28, last. NASSAU reports in his letter the decisions reached at the Stockholm meeting concerning the Leningrad meeting described above. His source of authority to things Russian is one Dr. V. A. AMBARTSUMIAN (member of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.). The arrangements proposed by AMBARTSUMIAN, accepted by the Executive Committee of the I.A.U. and outlined by NASSAU in his letter, follows:

1. All expenses of I.A.U. delegates, while in the Soviet Union, will be borne by the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. To travel to Leningrad and Moscow and return, however, will be borne by the individual members. Payment of such expenses does not cover wives, relatives, or minor staff members but only the member delegates of the I.A.U.

2. A list of all delegates coming to the general meeting of the I.A.U. must be filed through the General Secretary of the Academy of Science, U.S.S.R. before December 1, 1950. Minor additions or deletions can be made at a later date, if necessary. Visas will be obtained in the manner usual in the member's native country.

3. August 1 and August 8, 1950 (the first and last day of the general assembly of the I.A.U.) will be devoted to "full business sessions." Sunday, August 5, will be reserved for an excursion to Moscow and

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W. G. Sullivan
M. J. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

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participants will travel from Leningrad, the convention site, to Moscow on the evening of August 4 and will be returned on the evening of August 5.

4. The three symposia will be held at Leningrad:

- a. Origin and Evolution of the Stars
- b. The Structure of the Galaxy
- c. Astrometric Problems of Faint Stars.

The Executive Committee further agreed that following the Leningrad meeting a further meeting should be held at Stockholm, Sweden in August, 1951 to which two additional topics will be covered in symposium fashion:

- a. Problems of Astronomical Instrumentation
- b. Astronomical Problems of Radio-Astronomy.

NASSAU advises further that the State Department by letter from the Chief of the Division of International Conferences, dated July 25, 1950, advised that the State Department sees no reasons why Americans should not attend the Leningrad conference of the I.A.U. NASSAU carefully notes that the aforementioned letter was written subsequent to the Korean situation. NASSAU states that delegate members planning to attend the conference must advise him on or before November 20, 1950; that passports should be applied for in the usual fashion and that passports must be in his hands by March 1, 1951 in order that he may obtain the necessary visas from the Embassy of the U.S.S.R.

NASSAU suggests that those member delegates who have been engaged in restricted work should consult with the Agency contracting for such work with reference to the advisability of that particular member going to Russia. NASSAU notes that, if the individual member does not obtain a clearance from the Agency for which he is doing classified work, the State Department will do so. It is further suggested that the most convenient way to reach Leningrad is via Scandinavian countries.

stated that HARLOW SHAPLEY is one of the founders of the I.A. U. and has rarely missed attending an international meeting.

SHAPLEY had planned to attend the above-described meeting until he received the October 20, 1950 issue of Science, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This issue, on Page 475, contains a letter to the editor from NATHANIEL KLEITMAN of the Department of Physiology, University of Chicago.

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KLEITEMAN attacks Soviet scientists because of a telegram addressed to IZVESTIA, dated August 23, 1950, and signed by the more prominent and internationally known members of the Academy of Science. Said telegram is a vituperable attack upon the United States and particularly its foreign policies in the Far East. The names of the Russian scientists signing the telegram are set forth in KLEITEMAN's letter which suggests that the Soviet scientists act either under compulsion (in which case, there is no freedom of science in the Soviet Union) or in ignorance (in which case, there is no freedom of press in the Soviet Union). SHAPLEY has been considerably embarrassed to note that among the Soviet signers of the above telegram are several scientists whom he has had as guests in the United States in the last several years. SHAPLEY stated that in view of the described article in Science he personally could not go to Moscow or he would be put in a position of either defending the United States against the attacks of such people or of attempting to justify and explain the basis for the attacks of those Russian individuals. Either position would be personally embarrassing to SHAPLEY, in view of his current situation at Harvard.

A photostatic copy of the letter in Science is being made at Boston for the completion of the Bureau's file and will be submitted with a cover letter identifying some of the signers. The foregoing information is provided the Bureau, Cleveland, and Chicago for informative purposes.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: November 21, 1950

By separate letter the Boston Division has advised the Bureau of the plans to hold the next international conference of the International Astronomical Union at Leningrad in August of 1951.

With reference to the foregoing, [] loaned the Boston Division for photostatic purposes an issue of "Science," organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, dated October 20, 1950, being volume 112. The Bureau, New York and Chicago Offices are being furnished, together with a copy of this letter, a photostatic copy of pages 475 and 476 of the cited publication. The attention of the recipients is directed to the article beginning at page 475 and entitled "The Big Lie." This is in the form of a letter to the editor written by ~~NATHANIEL KLEITMAN~~ of the University of Chicago. The author attacks Soviet scientists for their abismal ignorance and their lack of freedom of expression with reference to the current international situation in the Far East.

In connection with the foregoing article and the international convention of the IAU, SHAPLEY addressed the following note to his associates under date of October 28, 1950:

"Note for IAU travelers. It might be well that all of you who have any thoughts about attending the next meeting of the IAU read the article and quotation on science for October 20, 1950, submitted by Doctor KLEITMAN. It may be that we shall want to discuss together the possibility that the signed statement by the famous scientists of Russia makes inappropriate our taking part in the IAU meeting in Leningrad next August. The signers of the attack on the United States include BARDIN, ORBELI, JOFFE, OPARIN and two or three others that I know personally and whose work is of the highest standing. No astronomer, I believe, signed the document, and that is probably because none of them is relatively distinguished in Soviet Science.

"One must remember that these individuals probably had no choice whatever with respect to signing the proclamation. Even if they protested or declined, their names could be affixed to the document, whether or not the resisters were liquidated.

BSG:MAJ
100-16321 (Enc.)

cc: Chicago (Enc.)
New York (Enc.)

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EX-64

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NO. 25 1950
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FIVE

50 DEC 15 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

- 2 -

November 21, 1950

"Our job is to decide whether any particular danger to persons or to astronomy might result from accepting the hospitality of the Soviet Academy of Sciences while the anti-capitalist hysteria (or deliberate policy) affects the anti-american statements of the academicians. I am sure I do not know. /s/ H.S."

The foregoing is furnished the Bureau, Chicago and New York for informative purposes.

Re: HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-C

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU: photostatic copy of pages 475 & 476
of issue of "Science," organ of the
American Assoc. for Advancement of
Science, dated 10/20/50, being
volume 112.

Comments and Communications

Taste Reactions to Antithyroid Substances

The very interesting recent communication by W. C. Boyd (*Science*, 112, 153 [1950]) concerning possible connections between differences in tasting ability, antithyroids, food, and thyroid function has been anticipated, and to some extent exceeded, by publications from the Galton Laboratory in London. It may be useful for readers interested in the subject to get the references of three communications (Harris, H., and Kalmus, H., *Nature*, 163, 878 [1949]; Harris, H., Kalmus, H., *Ann. Eugenics*, 15, (1), 32 [1949]; Harris, H., Kalmus, H., and Trotter, W. R., *Lancet*, 1038 [Dec. 3, 1948] that apparently have been inaccessible to Dr. Boyd in Cairo, Egypt.

On the whole we find ourselves in agreement with Dr. Boyd's conclusions.

H. KALMUS

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

It is now well known that some persons find phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) extremely bitter, whereas others find it tasteless, the nontasting condition being inherited as a recessive. There is no present evidence to show which was the original and which the derived condition, i.e., whether the mutation involved was dominant or recessive. Boyd has recently found that individuals who can taste PTC can also taste 1-5-vinyl-2-thio-oxazolidone, whereas others are negative to both substances, the latter substance being present in such plants as turnip and cabbage.

Boyd suggests that, as tasters and nontasters of PTC occur also among chimpanzees, "this gene pair has existed in man for a very long time," presumably back to a common ancestor of man and chimpanzees.

It may be pointed out that this conclusion does not necessarily follow. An alternative hypothesis is that the tasting and nontasting genes have arisen independently as parallel mutations somewhere in the line of descent leading to modern man and the chimpanzee. The conception of parallel mutations dates from 1912 (Gates, R. R. *Nature*, 89, 689), and numerous cases in plants and animals were already known a few years later (Gates, R. R. *Mutations and Evolution*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1921). Many more are known now. It is reasonable to suppose that, if a particular mutation can occur at a specific locus of a chromosome in one line of descent, the same change can occur at the corresponding locus of a chromosome in a related line of descent. This renders it unsafe to conclude that any two lines of descent having a particular gene in common necessarily derived it from a common ancestor.

R. RUGGLES GATES

Biological Laboratories

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The Big Lie

That the "big lie" which the Soviet rulers are currently trying to foist on the world is being swallowed not only by the uneducated "toilers," but also by the elite of Soviet science, is shown by the following telegram, published in the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* of August 23, 1950. It is addressed to the U.N. Security Council by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

A feeling of anxiety over the fates of the world and civilization compels us, Soviet science workers, to address the following letter to you.

We, Soviet scientists, who lived through the bloody war with German Fascism, who saw the ruins of Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Odessa, and other cities, and the destruction of great monuments of world culture, cannot remain silent.

The armed forces of the U.S.A., which invaded Korea, rudely violating all the norms of morality and justice, are committing unheard-of crimes—crimes as barbaric as those of the German-Fascist usurpers. Accomplishments and values of a thousand-year-old culture of the Korean people are perishing, the blood of the helpless peaceful population is being shed.

Under the flag of the U.N., the army of the interventionists is pitilessly destroying in Korea homes and clubs, schools and hospitals, universities and libraries, factories and plants, and is breaking up the people's economy and the culture of a peace-loving country. Thousands of persons have already been left without food and shelter. The whole world is gripped by indignation against these terrible misdeeds of the interventionists, which are increasing daily.

We—representatives of Soviet science—declare that the U.N. Security Council must immediately and decisively stop the international crimes that are being committed in Korea by the ruling circles of the U.S.A., one of the member states of the U.N.

Deepest feelings of indignation are aroused in us by representations of the official delegates of the U.S.A. in the Security Council of the U.N., in which they are trying to put the blame on the heroic people of Korea and are introducing proposals directed toward a further spread of the conflagration of war.

The imperialists of the U.S.A. are perverting the great accomplishments of science to their criminal ends and are utilizing them for mass destruction of mankind.

Together with all the peoples of our country, together with scientists, cultural workers, and

other representatives of progressive humanity of the whole world, we unanimously condemn and brand as shameful the scandalous acts of armed aggression of American imperialism, which is covering the earth of Korea with the blood of the aged, of women and children. We are deeply moved by the fact that till now these evil deeds remain unpunished.

Diplomats and politicians of the imperialist camp are trying to justify the barbarous acts of the American soldiery by barefaced falsifications of juridical science and international law. But there is not, and there cannot be, any justification of aggression and aggressors. There is not, and there cannot be, any justification for the beastliness and destruction which the troops of the interventionists are inflicting on the peace-loving people of Korea.

In these tragic days, when the whole world is following, with anxiety and hope, the actions of the U.N. organs that were placed on the watch for peace and international legality, we are directing to you a fervid call to set a limit to the international crimes and immediately curb the aggressors who are covering their acts with the blue flag of the U.N., and thereby restore the prestige of the Security Council and the authority of the United Nations.

In the name of the Academy of Science of the USSR, in the name of all Soviet scientists, we are making known the wrathful protest of the peoples of the entire world who are demanding a decisive cessation of aggression in Korea, unconditional prohibition of bombing of peaceful cities and populations, and an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

This telegram was signed by: S. Vavilov, I. Bardin, V. Volgin, A. Topchiev, L. Petrovsky, M. Dubinin, D. Beliansky, B. Grekov, B. Wedenaky, A. Operin, I. Meshchanikov, E. Britske, E. Varga, I. Grebenshchikov, N. Derjaiev, A. Ioffe, I. Kurehatov, T. Lysenko, N. Muskhelishvili, A. Meemetsanov, V. Nikitin, V. Obrachsov, L. Orbeli, A. Paladin, C. Christianovitch, and E. Chudakov. American scientists will recognize the names of their colleagues in the respective branches of science. Although some of the above may have signed the message out of expediency or under pressure, the telegram is reminiscent of the declaration of German scientists early in World War I in support of their side of the battle. The most charitable attitude to take is to ascribe such vituperative language and distorted view of the causes of the Korean calamity to an anticapitalist hysteria that seems to have gripped all classes of people behind the totalitarian curtain.

NATHANIEL KLEITMAN

Department of Physiology
The University of Chicago

Stress and Meaning

We should like to reply briefly to the comments made by Trager and Calkins (*Science*, 111, 582 [1950] relative to our communication "Oral Stress and Meaning in Printed Material" (*Science*, 110, 404 [1949])).

Trager agrees with our suggestion that the enhancement of the stress dimension in print—a dimension comparable to the stress dimension in speech—might very well enable the reader of difficult prose to arrive at a correct understanding of an author's intent with less time delay and with less possibility of error than is at present possible. He, however, incorrectly takes us to task for claiming a priority in the observation that stress factors are related to comprehension. We made no such claim in our communication. What we did report—possibly for the first time—was an experimental measure of the high degree of association which exists between the way a person stresses material as he reads it aloud and his comprehension of the material that is read.

Trager feels, moreover, that certain linguists—with whose works we have some familiarity—should guide all efforts to incorporate a stress dimension into print. Linguists can unquestionably be of great service in attacking this problem. We feel that it appears now to be undesirable to attempt to represent in print little more than the essence of the stresses that occur in speech. It is unlikely that the elegant speech analyses of the linguists can ever find a one-to-one counterpart in print.

Calkins, like Trager and the present writers, also believes that a suitable portrayal of oral stress patterns in print is advantageous to the silent reader. Unlike Trager and ourselves, however, Calkins feels that this objective can be completely attained through the proper use of punctuation and syntax. In particular, Calkins favors a generous use of commas, a recommendation in which the present writers concur. Although Calkins objects to the present trend toward elimination of commas, he apparently considers the use of other stress indicators as "confessions of weakness" on the part of the writer. A reasonable use of bold-face type or italics for the purpose of indicating peak stress in sentences to help in emphasizing meaning is no more a confession of weakness than is the free use of commas. Rather, a careful use of such stress indicators may denote a commendable attempt on the part of the writer to resist what seems little more than a present fashion. We do not feel that our critics have given any basic reasons why, in the writing of scientific reports and similar presentations, all appropriate means of indicating meaning should not be used. Printed words are part of a communication system. Our present experiments are devoted to the sole purpose of improving this system as a mechanism for the transmission of unambiguous meaning.

W. F. DEARBORN, P. W. JOHNSTON,
and L. CARMICHAEL

Tufts College
Medford, Massachusetts



120 - 341825 - 287

DATE OF REMOVAL 12-7-50

DATE OF MAIL 11-27-50

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR MR. LAMPHERE TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 2242

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY ch 52

FILE NUMBER 100-341825-288

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WBZ*

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *JPB*

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-341825

DATE: October 12, 1950

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PURPOSE

To recommend that subject's name be continued in Special Section (Prominent Persons) of the Security Index. *Baumgardner*

DETAILS

Shapley since 1921 has been the Director of the Harvard University Observatory. He holds an international reputation as one of the world's outstanding astronomers.

Shapley has long been known as a Communist sympathizer and in his capacity as a scientist has advocated the free exchange of scientists between the United States and Russia. He also has urged that all information concerning atomic energy be freely disseminated.

Shapley has been identified either as a sponsor, supporter or member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the American Youth for Democracy, the National Committee to Win the Peace, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the American-Russian Institute and the World Federation of Scientific Workers. Furthermore, he has been identified as the Chairman of the Science Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. He also was elected the National Chairman of the Science Division of the Progressive Citizens of America.

Shapley has corresponded extensively with persons residing in foreign countries including Soviet Russia and has also corresponded extensively with Communist front organizations. *W*

Shapley is the Director of a short-wave, world-wide broadcasting station (WRUL) located at Scituate, Massachusetts. This broadcasting station has been used by the State Department for international educational broadcasts and also has been used by the United Nations for communication purposes.

A review of Shapley's file revealed that copies of pertinent serials reflecting his association and activities as mentioned above have been forwarded to the Division of Records. *ENCLOSURE*

RECOMMENDATION

In view of Shapley's activity, it is recommended that his name be continued in the Security Index. Furthermore, in consideration of his position as Director of the Harvard Observatory, as well as his international reputation as an astronomer, it is recommended that his name be maintained in the Special Section (Prominent Persons) of the Security Index. *277*

JIM:esb

RECORDED - 66

100-341825-2910
JAN 3 1951

JAN 6 1951

5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

✓ TO : All Supervisors in the Espionage and
Internal Security Sections

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SECURITY INDEX

DATE: September 28, 1950

HARLOW SHAPLEY
100-341825

P

PURPOSE:

To provide for a review of all cases involving subjects currently in the Special Section of the Security Index for the purpose of determining whether or not they are properly included therein and to provide for instructions to be issued to the field to submit information in summary type reports suitable for distribution concerning these subjects.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

As you are aware, the Special Section of the Security Index contains the names of individuals who should be given special consideration as to the desirability of their apprehension in the event of hostilities. This Special Section is broken down into six categories as follows:

Espionage Subjects
Government Employees
Prominent Individuals
Atomic Energy Employees
Foreign Government Employees
United Nations Personnel

There are over 200 names in the Special Section and since the Bureau will be taking the responsibility for allowing these people to be at large after the start of hostilities while separate consideration is given to the desirability of apprehending them, the investigative files regarding these subjects should be examined now, for the purpose of determining whether the national security might better be served by including the names of various individuals now in the Special Section along with the others in the Security Index.

Each Supervisor should review those cases of individuals assigned to him who are now in the Special Section of the Security Index to determine if they are properly included therein. At the conclusion of the review, each case should be the subject of a memorandum which will indicate why the name should be deleted from the Special Section or why the name should be continued in the Special Section. These memoranda will then be correlated by Supervisor Whitson, Room 1647, and a summary memorandum of recommendations will be prepared.

LW:mes

100-341825-210

ENCLOSURE

It will then be necessary for each Supervisor to whom any of the subjects now included in the Special Section of the Security Index are assigned to issue instructions to the Field for summary type reports concerning those subjects to be continued in the Special Section so that these reports will be readily available for dissemination in the event of an emergency. These instructions should also provide that periodic reports suitable for dissemination be submitted covering the activities of those subjects retained in the Special Section.

With regard to those individuals who are to be deleted from the Special Section and placed in the Security Index for apprehension in the event of an emergency, each Supervisor, in reviewing his case files should determine whether reports now in the file are suitable for dissemination. If necessary, the Field should be instructed to prepare a summary type report suitable for dissemination on such subjects as are being placed in the regular Security Index.

Factors to Consider in Connection with Review:

With regard to all subjects now in the Special Section of the Security Index, you should consider the following five factors in determining whether they should be continued in the Special Section:

1. Is the category in which they are placed supported by the facts of the case?
2. Are any members of their households in the Security Index? If so, are they in the Special Section?
3. Have we ever attempted to interview the subject?
4. Could we adequately cover the subject's activities during the opening days of hostilities?
5. With regard to the application of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, do we have evidence of the following:
 - A. Instructions or assignment in the Espionage, Counterespionage or Sabotage service or procedures of a foreign country, foreign political party or the Communist Party, USA.
 - B. Any past acts of Espionage or Sabotage or participation in any attempt or conspiracy to commit Espionage or Sabotage.
 - C. Holding of membership at any time after January 1, 1949 in the Communist Party, USA or any other organization seeking the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Espionage subjects are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension would destroy chances of penetration and control of an operating Soviet Espionage parallel, or
2. Apprehension would destroy known chances of penetration and control of a "sleeper" parallel.

Additional considerations with regard to Espionage subjects are:

1. Can we present the facts concerning the subject's Espionage activity to the Attorney General now?
2. If subject is a member of the Communist Party, USA, or an official of a party front, are others in a comparable position in the Communist Party, USA, or front in his locality in the Security Index?
3. Do we have sufficient data exclusive of the subject's Espionage connections to hold the subject under the Detention Program?
4. Is the subject employed by a foreign government or employed by or accredited to an international organization?

Government employees are in the Special Section because:

1. The case is still pending under the Loyalty Program, or
2. The case has been determined in the subject's favor by the Loyalty Board.

Additional consideration to be given Government employees is the question of whether our investigation has developed additional evidence or pertinent information since the last referral to the Government Board.

Also, in the case of Government employees, is there any logical objection to presenting the name of the Government employee, at this time, to the Attorney General for inclusion on his Master Warrant of Arrest?

Prominent individuals are in the Special Section because:

1. Apprehension might be attended by considerable publicity tending to make a martyr of the subject, or
2. Apprehension might affect adversely other persons not on the Security Index who are necessary to the war effort.

Additional considerations in regard to prominent individuals are as follows:

1. Why, specifically, is the subject considered a prominent individual?
2. Is the person whom the subject's arrest might affect adversely still necessary to the war effort?
3. What elements need to be developed in order to make the case against the subject a strong case?
4. What could the subject reasonably be expected to do during the first few days of hostilities that could injure the United States and thereby embarrass the Bureau, assuming he was not apprehended at the outset of the Detention Program?
5. What is the reasonable chance of developing data sufficient to make a strong case in the first few days after the outbreak of hostilities?

Atomic Energy employees are in the Special Section because their apprehension must be cleared with Atomic Energy Commission representatives in order to avoid interference with Atomic Energy work. With regard to these individuals, the following additional matters should be considered:

1. Is the subject working for the Atomic Energy Commission, for a contractor, or for a subcontractor? If so, where?
2. Does the subject have access to restricted material?
3. Does the subject have access to restricted areas?

Foreign Government employees are in the Special Section because we can only apprehend those employed by Governments with which we are at war. Additional matters to be considered in connection with

this category are:

1. Is the subject secretly serving the Soviets though in the employ of a nonsatellite nation which may be friendly or neutral in the event of war?

2. Does the subject have access to classified material which might relate to the conduct of the war by the United States and its allies?

United Nations and international organization employees are in the Special Section by reason of the fact that they are employees of international organizations regardless of their national origin, and notification must be given to the Secretary of the United Nations regarding their detention.

In reviewing cases involving United Nations employees regardless of their national origin, you should consider the advisability of presenting their names at this time to the Attorney General for inclusion in his Master Warrant of Arrest in order that he can take the necessary steps regarding notification to the Department of State and the United Nations in the event of emergency.

ACTION:

Memoranda regarding each of the subjects assigned to any Supervisor should be submitted no later than the close of business Wednesday, October 11, 1950. The memoranda should contain a recommendation to continue the individual subject in the Special Section or should contain a recommendation that he be removed from the Special Section and placed in the regular Security Index. Each memorandum should show that consideration has been given to each of the items set forth in the preceding portion of these instructions.

Instructions to the field regarding summaries will be sent after the correlated summary is approved.

100-341825-289
CHANGED TO

100-350104-81

JAN 13 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN BOSTON

FILE NO. 100-16321 etc

Made at BOSTON, MASS.	Date 1/24/51	Period 1/6/51	Made By BRENTON S. GORDON
Title HARLOW SHAPLEY			Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Subject in September of 1950 was actively engaged in opposing passage of the McCARRAN Bill, now known as the Internal Security Act of 1950. He favors recognition of Communist China and regrets the Korean situation. He was a sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace held in Chicago in May, 1950. Additional activities as reported by Informants set forth. The latter recited that SHAPLEY is almost completely inactive with reference to organizations and causes which the same sources regard as Communist inspired.

DETAILS: SHAPLEY'S ACTIVITIES WITH REFERENCE TO THE McCARRAN BILL NOW KNOWN AS THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Confidential Informant T-4 and T-7 advised that throughout the month of September, 1950, the instant subject conferred frequently with HANNAH BORNER, Secretary of the National Headquarters of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, LUTHER McNAIR, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, Professor KIRTLEY MATHER, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, and with JERRY O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee against the Mundt-Nixon Bill, Washington, D.C. The names of the persons in the preceding sentence have been identified in earlier reports. T-4 and T-7, of known reliability, advised that in conjunction with the aforementioned persons SHAPLEY persuaded members of the Harvard faculty, the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and certain religious leaders in this area to write and wire President TRUMAN urging him to veto the McCARRAN Bill. The Informants were constantly in the company of SHAPLEY during this time and he advised them that he did this work in as "quiet a fashion as possible" in

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- 1 IDAF Westover Field
- 4 Boston

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order that his participation in this work would not be known. SHAPLEY advised T-7 that in opposing such legislation and in otherwise engaging in political activities at this particular time it was necessary to work as an "individual". SHAPLEY stated to T-7 in part, "The day of Committee work is over. The PARNELL THOMASES got us. If I publicize myself as a member of a committee the whole committee is immediately characterized by some irresponsible person and the effectiveness of my work is lost."

T-4 and T-7 further stated that at the instigation of O'CONNELL and DORNER, SHAPLEY caused McNAIR and MATHER to work among the members of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts and the Boston-Cambridge Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers respectively.

T-4 was advised by SHAPLEY that during this time he anticipated that President TRUMAN would veto the McCARRAN Bill in order to continue to receive the support of liberal thinking voters. Therefore, SHAPLEY stated, the purpose of the continued pressure upon the President was in the hope that the veto would be so strong that the vote upon the veto would be strictly upon party lines in which event it was almost certain to be sustained.

2. SHAPLEY's OPINION ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

T-4 was present with HARLOW SHAPLEY on December 27, 1950 when the subject was interviewed by a college newspaper reporter with reference to the activity of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea. With reference to the fight in Korea, the respective merits of the claims made by the North Koreans and South Koreans, SHAPLEY stated that he felt that the U.S. had no alternative other than to defend the South Koreans if the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations were to be maintained. When the reporter suggested that SHAPLEY fix the responsibility for Military action in Korea, SHAPLEY stated that he lacked sufficient evidence upon which to make judgment. He declared that "off the record" he would interpret the invasion as "an effort to unify Korea." With reference to recognition of Communist China, SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that in his judgment this government should recognize Communist China.

The Harvard Crimson on September 29, 1950 carried a news story captioned "So-called"Leftist" Professors Agree That North Korea Initiated War."

There then follows in the story a series of statements by various professors and with reference to the instant subject the story states that SHAPLEY condemned the invasion of South Korea as definite aggression, but stated

BS 100-16321

he would not have enough evidence to indicate that it was Russian inspired. SHAPLEY also stated that under the evidence, he would recognize Communist China.

T-4 stated that on October 4, 1950 SHAPLEY was making an effort to determine what information was available at Harvard University concerning the educational system in existence in Korea.

On November 7, 1950 T-4 was present with SHAPLEY when the latter had a conversation with a Hindu whose identity was never clearly known to the Informant. SHAPLEY constantly referred to the Hindu as "SWAMI". In the course of the conversation, which was largely concerned with scientific research, SHAPLEY commented to the Hindu that he, SHAPLEY, could not understand why India was beginning to adopt a hostile attitude towards Red China. Without waiting for comment SHAPLEY added that he felt that very shortly the Western World will be chased from Asia.

T-4 on November 2, 1950 discussed with SHAPLEY the attempted assassination of President HARRY TRUMAN by a Puerto Rican. SHAPLEY stated that he was surprised to see that the American press had not reported that Puerto Rican Communists were responsible for the assassination effort. SHAPLEY inferred that all the bad deeds in this day are generally attributed to Communists. SHAPLEY declared that there were just too many hungry Puerto Ricans in New York and they can be easily preyed upon. He suggested that it was ridiculous to discredit the entire Puerto Rican population because of the act of a few individuals.

3. SHAPLEY's ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

T-2, of known reliability, stated that he had observed ANN ~~BURLAK~~ ~~TIMPSON~~, one time National Committee member of the CPUSA from Boston, introduce HARLOW SHAPLEY to a prominent Communist in a warm and cordial manner. T-2 indicated that introductions of such warmth were usually reserved for well-regarded Party members, but Mrs. TIMPSON did not state that SHAPLEY was such. Continuing T-2 declared that SHAPLEY has been referred to in times past by EUGENE DENNIS, Executive Secretary, CPUSA, as a member of the Party. T-2 stated that it was his understanding from Communist Party officials that SHAPLEY was a secret member engaged in two missions on the Party's behalf as a prominent scientist:

1. To attract younger scientists to cooperate with the C. P. and its affiliated organizations during their formative years.
2. To sponsor Communist Front Organizations of potential interest to scientists and by virtue of his own influence in the field of science to attract non party scientists to affiliate with such

front organizations,

4. MISCELLANEOUS

Boston T-11, of known reliability, furnished the Boston Division with a program of the "Mid-Century Conference for Peace" held in Chicago, Ill., between May 28, and 30, 1950. T-11 characterized the latter affair as a Communist demonstration. The program furnished by T-11 listed among the sponsors of the Conference the instant Subject.

SHAPLEY advised T-4 that on September 21, 1950 he had held a conference with STANLEY ~~SALMEN~~ of the Little Brown Publishing Company of Boston. SHAPLEY advised before that he has promised the latter company a book to be written in conjunction with one HERMAN ~~FERRY~~ of New York City. SHAPLEY identified FERRY as the person in New York City who had collaborated with him in the speeches which he had made at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace on March 24-27, 1949 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. SHAPLEY informed T-4 that he expected to submit his manuscript to the Little, Brown Company by May 1, 1951, but he did not disclose the subject matter of his text.

SHAPLEY advised T-4, with reference to the above matter, that he had made inquiry of SALMEN concerning the sale of two other books published by that company under SALMEN's direction. The first of these was the most recent "OWEN LATTIMORE" and the second was a book attacking U.S. economic administration in Occupied Germany by one JAMES EDWARD MARTIN. SHAPLEY reported to T-4 that SALMEN had informed him that the "LATTIMORE" was not doing as well as LATTIMOREs usually did and it was too early at the moment to evaluate the prospective sales of the "Martin".

The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily published at Boston, had prepared an article or series of articles dealing with loyalty checks of scientists employed directly by the Government or indirectly on Government contracts. SHAPLEY refused to participate in the preparation of the article according to T-4 on the grounds that it was difficult to involve oneself in such work without later becoming involved in public controversy, an item which University authorities had forbidden him to engage in. SHAPLEY told T-4 that he asked the Monitor to contact the Committee on Loyalty Problems of the Federation of American Scientists at Princeton, N.J. When informed that the Monitor was interested in talking to a local University faculty member SHAPLEY suggested that they contact WENDELL FURRY, a Physics professor at Harvard and an active member of the American Association of Scientific Workers. FURRY has been identified in earlier reports.

BS 100-16321

SHAPLEY advised T-7 that he was invited to speak at the Harvard Law School Forum on October 27, 1950 on "The Moral Responsibilities of Scientists." Other speakers identified to him were JACQUES MARITAIN French philosopher, now affiliated with Princeton and President KILLIAN of M.I.T. SHAPLEY informed T-4 that he refused the invitation because "I am not moral enough." He said he was not interested in morals, but ultimately accepted the position and acted as Moderator of the forum.

T-1, of known reliability, has identified SHAPLEY as a member of the advisory panel of the Federation of American Scientists for the year 1950-1951.

T-6, of known reliability, has advised that the International Astronomical Union is due to hold its next International Convention at Leningrad, USSR between August 1, and August 8, 1951. SHAPLEY has made reservations to travel to this event, but he has advised T-6 that he will not go. SHAPLEY has expressed the opinion to the Informant, T-6, that his action in going might be misconstrued by some persons in this country and on the other hand his friendliness on a personal basis with some of the Russian astronomers might be regarded unfavorably by their Government.

PENDING INACTIVE

- C L O S E D -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The report of SA [] at Los Angeles dated 9/5/50 entitled "Korean Independence News Company, Registration Act, Internal Security - KO", reflects that there is published in Los Angeles on a weekly basis a newspaper entitled, "Korean Independence." Los Angeles Confidential Informants advised that officers of the publishing company headed the Government of North Korea. Additional Los Angeles Informants state that many recipients of the paper have been placed on the subscription list without their consent and without payment of the subscription price. The same Informants identified among the subscribers the instant subject.

b6
b7C

On October 6, 1950, T-4 learned from SHAPLEY that subject has previously placed one ~~ALFRED SCHENKMAN~~ in a position in UNESCO through ~~PIERRE AUGER~~. SCHENKMAN has been identified by T-1 as a former Harvard professor and is extremely active in the AAScW.

T-4 was present on November 13, 1950 when SHAPLEY was contacted by a representative of the Bowdoin, Maine, College newspaper for biographical data for use in publicizing an appearance of SHAPLEY at Bowdoin College. In response to specific questions, SHAPLEY denied that he had ever been a supporter of HENRY A. WALLACE or active in any way in the Progressive Party movement. He further advised the Bowdoin reporter that he had played but a small part in the activities of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and that this part was played several years ago. It is noted that the facts are contrary to SHAPLEY's declared statements.

On November 6, 1950 SHAPLEY advised T-4 that he had lost "my part-time help." SHAPLEY related to the Informant that for some years he has been accustomed to employing in a clerical capacity on a part-time basis undergraduate students at Radcliffe College. The advertised rate of pay is 55¢ an hour and SHAPLEY told T-4 that he had been paying the girls 60¢ an hour. According to SHAPLEY the girls in the fall of 1950 learned that there was a minimum wage law in the Commonwealth which forbids the employment in any capacity at less than 75¢ an hour. The girls demanded the latter rate and the University approved the raise. SHAPLEY, however, refused to authorize this payment and as a result the girls resigned. SHAPLEY advised T-4 that he preferred to get along without help rather than to pay 75¢ an hour for work that was worth less.

BS 100-16321

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 is [] contacted by the writer.

T-2 is [] as reported by New York letter to the Bureau
dated August 8, 1950.

T-4 is [] contacted by Radio Monitoring Officer []

T-6 is [] contacted by the writer.

T-7 is [] contacted by Radio Monitoring Officer []

T-11 is [] contacted by SA CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN.

b6
b7C
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b7E

WFO, Boston

January 15, 1951

Director, FBI

SUPP. HARRY
JANUARY 1951 - C
Your file 100-13221
Bufile 100-341325

Re New York letter 8-8-50.

It is requested that a current report
be submitted and that it embody the information
furnished by Bureau.

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EX-37

292

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FOLLOWING SERIALS REMOVED FROM FILE AND
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100-341825-281, 282, 283, 285,
286,

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293

SAC, Boston

February 4, 1951

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Director, FBI

WILLIAM SHARLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Your file 100-163221)
(Bureau file 100-141825)

Letter of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated January 24, 1951, at Boston, and airtel dated January 25, 1951.

A review of rerap revealed that information was set forth on page three of the heading "Sharley's Alleged Membership in the Communist Party" which was attributed to Confidential Informant T-1. T-1 was identified on the informant sheet as [redacted]

b7D

A review of the subject's file indicated that the source of the information attributed to Confidential Informant T-1 actually was received from [redacted]

[redacted] Information from [redacted] was previously reported under the symbol C-2.

You are instructed to submit corrected copies of page three and the informant page to the Bureau. Corrected copies of page three should be forwarded to the various intelligence agencies.

In connection with rerap, it is the opinion of the Bureau that the past activity of the subject would warrant his continuance as a key figure so that his activities may be followed.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI
FROM : SAC BOSTON
SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 1/25/51

G. I. R. - 3

17-1

11
Reference is made to enclosed report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON on instant case dated 1/24/51.

With the submission of this report the subject is being removed from the key figure list, at Boston.

The instant case has been closed inasmuch as indicated in the details the subject appears to be lessening his activities in suspected subversive groups. [] and [] have advised that SHAPLEY is extremely careful in his utterances concerning political matters. These sources have been able to furnish little information in recent months because of this inactivity.

The Bureau has directed that the services of [] be discontinued. The latter sources were the most consistent producers in recent years.

b7D
b7E

The subjects future activities, if any, will continue to be reported promptly by []. Should information received from these informants warrant a reopening of the case, the action will promptly be taken and the Bureau immediately advised.

BSG:ec
100-16321

*Let Boston
2-6-51
Jem*

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100-3411-27
JAN 27 1951

EX-125

14

7-11
JAN 27 1951

SAC, Oklahoma City

February 9, 1951

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED - 111

294

Reference is made to your telephonic request on February 6, 1951, for information of a public source nature concerning the captioned individual.

In accordance with advice furnished you by Inspector A. H. Belmont on February 8, 1951, there is attached hereto for your use a memorandum reflecting information of a public source nature concerning Dr. Harlow Shapley.

Enclosure

6/24/98 spf/jt/bw
#373905
G.I.R.-H

JLS:esb

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February 9, 1951

HARLOW SHAPLEY

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who in America," 1946-1947, reported that Shapley was born in Nashville, Missouri, November 2, 1885, the son of Willis Harlow Shapley and Sarah (Stowell) Shapley.

He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1910 with an A.B. degree. He later received an A.M. degree from that University in 1911, and a Ph.D degree at Princeton University in 1913. He has received numerous honorary degrees from various universities.

On April 15, 1914, he was married to Martha Betz.

From 1914 to 1921, he was employed as an astronomer at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California. Since 1921, he has been the Director of the Harvard Observatory. Shapley holds an international reputation as an astronomer and in connection therewith has traveled extensively throughout the United States and foreign countries as a lecturer. (100-341825-140)

PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIAL

The "Washington Post," May 11, 1942, carried a full page ad captioned, "Why is This Man in Jail?" The ad contained the names of alleged prominent citizens who called for the freedom of Earl Browder. Harlow Shapley was one of the individuals whose name appeared in this ad. (100-341825-2)

The "Boston Herald," October 7, 1943, indicated that Harlow Shapley was a member of the Committee of One Thousand which sought to secure special consideration for the Soviet Union in Central Europe upon the conclusion of hostilities. This committee was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in

YELLOW COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JLM/100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/78 BY SPJ/jff
#373905

its 1948 report as a Communist front organization. (100-341825-4)

An article appeared in the "Daily Worker" on June 11, 1945, which reported that an appeal had been made to the State Department requesting that it help free thousands of anti-Fascists who were being held in Argentine prisons. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, was one of three hundred prominent individuals who reportedly signed this appeal. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper. (100-341825-2)

The August 2, 1945, edition of the "Daily Worker" reported that exchange of students and scientists with the Soviet Union was urged by Dr. Harlow Shapley who was described by the article as the leader of a group of American scientists who had recently attended the University celebration of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. (100-341825-2)

On August 22, 1945, the "New York Times" reported that Dr. Harlow Shapley had, on August 21, 1945, attended a reception in honor of the scientific delegates to the Soviet Union upon their return to the United States. The reception was held by the American-Soviet Science Society. At the reception Shapley stated he had attended a session of the Moscow trial of sixteen Polish officers. He described the trial as "the most interesting, fair, and open court I have ever seen, and I have seen many of them." He derided the possibility that the confessions made in open court had been secured as a result of duress.

The American-Soviet Science Society was described as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report. (100-341825-5, 140, 206)

Subsequently, during August, 1945, the exact date being unknown, the "Boston Herald" reported that Shapley had addressed a private meeting which was sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited by the United States Attorney General under Executive Order 9835.

The "Boston Evening Globe," October 9, 1945, reported that Shapley had testified before a Senate Committee concerning atomic energy. In his testimony, Shapley urged the creation of a national scientist federation which would correlate all scientific research in the United States under the direction of competent

scientists but at the expense of the Government. He furthermore urged that all secrecy be stripped from atomic research. (100-341825-5)

The January 28, 1946, edition of the "Boston Post" reported that Harlow Shapley was the National Chairman of the "Hugh Cabot Memorial Fund" which was organized to raise a fund in the United States for the purpose of building a penicillin research laboratory and plant in the Soviet Union. (100-341825-140)

The March 14, 1946, edition of the "New York Times" contained an advertisement which urged the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The name of Harlow Shapley was included in the advertisement under the heading "Outstanding Americans Who Are Supporting This Fight." (100-341825-114)

On March 18, 1946, the "Christian Science Monitor" reported an interview with Shapley in which he indicated that eight or ten Russian astronomers would arrive in the United States sometime during the summer of 1946 to study and learn how to use American equipment. He stated that he planned to assist these astronomers by taking them on a tour of the United States and aiding them in purchasing equipment in the United States for further research.

The "Boston Globe," April 17, 1946, reported that Harlow Shapley would entertain a group of Russian astronomers at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the near future. (100-341825-3)

According to the June 18, 1946, edition of the "Boston Herald," Shapley was a member of the then newly-formed Committee For Foreign Correspondence, which was organized to re-establish contact with international scientists in an effort to promote friendship and cooperation with the nations of the world. (100-341825-5)

The "Boston Herald," October 25, 1946, contained an article relating to a speech by General Groves before the Harvard Engineering Society at Boston, Massachusetts. In his talk, Groves stated that he was not favorably impressed by the recent remarks of an American Harvard Professor which indicated that American scientists should have an international and national loyalty. The article indicated that Groves did not mention Harlow Shapley by name but indicated that Shapley had recently been quoted in New York newspapers as stating, "Scientists have both a national and international loyalty to consider; they should increase the importance of their world citizenship over their nationalistic loyalties." (100-341825-42)

The "Worker" which is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker" on April 13, 1947, reported in its entirety a speech by Harlow Shapley as the National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America and as Chairman of its Science Division, made at a rally sponsored by that organization at Madison Square Garden, New York. The speech was entitled, "Who Are the Un-Americans?" The speech was an attack upon the "Frumen Doctrine," the Loyalty Program, and the efforts of the Administration based upon Government policy to oppose Communism at home and abroad. (100-341825-140, 206)

On May 20, 1947, the "New York Times" reported that Harlow Shapley had attended a dinner sponsored by the American-Russian Institute, New York City. At this dinner Andrei Gromyko in a speech attacked "atomic monopoly." The American-Russian Institute For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, New York City, was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (100-341825-140)

The "Manchester Leader," Manchester, New Hampshire, beginning May 26, 1947, ran a series of articles relating to Harlow Shapley. Shapley had been scheduled to address the Manchester, New Hampshire League of Women Voters in that city on June 2, 1947. The publication criticized the selection of Shapley as the Annual lecturer and charged that he was pro-Communist. The publication quoted from the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities based upon their charge that Shapley was a member of the following organizations regarded by the HCUA to be subversive or Communist in character.

(1) September 22, 1939, member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom."

(2) Shapley, according to the "Daily Worker," July 25, 1940, was one of the signers of an appeal to the Secretary of State which requested the State Department to revise its policy regarding the admission of political refugees to the United States.

(3) Shapley was a member of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder.

(4) Shapley was affiliated with the Council for Pan-American Democracy and as such signed an open letter to the President of Brazil urging amnesty for Luiz Carlos Prestes, the Communist Party Leader in Brazil. The open letter was reproduced in "New Masses" December 3, 1940.

(5) According to the "Daily Worker," July 31, 1940, Shapley was affiliated with the League of American Writers.

(6) According to the "Daily Worker," May 13, 1940, Shapley was a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.

(7) Shapley was a signer of a letter circulated by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which congratulated the War Department for its change in policy which permitted the granting of commissions to members of the Communist Party, USA.

(8) Shapley was a national sponsor for the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (100-341825-140)

The "Daily Worker" in its September 27, 28, and 29, 1947, editions contained news items and advertisements which reflected that Shapley was scheduled to be the principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter of the Congress of American Women. The Congress of American Women has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835. (100-341825-114)

The "Daily Worker," January 19, 1948, indicated that Shapley was one of the organizers of a Committee of One Thousand which was dedicated to abolishing the HCUA. (100-341825-145)

The "Washington Times Herald," April 26, 1948, in an article captioned, "Fed's Associate Lobbies for Huge Research Fund," reported that Dr. Harlow Chapley was prominent in lobbying for the establishment of a group of scientists which would be supported in its research by Government funds. The article indicated that Shapley was a member of various organizations (not described) designated by Attorney General Clark as subversive. It stated that Shapley has a long record of affiliation with organizations which the HCUA has labelled as Communist or Communist fronts. He recently was disclosed as the "mastermind" of the Committee of One Thousand which was formed to press for the abolition of the HCUA. According to the article, Chapley was revealed in the columns of the "Daily Worker" as the signer of various letters which supported organizations described by the House Committee as Communist fronts and of appeals in behalf of Communists such as Gerhard Eisler and Earl Browder. (100-341825-143)

The "Washington Post," February 21, 1949, reported that Shapley had announced that certain Russian nationals would attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace which was to be held in New York City March 25-27, 1949, under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities.

The "Daily Worker" on January 10, 1949, had previously reported that Chapley as Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions had issued the initial call to the above-mentioned conference to "Seek a basis for common action for world peace." Chapley was quoted in the article as stating "Whatever may be our views in regard to the social, political and economic policies of the Soviet Union, we agree that it is necessary to re-establish American-Soviet understanding and cooperation which alone can make peace possible." (100-341825-185)

On March 14, 1950, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, during testimony before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 81st Congress, testified that Chapley

had belonged to thirty-six Communist front organizations. The following organizations were organizations listed by Senator McCarthy as those in which Chapley was a member.

- (1) Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
- (2) Fraternal Outlook, official organ of the Internal Workers Order.
- (3) National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
- (4) Progressive Citizens of America.
- (5) National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.
- (6) League of American Writers.
- (7) Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
- (8) Congress of American Women.
- (9) American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.
- (10) Signer of a statement defending Isadore Rubin, Communist writer.
- (11) Teachers Union.
- (12) New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.
- (13) United Public Workers, an organization which was thrown out of the CIO for being Communist.
- (14) Bill of Rights Conference of the Civil Rights Congress.
- (15) Council for Pan-American Democracy.
- (16) National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.
- (17) New Masses, official Communist periodical.
- (18) Spanish Refugee Appeal.

- (19) Conference Against Anti-Communist Legislation.
- (20) Citizens United to 'bolish the Wood-Rankin Committee.
- (21) American Russian Institute.
- (22) Statement in Defense of Gerhard Eisler.
- (23) Conference on Cultural Freedom and Liberties.
- (24) Committee of One Thousand.
- (25) Committee For the First Amendment.

It is noted that the above list contains twenty-five references to organizations mentioned by McCarthy. The additional eleven represent organizations which are referred to by McCarthy in the above-mentioned twenty-five. (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 81st Congress)

On September 23, 1950, the "Harvard Crimson," in an article captioned, "So-called 'Leftist Professors' Agree That North Korea Initiated War," reported that Shapley had condemned the invasion of South Korea as definite aggression. He stated that he would not have enough evidence, however, to indicate that it was Russian inspired. The article indicated further that Shapley stated that under the evidence he would recognize Communist China. (100-341325-291)

RECOMMENDATION:

None, this is for your information. *(omitted in memo to field)*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/24/98 BY SP4/HLL

#313405

DATE: February 6, 1951

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

On the afternoon of February 6, SAC Bryce from the Oklahoma City Office called to advise that [redacted]

[redacted] a personal friend of the Bureau, [redacted] had called him today to request some information in confidence.

[redacted] advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley is scheduled to speak before the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City on April 10, 1951. [redacted] has received several calls from members of the club advising that Shapley is an undesirable speaker because of his Communist connections. [redacted] would like to know whether Shapley has any Communist connections. He stated that if Shapley is at all shady, [redacted] off the program without further adieu and without giving any reason. [redacted] wanted to know if Shapley was the type who should appear on such a program.

Mr. Bryce advised he is having an agent check public source material which might be furnished to [redacted] for his information. Mr. Bryce suggested that the Bureau furnish him with any public source information to which [redacted] might be referred.

You will recall that Dr. Harlow Shapley is a subject of the Security Index file in the Special Section. A review of our files is being made for any public source information which we can furnish to SAC Bryce. In the event you agree, I will advise Mr. Bryce of any public source information which would be helpful to him in this matter.

RECORDED - 111

AHB:gmw

FEB 12 1951

100-341825-294

2/8/51
Bryce telephoned
advised +
hand memo
sent to him
by mail for
his use, 2/9/51
De
m. 2/10/51

Memo SAC
Oklahoma City
9-51
2/10/51

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, BOSTON
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bureau file 100-341825)

DATE: FEBRUARY 24, 1951

Rebulet February 6 last.

The Bureau is being furnished herewith 6 copies of corrected pages 3 and 7 of the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON in the instant case dated January 24, 1951. The New York Division is being furnished one copy of page 3. It is requested that the New York Division arrange to have the enclosed page substituted for the old existing page on the copy of said report furnished G-2 on Governor's Island, New York. The New York Division should see to the destruction of the old page.

The Bureau is advised that identical substitutions have been arranged in Boston.

In line with instructions contained in referenced letter, the status of the described report is being changed in Boston to "Pending Inactive." The Subject will be considered as a "key figure" in line with such Bureau instructions, and a report will be submitted on him each six months as directed.

BSG:mjm
 100-16321

cc New York (100-83025)

RECORDED - 101

100-3411 - 296
FEB 27 1951

EX-35

59 MAR 9 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. KEAY
 FROM : R. R. ROACH
 SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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DATE: February 26,
 1951

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It is suggested that the attached report on Dr. Harlow Shapley, which was given to [redacted] of the State Department last year, be returned to the file. [redacted] office has informed me that they have no further use for this report.

RECOMMENDATION

The Files Section should place this report in the appropriate file for record purposes.

Attachment .

RRR:lae

ENCL

RECORDED - MLS

100-341825-296
 FEB 28 1951

59 MAR 9 1951

February 19, 1951

MARTHA BETZ SHAPLEY
nee Martha Betz,
aka Mrs. Harlow Shapley
SECURITY MATTER - C

The captioned individual has never been the subject of an active investigation. However, on July 11, 1950, the Boston Office, pursuant to instructions from the Bureau, submitted a closed report which set forth information concerning the subject as contained in the files of the Boston Office.

Background

Martha Betz Shapley, the daughter of Carl and Louise Betz, was born August 3, 1890, at Kansas City, Missouri. She reportedly attended the University of Missouri and possesses a doctorate in mathematics. On April 15, 1914, she was married to Dr. Harlow Shapley, who is the present Director of the Harvard Observatory and is regarded as an international authority in astronomy.

G. I. K. -7

The subject, who is regarded as a thoroughly competent mathematician and an excellent astronomer, is a staff member of the Harvard Observatory and the Department of Industrial Cooperation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

She presently resides at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Subversive Activity

Informants of known reliability have advised that Martha Betz Shapley has attended various meetings of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in the company of her husband. These informants have stated that they observed no active participation, however, by the subject in the proceedings of these meetings.

On July 10, 1942, the subject and her husband acted as hosts at a reception which was held under the auspices of

RECORDED - 113

J. L. MC GOVERN :esb

297

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the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in honor of Dr. Edward Parsky, National Chairman of the JAFRC.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1942 report.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Kerlan Charles has been identified by sources of known reliability as either a sponsor, supporter or member of the following organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835: The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the American Youth for Democracy, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and the American-Russian Institute. He is the former National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.
(100-341625-270)

on _____

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Room _____

SAC, Boston

April 17, 1951

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY

IN INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Your file 100-16321

Subfile 100-341825 - 299

RECORDED - 117

EX-130

Reurlet April 2, 1951.

You are instructed, pursuant to the provisions of SAC Letter #23, paragraph C, March 3, 1951, to submit a summary report setting forth the activity of the captioned individual since March 27, 1948.

JLM:hjc

(note on yellow only)

Shapley is the subject of a Security Index card which is maintained in the Special Section (Prominent Persons) of the Security Index. SAC Letter #23 instructed the field to submit a summary report for each individual whose Security Index card is maintained in the Special Section of the Security Index as a prominent person.

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Glavin _____
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Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

APR 20 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1951

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-346921)

G.I.R.-1

Re SAC Letter #23, Series 1951, dated
March 3, 1951, paragraph "C"

Inasmuch as the Boston Division furnished the intelligence agencies with a copy of the summary report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON in this case dated March 27, 1948 at Boston, and has furnished said agencies with copies of subsequent reports, it does not appear that Boston need prepare another such summary at this time. The Boston Division will continue to disseminate properly prepared reports on this subject to said agencies in the future.

100-16321
BSG:MIW

RECORDED - 26

APR. 4 1951

EX-104

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me
J. J. G.

SAC, Albany

March 21, 1951

Director, FBI

SPECIAL SECTION SECURITY INDEX
PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS

Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 23, Series 1951, dated March 3, 1951. Under (C) on page five of that letter, under the caption "Prominent Individuals - Special Section Security Index," you were instructed to prepare immediately, a prosecutive-type summary report on each individual maintained in that category of the Security Index.

If not already submitted, these summary reports should be prepared and forwarded to reach the Bureau not later than two weeks after the receipt of this communication.

There is attached hereto for each Office receiving a copy of this communication a list of the names of individuals whose Security Index cards are maintained in the "Prominent Individuals" subdivision of the Special Section at the Bureau.

Attachment

cc - Baltimore (w/attach)	cc - Minneapolis (w/attach)
cc - Boston (w/attach)	cc - Mobile (w/attach)
cc - Cleveland (w/attach)	cc - New Haven (w/attach)
cc - Denver (w/attach)	cc - New York (w/attach)
cc - Los Angeles (w/attach)	cc - Washington Field Office (w/attach)

✓ cc - 100-341825 (Harlow Shapley)

PLC:mjt)

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Gandy _____

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100-341825-1

APR 21 1951

100-341825-1

Office M

um • UNI

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI
FROM : SAC BOSTON
SUBJECT: HARLOWE SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

DATE: 6/2/51

Rebulet dated 4/17 last requesting that a summary report on the captioned individual be submitted as soon as possible.

The Agent to whom the instant case is assigned has been on sick leave throughout the month of May. It therefore has not been possible to submit the report up to date. The said Agent has been instructed to submit the requested report on or before June 30 next.

BSG:MAB
100-16321

RECORDED - 4

JUN 15 1951

17

EX-33

FIVE

30 JUN 12 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

June 8, 1951

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, BOSTON
WASHINGTON FIELD

361

RECORDED - 121

FM LO. STAFFEX, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C. RE NEW YORK TEL JUNE SEVEN
NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. BOSTON ADVISE THROUGH CONTACT WITH CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMANTS AND OTHER RELIABLE SOURCES PURPOSE OF SUBJECT'S INTENDED TRAVEL.
INFO REVIEW PASSPORT FILE, PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RE
PURPOSE OF SUBJECT'S TRAVEL AS INDICATED ON PASSPORT APPLICATION. SUTEL
PERMPTLY.

HOOVER

cc: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

ROYAL TO WASHINGTON FIELD

REFERENCE NEW YORK TEL ADVISE OF SUBJECT'S INTENTION TO TRAVEL
FIFTY ONE BOSTON FILE OF NEW YORK SECTION ADVISES ON MIGHT ONE TWO
TWO TRAVELING ALONE, 1951. TRIP FROM JULY TWENTY SEVEN THROUGH FILIPIN
FOR REVENUE AND VISITATION AND DEATH. SUBJECT'S TRIP TO BOSTON

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Nichols _____
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Bufile 100-341025

JUL 8 1951

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 8 1951

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 7 1941

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF WASH 5 AND BOS1 FROM NEW YORK 7 2-47 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

100-341825

HARLOW SHAPLEY, ISC. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR ONE EIGHT TWO FIVE AND BOSTON FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SIX THREE TWO ONE. PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS ADVISED THAT SUBJ ON MAY EIGHTEEN LAST BOOKED PASSAGE ON FLIGHT ONE FOUR TWO LEAVING BOSTON THREE FIFTY PM STANDARD TIME JULY TWENTYEIGHT. SUBJ BOUND FOR LENINGRAD VIA STOCKHOLM AND HELSINKI. SUBJ SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO BOSTON AUG SIXTEEN ON FLIGHT ONE NAUGHT THREE. ABOVE FOR INFO PURPOSES.

HOLD

tel Bos. cc WFO
6-8-51
f m.

RECORDED - 121

SCHEIDT 100-341825-304

OC [Signature]

SAC, Boston

June 19, 1951

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-341825
Your file 100-16321

So that proper dissemination of reports can be made in this matter you are instructed to advise the Bureau whether or not the captioned individual, during the course of his employment at Harvard University, is engaged in classified work.

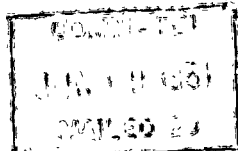
JLM:jd

RECORDED - 135

EX. - 39

JUN 22 1951

302



- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Date: June 19, 1951

To: Mr. D. L. Nicholson
Chief, Security Division
Office of Counselor Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: MAHMOUD EL KHALI
PG 100-630001-10

Reference is made to the previous correspondence of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual. You will recall that Chapley is presently the Director of the Harvard Observatory and holds an international reputation as an authority in astronomy.

Information was recently received by this Bureau which indicated that Stuply plans to leave the United States at Boston, Massachusetts, on July 21, 1951. He intends to travel by Pan American Airways for Leningrad, Russia, via Stockholm, Sweden. He reportedly has indicated an intention to return to the United States on August 15, 1951.

It would appear that the purpose of this travel is to attend the annual meeting of the International Astronomic Union, which is scheduled to be held from August 1 to August 8, 1951, in Leningrad.

In connection with discussing the Executive Committee of the International Linguistic Union, which met at Stockholm, Sweden, from September 25 through September 27, 1950, made the following arrangements:

1. The expenses of the PAN delegates while in the Soviet Union will be borne by the Academy of Science of the USSR. The travel to be incurred by the various delegates will be borne by them individually.

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2. A list of all delegates should be filed with the general secretary of the Academy of Science, USSR, by December 1, 1950. Revisions to this list, however, could be made at a later date.

3. The first and last days of the meeting (August 1, and August 8, 1951) would be devoted to business sessions. August 5, 1951, however, would be reserved for an excursion to Moscow.

4. The symposium at Leningrad would involve the following topics:

- (a) Origin and evolution of the stars.
- (b) The structure of the galaxy.
- (c) Astroelectric problems of the faint stars.

Following the Leningrad meeting a further meeting will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, during August 1951.

It was agreed by the United States Committee of the IAU that those member delegates who are engaged in restricted work should contact their respective employing agencies concerning the advisability of their attendance at the Leningrad meeting.

Harlow Shapley, prior to October 1950, had indicated an intention to attend the Leningrad meeting. However, on October 20, 1950, an issue of "Science," the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, contained a letter which was in the nature of a rebuke upon those Soviet scientists who had signed a telegram which was critical of the United States and its foreign policy in the Far East. Shapley was embarrassed to announce the withdrawal of one scientist who had signed this telegram. He stated that he seriously doubted that the telegram had been approved directly by the various scientists. Shapley added that in view of the described article and the above-mentioned telegram he personally would not travel to Russia to attend the conference as to do so would place him in a position of either defending the United States against the attacks of such people or of attempting to justify and explain the basis for the attacks of these Russian scientists. Either position, he indicated, would be personally embarrassing to him.

The above is furnished for your ~~confidential~~ information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department.

It is requested that this Bureau be advised of any information which may come to your attention concerning the foreign travel of Harlow Shapley.

cc:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b3
b7E

cc: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Chief, Security Division

cc: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-11-51

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD

11

7 P. M.

DIRECTOR AND SAC

DEFERRED

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS - C. REBUTEL JUNE EIGHT AND BOSTON TEL JUNE NINE

LAST. SUBJECT ISSUED PASSPORT ONE TWO SEVEN SEVEN EIGHT ONE AUGUST

EIGHT FORTY NINE AS DELEGATE OF UNITED NATIONS TO COMMITTEE MEETING

OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS AT PARIS. THIS PASSPORT IS VALID FOR TWO

YEARS AND EXPIRES AUGUST EIGHT FIFTY ONE. ACCORDING TO CURRENT

PASSPORT REGULATIONS, SUBJECT IS NOT REQUIRED TO NOTIFY STATE

DEPT OF SUCCESSIVE TRIPS ABROAD DURING VALID PERIOD OF PASSPORT.

WFO WILL BE ADVISED IN EVENT SUBJECT RENEWS THIS PASSPORT OR

CORRESPONDS WITH PASSPORT DIVISION. RUC.

STEIN

100-17983

JVJ:MCO

6-19-51 State Dept
let to [redacted]
cc- [redacted]
6-19-51 State Dept
cc- [redacted]

RECORDED - 136

EX-35

1/100-341825-

5- [redacted]

b3
b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 9 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Albion	.....
Mr. L. J. ...	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 2 NEW YORK 1 FROM BOSTON 9 12-31 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC-S

D E F E R R E D

HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS DASH C. RE BUTEL JUNE EIGHT LAST AND NYTEL JUNE SEVEN LAST. [REDACTED] ADVISES SUBJECT HAS MADE TRAVEL RESERVATIONS TO ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION AT Leningrad August one through eight next. DETAILS CONCERNING THIS MATTER SET FORTH IN BOSTON LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER FIFTEEN, FIFTY, THIS CAPTION. SEE ALSO BOSTON LETTER TO BUREAU, DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYONE, FIFTY, THIS CAPTION. INFORMANT WILL KEEP BOSTON APPRAISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

b7D

END

ACK PLS IN ORD

WA BSVB/2 WATAS

NY BS R1 NY JJM

TWO COPIES WFO

THORNTON

RECORDED

136 JUN 12 1951

24

364

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

DATE: JUNE 23, 1951

Rebulet dated April 17 last, requesting that a summary report on the captioned individual be submitted as soon as possible.

Mylet, June 2, 1951, advised that the Agent to whom the case was assigned had been on sick leave during the month of May and for that reason, the submission of the requested report was postponed until June 30 next.

This is to advise that the Agent to whom the case was assigned recently resigned from the Bureau. The case is now assigned to an Agent who is engaged in preparing the prosecutive summary for report in the case of [redacted] wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C. [redacted]
[redacted] the CP, USA, District No. 1.

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It is expected that the USA will undertake prosecution of [redacted] along with 5 other CP leaders, this district, in the foreseeable future. Consequently, prior attention is being afforded for the preparation of a prosecutive summary in the [redacted] case. Immediately upon completion of this report, attention will be afforded the preparation of a summary report on HARLOW SHAPLEY, the subject of this case, and the same submitted to the Bureau.

RC:mjm
100-16321

RECORDED - 111

INDEXED - 111

EX-130

JUN 28 1951

100-341825-305

66 JUL 5 1951

NEW YORK MIRROR
DAILY AND SUNDAY

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-1000

June 20, 1951

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Winchell asked me to send the attached
to you. Could you please return it with your reply?

regards,

Rose (Bigman)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 41

EX-71

JUN 30 1951

JUL 10 1951

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Alden ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

ENCLOSURE

100-341825-306

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date-line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

8NP Qt DL Pd

WUE CAMBRIDGE MASS 1143a June 18 1951

WALTER WINCHELL

DAILY MIRROR NYK

Your last night's report that I had planned trip to Russia this Summer is completely erroneous, no application has been made or will be made for passport or visa, the confusion perhaps arose from the fact that a year ago the International Astronomical Union planned the regular priennial meeting in Leningrad for August 1951 but this meeting was cancelled last winter by executive committee composed of European Astronomies, if the meeting had occurred some thirty American astronomies were planning to attend with United States Government approval and arrangements, please make correction in radio broadcast

Harlow Shapley

1233pes

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI
 FROM : SAC BOSTON
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bufile 100-341825)

DATE: 7/23/51

Rebulet 6/19/51.

Confidential Informant [] stated on 7/20/51, that HARLOW SHAPLEY in his capacity of Director of the Harvard College Observatory has access to every type of work that is going on at the Observatory. At the present time there are 3 projects pertaining to National Defense on which work is being done at the Observatory. These are as follows:

b7D

- (1.) A project under the direction of JAMES G. ~~BAKER~~ of the Perkin-Elmer Corporation of Glenbrook, Connecticut. The exact nature of this project is not known to [] but it is believed to be concerned with optics.
- (2.) A project under the direction of FRED ~~WHIPPLE~~. This is referred to as a meteor project and has to do with the radar telescope and electronic sounding devices.
- (3.) A solar project under the direction of DONALD ~~MENZEL~~. It has to do with the coronagraph, particularly with reference to sun spots, radio activity in the upper atmosphere, aurora, and nuclear fission. This is being partly done at the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge and partly at the Harvard Observatory Installations at Boulder, Colorado, and Climax, Colorado. The installations at Boulder and Climax, Colorado, are under the local control of WALTER ORR ROBERTS, who is much closer to HARLOW SHAPLEY than DONALD MENZEL.

PMB:MAB
 100-16321

RECORDED - 79

INDEXED - 79

EX-129

JUL 25 1951

F-51
 53 AUG 10 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 15, 1951

FROM : SAC, Boston

Card U.T.D.

8-28-51/meh

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 100-341825)

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

x The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM X O.K. TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List) _____

100-16321

PMB:FT

100-341825-308
AUG 29 1951

RECORDED-11

EX. 100 10
AUG 18 1951

9/6/51
sub-summary rep.
JPM

FIN

Real

SAC, Boston

October 9, 1951

Director, FBI

HAROLD CHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-341825

Your attention is directed to Bulet dated March 31, 1951, to Albany, captioned "Special Section Security Index, Prominent Individuals."

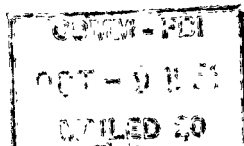
In the referenced letter you were instructed to submit immediately a prosecutive-type summary report concerning the captioned individual. You are instructed to comply with the Bureau's instructions in this regard without further delay.

JLM:rdm

RECORDED - 53

OCT 10 1951

EX



65 OCT 17 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

100-341825

Date: October 8, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Division of Security
Office of Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HARLO SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the previous correspondence of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual. You will recall that Shapley is presently the Director of the Harvard Observatory and holds an international reputation as an authority in astronomy.

This Bureau has recently been advised by a reliable source that Shapley arrived in Mexico City on September 21, 1951, to attend the Mexican Scientific Congress which convened on September 24, 1951.

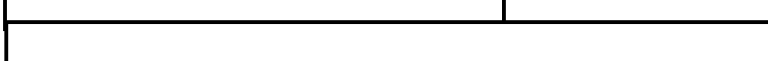
The above is furnished for your confidential information and should, therefore, not be disseminated outside of your Department.

cc -



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention:

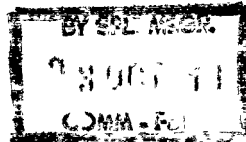


cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Chief, Security Division

RECORDED
EX-115



JLM:rdm

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Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

cc-Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc-Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 7, 1951

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet dated October 9, 1951.

A summary report on Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY has been prepared and dictated and is presently in the process of transcription. The report will be completed and mailed to reach the Bureau by December 14, 1951.

G.I.R.-6

RTC:pm
100-16321

RECORDED - 48

EX. - 102

DEC 11 1951

SAC, Boston (100-24699)
100-341825- ✓
Director, FBI (100-358086)

November 21, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INDEX -
PREPARATION OF SUMMARY REPORTS

Reurlet dated October 20, 1951.

Reference is made to the "Status of Project" under (B) in SAC Letter Number 95 dated September 22, 1951. In accordance with instructions you should include in your status memorandum on January 1, 1952, the total number of cases in categories 2, 6 and 7 in which summary reports must be prepared.

To date summary reports have not been received at the Bureau on [redacted] and Harlow Shapley although you have been specifically requested to prepare the summary reports. These individuals are carried in the Prominent Individuals subdivision of the Special Section of the Security Index and there can be no further delay in the matter.

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The summary reports on [redacted] and Shapley should be furnished to reach the Bureau within fifteen days from the receipt of this communication.

cc - Bufile 100-341825 ✓

cc - Bufile 61-9631

PLC:mjt *mjt*

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Director, FBI

October 20, 1951

SAC, Boston

SECURITY INDEX -
PREPARATION OF SUMMARY REPORTS

100-24699
Re SAC Letter No. 95, Series 1951, dated 9/22/51.

Based on review of Security Index cards in the Boston Office, it is anticipated that summary reports will be submitted to the Bureau within the next ninety days, on Security Index Subjects falling within the following classifications:

1. Special Section cases
2. Top Functionary cases
3. Key Figure cases
4. SI Subjects employed in vital facilities.

Summary reports will be prepared on other Security Index Subjects as expeditiously as possible thereafter. Boston will advise the Bureau of its progress on instant project by January 1, 1952, as directed.

100-24699
RGL:FT

lfr
✓
NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 5 1951

Form No. 3
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE: 12-14-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/24, 13, 18; 7/6, 8, 10; 8/15, 16; 11/26-30; 12/1-4/51	REPORT MADE BY: [Redacted]
TITLE: HARRY SHAPLEY		CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SUMMARY REPORT

CHARACTER: HARRY SHAPLEY, Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University, and Director of the Harvard Observatory, continues to reside at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A confidential informant who for many years held the confidence of the national leadership of the Communist Party and was himself a prominent Communist Party member, identifies SHAPLEY as a concealed Communist, i.e. one who does not work openly as a Communist and would deny membership. Another informant points out SHAPLEY'S activities since 1939, indicate "... a pattern of repeated collaboration with the Communists..." SHAPLEY associated from 1939 to 1948 with fifteen organizations cited by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive. His activities, 1948-1951, include National Chairman, NWAF; National Co-Chairman Welcoming Committee to Madame KIM IL-SUNG on joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee-sponsored tour in U. S.; Board of Directors, American Russian Institute; Organizer, Committee of 1,000 whose purpose it was to work for abolition of House Committee on Un-American Activities; Attended Executive Meeting, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, New York; Approved aims and purposes of American Committee to Aid Birobidjan. SHAPLEY extremely active in supporting CP line with regard to peace through Communist-sponsored peace conferences. Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace, March, 1949, organized by SHAPLEY, termed by State Department "Communist propaganda effort." SHAPLEY opposed passage of NSC-68, 1951; opposed passage McCARTHY Act; cooperated with Civil Rights Congress; supported Hollywood Ten. Actively associated with numerous public figures widely hailed as Communists or Communist fellow travelers. Maintained contact with members of U.S.S.R. Embassy, Washington and prominent Soviet Union officials. Falsely depicted U.S. foreign policy and domestic attitude while in India. Felt North Korean invasion effort to unify Korea. Advocated recognition of Communist China by U. S.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: 313
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 7 Bureau 1 New York (INFO) (100-83025) 1 Washington Field Office (INFO) 5 Boston (100-1001)	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: [Redacted] FILE

COPY IN FILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~TABLE OF CONTENTS

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BS 100-16321

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DETAILS:

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

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HARLOW SHAPLEY, Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University and Director of the Harvard Observatory continues to reside at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Harvard Crimson, a Harvard undergraduate publication, indicated on November 5, 1951 that Professor SHAPLEY will retire during the summer of 1952 from his post at the Astronomical Observatory according to an announcement made by Provost PAUL BUCK,

This article states SHAPLEY has held the post since 1921 and will, after his retirement, devote his time to teaching science and an expanded research program in astronomy. Provost BUCK explained Dr. SHAPLEY is stepping down because of a University rule providing for the automatic retirement of administrative officials when they reach their sixty-sixth birthday.

A. Background

Security Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, who is an individual of high professional standing, furnished the following background commentary on him:

Professor SHAPLEY was reared in Nashville, Missouri and attended public school there. The informant advised HARLOW SHAPLEY is one of a pair of identical twins and that the Subject left high school in Missouri in his sophomore year and went to Chicago to become a newspaper man. He started as a copy boy and ultimately became a staff reporter on a Chicago paper. After a brief experience in the latter field, he came to realize he would need a college degree in order to become successful in the publishing field. He therefore returned to Nashville, Missouri and commenced again his high school education. According to this informant, he completed two and one fraction years of high school in approximately six months. He completed the degree courses at the University of Missouri with like rapidity. While at college he took two courses in astronomy because they looked like "snap courses." Out of this arose his interest in astronomy.

The informant stated that SHAPLEY still likes to see his name in printer's ink and had a great personal ambition for news publicity. The informant

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BS 100-16321

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feels that many of SHAPLEY'S sensational statements are based upon this desire to obtain publicity. The informant advised that SHAPLEY is the most opinionated man he has ever known and one who enjoys complete confidence in himself. He is described as being adept in criticizing others, but is unable to stand any criticism of himself. Any criticism of his political opinions is always greeted with "you just don't understand the situation." The informant believed that SHAPLEY has always been sincere. This informant advised that SHAPLEY'S twin brother completed a high school education and has since been a farmer at the family homestead in Missouri.

B. Estimates of the SHAPLEY Personality

Security Informant T-2 of unknown reliability, [redacted]

[redacted] offered the following estimate of SHAPLEY based upon his association with him:

"He is a stubborn advocate of his own ideas and one of the supreme egotists of our time. He has an inherent dislike for authority and will invariably do the opposite to what he is told or supposed to do."

Security Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that he was well acquainted with SHAPLEY.

This informant volunteered his personal opinion that SHAPLEY was much too independent in nature to be a member of the Communist Party or to engage in activities or work on behalf of the Russians. However, this

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informant in continuing stated that SHAPLEY also was of such an independent nature it would not disturb him to violate a law of the United States in the event that he felt the action proper at that time.

Security Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised that in his opinion SHAPLEY was dangerous in that he believed in a complete interchange of scientific information; that is, if he possessed a classified secret which he felt could be developed in another country to the advantage of all mankind, he would not hesitate to divulge it to some other power. This informant included Russia as one of the powers to which he felt the Subject would divulge information in the event he felt that by so doing he would aid all mankind. This informant stated that SHAPLEY is conscious of his own possible weakness in this regard and therefore has stated that he does not desire to come in contact with or to possess classified information.

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Security Informants T-2, T-3, and T-4 are all present acquaintances of HARLOW SHAPLEY. The foregoing are their subjective opinions developed through association with SHAPLEY in the scientific and scholastic field.

Security Informant T-7 advised that late in December, 1948 SHAPLEY stated that he had never received anything from God, was not now receiving anything from God, and did not anticipate receiving anything from God in the future. SHAPLEY advised that trusting in God and relying upon him is about as helpful as relying upon Santa Claus.

II. COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

Security Informant T-5, of known reliability, was prominently associated for many years with the Communist Party, USA, and was himself a Communist Party member. This informant had gained the trust and confidence of the National officers of the Communist Party, USA. This informant advised on April 21, 1950 that Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY had been known to him as a concealed member of the Communist Party, USA.

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Security Informant T-5 furnished further details regarding SHAPLEY when interviewed on June 26, 1950. He reiterated the foregoing statement identifying HARLOW SHAPLEY as a concealed Communist Party member. The informant describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party. This informant stated that Dr. SHAPLEY was introduced to him on one occasion by ANNE BURLAK, State Secretary of the Communist Party of Massachusetts. In connection with the meeting [redacted] in Boston, Miss BURLAK did not identify Dr. SHAPLEY as a Communist, but the introduction was very warm and cordial.

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This informant advised that [redacted] EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL reported Dr. SHAPLEY to this informant [redacted] as a Communist upon whom the Party could rely. (EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL, National Secretary and National Education Director, respectively Communist Party, USA were convicted as two of the eleven Communist Party leaders in 1949 at New York City for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld their conviction under the Smith Act on June 4, 1951 and at this time, December, 1951, both are incarcerated in Federal penitentiaries.)

Security Informant T-5 also stated that he did not know that Dr. SHAPLEY was ever engaged in any secret work for the Party, but he did know that SHAPLEY'S stand among scientists has been used extensively to get younger scientists to cooperate with the Communist Party and then to do secret work. The informant stated that SHAPLEY'S name is used extensively in this connection. T-5 stated that he knows this from his own experiences and also from reports [redacted] Communist Party, USA) and specifically by statements to him by [redacted] who for a time cooperated in the infiltration by Communists of scientific groups.

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III. COMMUNIST FRONT ACTIVITIES.

A. Communist Front Activities 1939 - 1948,

as reported by Security Informant T-6, of known reliability, [redacted] who devotes considerable of his time to research in Communist Party matters.

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In a memorandum dated April 12, 1949 this informant stated that over the past ten years Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY has been "the foremost front man of the Communist fellow travelers in American science, if not in the entire intellectual field." The informant stated that SHAPLEY'S affiliations with Communist front causes and with known Communists standing alone may mean nothing in that some of these causes separately, may well be worthy objectives which the Communists happen at the moment to favor and to have a hand in. The informant stated, "What is significant is the pattern, ... a pattern of repeated collaboration with the Communists and operating within the Communist orbit rather than cooperating with those movements which want nothing to do with the Communists..."

"Dr. SHAPLEY'S activities follow:

"1. 1939. Executive Committee, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This was a Communist front among college teachers which defended Communist teachers and organized the opposition to the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Inquiry into the Communist teachers in the New York City public schools. It was set up as a rival to JOHN DEWEY'S totalitarian Committee for Cultural Freedom.

"2. 1940. Signed an appeal to Secretary of State HULL to intervene in behalf of Spanish Anti-Fascists trapped in Europe. This was promoted by the League of American Writers ... The League of American Writers has been identified as a subversive organization by the Attorney General of the United States and coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"3. April, 1940. Signed a petition to President ROOSEVELT demanding that an end be put to what it called 'the badgering of Communist leaders.' Specifically the petition demanded that the FBI drop its investigation of the "Veterans of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Brigade." The "Veterans of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Brigade" has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. This petition also demanded 'that the Washington Grand Jury discontinue questioning editors of the NEW MASSES.' The NEW MASSES has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American

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Activities, House of Representatives in a report dated March 29, 1944 as a 'nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party....' According to Security Informant T-6 the demands of this petition were in line with Communist Party maneuvers during the HITLER - STALIN pact period, August, 1939 to June, 1941.

"4. September 17, 1940. Signed appeal to President ROOSEVELT to use his influence to secure bail for the Communist leaders of the Fur Workers Union who were appealing their conviction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The appeal was circulated by the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights. A special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in a report dated March 29, 1944 cited the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights as being a Communist front.

"5. December 3, 1940. Signed an appeal issued by the Council for Pan-American Democracy and another appeal on June 8, 1945. The Council's objective was to promote the Communist line in Latin America. The Council for Pan-American Democracy has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"6. 1943. Sponsored Citizens' Committee to Free EARL BROWDER. (Attorney General's List.) Also signed its appeal to President ROOSEVELT to free EARL BROWDER.

"7. 1944. Aided the Council on African Affairs. (Attorney General's List) Aided National Negro Congress (Attorney General's List.)

"8. 1944, 45, 46. National Vice-Chairman and Massachusetts Chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. This was organized originally to support a fourth term for ROOSEVELT. After the election it quickly fell into the hands of the Communists as the latter's principal front among intellectuals. Dr. SHAPLEY, also an initiating sponsor, remained active throughout and appeared in its behalf before the Senate Banking Committee in favor of the Full Employment Bill. On December 4, 1945 he served as chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts Sciences and

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Professions 'crisis meeting in Madison Square Garden; Subject--ATOM BOMB--
FOR WAR OR PEACE?'

"The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions plugged for the Communist Party line on many fronts. Head of its literature division, for instance, was Communist Party member, HOWARD FAST.

"Finally, on August 8, 1946 its paid National Director, HAROLD L. ICKES, resigned in disgust. One reason for his resignation ICKES wrote the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, 'was that I was constantly being called upon to devote time and energy to defending it from charges of Communistic tendencies and sympathies. As I have said, I am not only not a Communist myself, I have no inclination in that direction and no desire to be associated with an organization that is under constant suspicion of being, if not Communistic, at least not one sympathetic to political doctrines with which I do not hold.' Dr. SHAPLEY remained.

"9. March 18, 1945. According to the DAILY WORKER of that date Dr. SHAPLEY signed a statement applauding an announcement by the War Department that Communists would receive Army commissions. The statement was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Attorney General's List.) This 'Federation' was set up as a rival to the American Civil Liberties Union after the latter's vote to bar Communist Party members from its National Board.

"10. September, 1945. In its issue of that date 'Soviet Russia Today', foremost pro-Soviet propaganda magazine in America, (cited as among the more important Communist front organizations for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, Page 169) carried an article by Dr. SHAPLEY.

"SHAPLEY'S article written after his return from Russia said that 'Russia... is just rising from the greatest social revolution of modern times.'

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"11. September, 1946. Dr. SHAPLEY was elected Vice-Chairman of the Progressives Citizens of America, a merger of the aforementioned Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and the National Citizens Political Action Committee. It continues to carry on the Communist Party cultural and intellectual front program. HENRY A. WALLACE appeared prominent in the new Progressive Citizens of America. Soon afterwards the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions's resigned Director, HAROLD L. ICKES, castigated the new Progressives Citizens of America for throwing open its arms to Communists.

"12. September, 1946. Signed a call to join the 'American Crusade to End Lynching.' This was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress (Attorney General's List), legal defense arm of the Communist Party. Other sponsors of this Communist Party enterprise were the International Workers Order (Attorney General's List) and the American Youth For Democracy (Attorney General's List.)

"Dr. SHAPLEY was present at the press conference in which PAUL ROBESON, the chairman of the 'Crusade' announced the forthcoming event. As President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (bonafide scientific organization) and 'Director of the Harvard Observatory, his presence lent valuable prestige.'

"13. 1947. A sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney General's List.) The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee 'spots (and finances) Communist refugees from Europe in North and South America to do Party work...'

"14. May 19, 1947. A trustee of the American Russian Institute. He spoke on the above date at a Waldorf Astoria dinner staged by the Institute to provide ANDREI A. GROMYKO, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, with a sounding board to attack United States atomic control policy. The American Russian Institute was set up to supply data to this country about the U.S.S.R. Some of its experts and trustees are Soviet supporters. The information it supplies places the U.S.S.R. in a favorable light. At one time the Institute called itself a 'Soviet Information

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Bureau' The Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Consulate (in the past) usually refer queries to the American Russian Institute.

"The American Russian Institute at New York has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"15. May 31, 1947. Dr. SHAPLEY addressed a rally of the Progressive Citizens of America at Madison Square. The DAILY WORKER carried the speech in full.

"16. September 10, 1947. The New York Times reported a meeting of the Eighth Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion at the University of Pennsylvania, 'Philadelphia, September 9, --lashing out against the "travesty and hypocrisy" of American foreign policy in Greece. Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY ... proposed tonight that the State Department be held accountable to the American people for its action ...'

"17. September 25 - 27, 1947. Dr. SHAPLEY presided over a conference on 'Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties' in New York City (called by the Progressive Citizens of America, of which he was Chairman.) Dr. SHAPLEY in his call to the conference defended HANS EISLER, brother of GERHARD EISLER, the self-admitted Communist' who violated the terms of his bail bond while undergoing deportation proceedings in the United States in an escape to Germany aboard the Polish ship, BATORY. SHAPLEY castigated the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the conference demanded the revocation of the President's Loyalty Order and defended the right of every American to join the Communist Party.

"18. September 30, 1947. The DAILY WORKER carried an advertisement highlighting Dr. SHAPLEY as the principal speaker at a rally sponsored by the Congress of American Women (Attorney General's List.)

"19. November, 1947. As head of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council, Progressive Citizens of American, Dr. SHAPLEY presided at a 'Free the Movies Rally' which attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee's inquiry into Communists in Hollywood. The rally called it 'a cultural blackout.'

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"20. November 16, 1947. Dr. SHAPLEY presided at an 'American Soviet Friendship Dinner' under the auspices of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (Attorney General's List) the foremost Soviet propaganda agency in America. The dinner furnished ANDREI Y. VYSHINSKY, U.S.S.R. Deputy Foreign Minister, with a sounding board to attack United States foreign policy.

"21. November 17, 1947. GEORGE SELDES' IN FACT gave its main play to an exclusive article by Dr. SHAPLEY on what IN FACT described as 'the effect of thought control on American science and universities.' The Fourth Report of the Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, Page 148, refers to IN FACT as a Communist news letter. According to Security Informant T-6 'SHAPLEY'S article gave the typical Party line defense of the inherent right of Communists and fellow travelers to infiltrate college faculties, and, in the case of scientists, to hold jobs with secret Government military research projects.' SHAPLEY, T-6 said specifically mentioned Oak Ridge atomic plant. In the DAILY WORKER he ascribed the current moves on Communists and Communist supporters on college faculties as 'Fascist hysteria' and 'incipient Fascism in America.' He also attacked New York University for removing Dr. LYMAN R. BRADLEY as Chairman of its German Department following the latter's conviction on a contempt of Congress charge as Treasurer of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney General's List.)

"22. December, 1947. Dr. SHAPLEY as trustee of the American Russian Institute (Attorney General's List) appeared before the Board of Superintendents, New York City, during its inquiry into a course conducted by the Institute on Russia for the New York City school teachers, announcing that Dr. SHAPLEY had refused to answer charges of Communism raised in connection with the course. The Board of Superintendents dropped the course.

"23. 1948. Became National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which grew out of the Progressive Citizens of American. For its political activities the Progressive Citizens of America organized the Progressive Party; to continue its cultural front activities the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Under Dr. SHAPLEY the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions continued to be 'overloaded with Communists and sympathizers on its control level and plugged the Party line ...'

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"24. 1948. SHAPLEY signed an appeal to the court to reverse the conviction of the ten Hollywood writers and directors as 'a blow to the freedom of all artists.' These 'Hollywood 10' as they were characterized by the Communist Party in its propaganda efforts on their behalf refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and were convicted of contempt.

"25. January 19, 1948. The DAILY WORKER announced that Dr. SHAPLEY was organizing a 'Committee of 1,000' in a drive to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a 'betrayal of the American ideals.'

"Security Informant T-6 advised that he received information that the original sponsors were resigning from the Committee of 1,000 because of its increasing red coloration. SHAPLEY was listed as Acting Chairman and Executive Secretary."

B. Activities in the National Council
of the Arts, Sciences, and
Professions

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities on April 26, 1950 as a Communist front organization. The following information was furnished by Security Informant T-7, of known reliability:

On February 13, 1948 the informant advised SHAPLEY was instrumental in forming the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, an outgrowth of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions section of the Progressive Citizens of America. In April, 1948 the Subject signed a letter establishing a bank account for the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

In May, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY issued a statement in the name of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions deploring the fact that the United States refused to accept the HENRY A. WALLACE agenda for discussion with STALIN for world amity.

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In a letter dated May 5, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY prepared a list of questions which were to constitute the program of the so-called "Peace Conference" or survival conference staged by the Arts, Sciences, and Professions at New York City June 7, and June 8, 1948.

On June 17, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY planned a dinner with seventy-five people who had attended the "Peace Conference" on June 7, and June 8, 1948, at New York City. The seventy-five that were selected for this dinner were considered excellent prospects for large financial contributions. They subsequently advised the informant the dinner was more than successful. It is not known how much money he raised on this occasion, but in a letter in November, 1948 SHAPLEY told the informant the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions had started with \$3,000 and that he and others had raised approximately \$56,000 in a six-month period to support their activities.

In July, 1948 SHAPLEY designated a committee to write a science platform for the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which it was expected would be adopted as the science platform of HENRY A. WALLACE and the Progressive Party

In September, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY as National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was consulted regarding persons who were to participate in an election eve (November 1, 1948) nationwide radio network program on behalf of the candidacy of HENRY WALLACE. The program was to be sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions as a contribution to the Progressive Party. He declined to participate himself in the radio program because he felt it might bring criticisms on himself and Harvard University.

In November, 1948 Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY directed the lawyers who were members of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions to file an amicus curie brief in the appeal of the "Hollywood 10" from their convictions of contempt of Congress.

In mid-December, 1948 HARLOW SHAPLEY began a series of conferences in New York and Boston with HANNAH DORNER whom he had previously identified

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to the informant as a Communist Party member and now the Executive Secretary of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council looking toward the holding of a "Peace Conference" in New York City at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Information regarding these conferences will be reported herein more fully under the caption "So Called Peace Conference Activities."

In mid-December, 1948 SHAPLEY continued as National Chairman, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held initial meetings during the Christmas holidays at his home and the home of Dr. LAWRENCE ELLIS in Cambridge, Massachusetts looking toward the establishment of a Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On March 24 - 27, 1949 SHAPLEY as National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions staged the Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York City. Details concerning this are reported herein below under the caption "So-Called Peace Conference Activities."

On August 12, 1949 SHAPLEY related that he had been contacted by CLARK FOREMAN, newly appointed Executive Secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. FOREMAN advised him that VLADIMIR IVANOVICH BAZYKIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C. had contacted him, FOREMAN, for the purpose of obtaining a list of prominent National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions personnel who could attend a Moscow peace conference August 26, 27, and 28, 1949. Additional reference is made to this herein below under that section entitled, "So-Called Peace Conference Activities."

In early October, 1949 the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions arranged a peace forum to be held at City Center, West 55th Street, New York on October 27, 1949. SHAPLEY arranged for himself and others to receive a stenogrammed transcription of the proceedings.

In August, 1949 HARLOW SHAPLEY discussed with CLARK FOREMAN the latter's successful raising of a \$10,000 contribution to support the activities of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. He further

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discussed in general outline the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions National Convention which was scheduled to occur in late November, 1949. SHAPLEY also issued instructions concerning the employment of CLARK FOREMAN as Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions; the position of Art, Sciences, and Professions members in attending a "Cuban Peace Conference" at Havana, August 6, and 7, 1949. The informant advised that SHAPLEY participated in these latter activities in spite of the fact that he advised the informant in March, 1949 that he was on leave of absence from the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

In the early part of 1949 Dr. SHAPLEY participated in discussions with HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, National Director of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions regarding the re-organization of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions on a craft and local basis. According to the informant some of the members had complained the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions no longer represented the arts, sciences, and professions and was dominated by persons with extreme pro-Soviet tendencies. Some few unidentified persons had even professed a suspicion the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions was being operated in New York City and nationally by the Communist Political Association. SHAPLEY commented that he had gone on record as opposing the exclusion of Communist Party members from membership in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions on a matter of principal. These all properly qualified persons ought to be eligible for membership regardless of political affiliations. SHAPLEY explained that it was wrong to discriminate against any one person or any group. He had been restrained from publishing this view which he regarded as a matter of principal.

Security Informant T-7 advised that on November 18, 1949 HANNAH DORNER, identified above as the first Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and a person known to SHAPLEY as a member of the Communist Party, USA, explained her concern to SHAPLEY about his resignation as National Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. It was felt by DORNER that SHAPLEY'S resignation would harm the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions on a national basis. As a consequence SHAPLEY agreed to

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withdraw his resignation "pro tem" and then agreed to accept a national Vice Chairmanship of the organization so that his resignation could not be construed by others as an abandonment of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. SHAPLEY commented that while the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions would be "always to the left," he did not want the organization to "go so far to the left" that it would fail to be effective. SHAPLEY advised that his activities in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions had been allegedly embarrassing to the authorities at Harvard University.

Security Informant T-6, previously identified, furnished the following information on January 12, 1949 with regard to Professor SHAPLEY'S activities in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"Professor SHAPLEY is chairman of this Communist front organization. On June 27, 1948 SHAPLEY and LOUIS UNTERMEYER, another leading figure in the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, sent a telegram to President TRUMAN asking for permission for the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions to go Washington to present a petition for Presidential clemency for the eleven members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who were cited for contempt of Congress. "The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835. According to Security Informant T-6 "on December 28, 1948 SHAPLEY as Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions issued a statement calling for the end of the House Committee on Un-American Activities." "On January 10, 1949 SHAPLEY announced that over two hundred editors, artists, scientists, and clergymen had signed a call sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions to a Cultural and Scientific Conference to be held at the Waldorf Astoria March 25 - 27, 1949." Additional details on this conference as furnished by this informant are set forth below under the caption "So-Called Peace Conference Activities."

Security Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised that a dinner was given in honor of Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY on April 29, 1950 at the

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Capitol Hotel, New York City. This was on the eve of the first National Convention of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The informant stated that the dinner was given in honor of the Subject because of his resignation as National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which had become effective on that date. He accepted the position as National Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

Security Informant T-9, of known reliability, advised in mid-April, 1948 SHAPLEY designated HANNAH DORNER, the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. DORNER was identified above as being known to SHAPLEY as a Communist Party member. This informant advised that SHAPLEY selected the regional and professional officers of the group as well as the executive committee. He designated these people before they had accepted the office or before they had been nominated by anyone. He advised DORNER of his first choice for each office and of his second choice. According to the informant SHAPLEY completely dominated and directed the affairs of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions from its outset.

Security Informant T-9 further advised that on May 20, 1948 there occurred in New York City a public meeting sponsored by the ~~Committee~~ of 1,000 identified below. FAUN ZYBORKIS, a national officer of the Committee of 1,000 solicited SHAPLEY to appear at this meeting inasmuch as SHAPLEY had selected the speaker and the topic. SHAPLEY begged off, saying he had a meeting of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions in New York. According to the informant.

Security Informant T-10, of known reliability, advised that on the evening of February 13, 1950 the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions sponsored a "rally against the H bomb at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. SHAPLEY was introduced as Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and presided at the rally. SHAPLEY introduced the speakers of the evening and closed the meeting by reading a resolution and program of

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Mrs. Frederick B. Plant Currier

Security Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that in late February, 1948 SHAPLEY accepted an invitation from Dr. EDWARD BARSKY to act as a National Co-Chairman of a welcoming committee formed to sponsor the appearance in the United States of Madame JOLIOT-CURIE. The appearances were to be under the sponsorship of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Madame CURIE was to make a nationwide speaking tour to raise funds for that organization in France. SHAPLEY advised the informant that Madame CURIE is the wife of FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE who is the French delegate to the United Nations Committee on Atomic Energy. SHAPLEY knew BARSKY as national head of the JAFRC.

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Security Informants T-8 and T-11, both of known reliability, were presented at a dinner sponsored by the Boston Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held on November 11, 1948. SHAPLEY was not present, but his name was listed, according to these informants, as a contributor in the amount of \$10 to the organization at that time.

Security Informant T-6, previously identified, advised by memorandum dated April 12, 1949 as follows:

In March, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY served as co-chairman of the national reception committee for Madame IRENE JOLIOT CURIE who visited here under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee ... Speaking before the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee she declared the shift of Czechoslovakia and Poland to Communism was the result of a democratic process. "The wave of reaction" in this country, according to Madame JOLIOT CURIE, was "strikingly similar to the one which led to the last conflict." In a separate interview she said she was not surprised by the American attitude toward Russia because she believes Americans "look with much more favor on Fascism, than on Communism." "Americans", she explained, "think fascism has more respect for money."

D. American Russian Institute, New York City

The American Russian Institute, New York City, has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Security Informant T-7 advised in early April, 1948 SHAPLEY assisted HENRY HILL/COLLINS, JR., Director of the American Russian Institute at New York City, in arranging a "fund-raising dinner" held on behalf of the organization on February 2, 1948 in New York City. SHAPLEY told the informant that he was attending the American Russian Institute dinner at which the guest speaker was to be ANDREI GROMYKO. SHAPLEY stated he had secured a reservation at Table 20, but did not wish to publicly participate in the event lest he have trouble renewing his passport. The informant advised that the Subject was instrumental in obtaining the chairman and guest speaker for this affair, a Dr. DAVIS and a Mr. BARLEY CRUM, respectively.

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Security Informant T-7 advised that HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., Executive Secretary of the American Russian Institute at New York City contacted SHAPLEY for the purpose of arranging appearances of visiting Russians under American Russian Institute sponsorship. The visiting Russians referred to were those who were planning to attend the Scientific and Cultural Conference held at the Waldorf Astoria in March, 1949 under the sponsorship of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. COLLINS advised that SERGEI R. STRIGANOV, Cultural Attache at the Embassy of the USSR, had advised him that the Russians would be permitted to appear under other auspices than the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions only after the approval of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY. COLLINS had no difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of SHAPLEY, and it was planned that they should appear at a dinner under the sponsorship of the American Russian Institute. Their visas were cancelled, however, by the State Department shortly after the Scientific and Cultural Conference of March, 1949.

Security Informant T-11, of known reliability, advised that SHAPLEY donated to the American Russian Institute an album pertaining to the "all Soviet Union Conference for Peace" held at Moscow in September, 1949. SHAPLEY had been invited to this Congress but had declined the invitation. He received the album from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. *Russians*

Security Informant T-8 advised that CORLISS LAMONT had been nominated to membership in the Board of Directors in the American Russian Institute. Certain undisclosed other members of the Board of Directors objected to the addition of LAMONT because of his alleged exclusive activities in the National Council for American Soviet Friendship, which organization has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States. SHAPLEY told COLLINS that to exclude LAMONT was to make a financial as well as a moral retreat.

E. Committee of 1,000

Security Informant T-7, as was pointed out above, advised that the DAILY WORKER advised that DR. SHAPLEY was organizing a Committee of 1,000 in

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a drive to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee as "betrayers of American ideals." It was pointed out above that information received by this informant indicated that original sponsors including ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES of the American Civil Liberties Union was resigning from this committee because of its "increasing red coloration." SHAPLEY was listed as acting chairman and executive secretary. The California Committee on Un-American Activities report, 1948, Pages Thirty-four and Thirty-five, cited the Committee of 1,000 as a Communist created and controlled front organization.

Security Informant T-12, of known reliability, advised that a speech prepared by HARLOW SHAPLEY was read on January 26, 1948 to a group known as the Committee for the First Amendment at the Coronet Theatre, Los Angeles, California. SHAPLEY was to address this group telephonically from Boston but the communication system broke down. PHILIP DUNN, chairman of the meeting, advised that the Committee for the First Amendment had been formed in the fall of 1947 to fight the House Un-American Activities Committee attack on the motion picture industry. He announced that it was being merged with the new nationally formed Committee of 1,000 which has as its purpose, according to information furnished to this informant by HARLOW SHAPLEY, the sole purpose of abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The California Committee on Un-American Activities report, 1948, Page 210, cited the Committee for the First Amendment as a Communist front organization.

Security Informant T-8 advised that SHAPLEY urged the members of the Cambridge Association of Scientists, Cambridge, Massachusetts and the American Association of Scientific Workers, Cambridge branch, jointly on March 16, 1948 to join the Committee of 1,000.

Security Informant T-24 advised in December, 1946 that it was his impression that the Cambridge Association of Scientists, a sub-division of the Federation of American Scientists, was infiltrated by Communists who were influencing its policy.

Security Informant T-11 advised that the American Association of Scientific Workers, Cambridge, Massachusetts branch, although infiltrated by Communists, was not in any manner controlled or dominated by them.

Security Informant T-7 advised in October, 1948 that HARLOW SHAPLEY informed him that the Committee of 1,000 had been so badly damaged by adverse publicity appearing in the Washington Times Herald on January 2, 1948 that it never recovered. SHAPLEY sought to wind up the affairs of

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the Committee of 1,000 by stating that it had been formed to defeat the Mundt-Nixon Bill and it had been successful. In its place SHAPLEY proposed to establish a Bureau of Academic Freedom. This latter would be a part of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council and would be designed primarily to perform the work of the Committee of 1,000, that is, fight for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

F. National Council American Soviet Friendship

The National Council American Soviet Friendship has been cited as subversive and Communistic by the Attorney General of the United States falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Security Informants T-8 and T-11 advised that in January, 1950 HARLOW SHAPLEY attended a National Executive Committee meeting of the National Council American Soviet Friendship at New York City.

G. American Birobidjan Committee

The American Birobidjan Committee has been identified by Security Informant T-13, of known reliability, as an organization ostensibly formed for supporting the settlement of Jews in Birobidjan Territory in Siberia allegedly set aside for such purposes by the Soviet Union. According to this informant many of the officers and members of this committee are known members of the Communist Party. Its full name is the American Bureau of Birobidjan Committee.

Security Informant T-7 advised that in early 1948 SHAPLEY was solicited to become a sponsor of the Ambijan Committee, also known as the American Committee to Aid Birobidjan, additional names by which the American Birobidjan Committee is known. SHAPLEY expressed sympathy for the aims and purposes of the organization. SHAPLEY told the informant that an organization of its magnitude did not need any assistance from him.

H. So-Called Peace Conference Activities

1. World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace, August 25 - 28, 1948, Breslau, Poland. Security Informant T-8 advised that the Peace Conference activities of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY should be considered in the light of the Russian-sponsored peace offensive circulating the globe in 1948 to 1950.

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Security Informant T-7 advised that between August 25 and August 28, 1948 the satellite Polish government sponsored at Breslau, Poland a "World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace." According to the informant SHAPLEY received in early July, 1948 an invitation from the Polish ambassador at Washington, D. C. It was a personal invitation to attend this conference.

Security Informant T-14 and T-15, of known reliability, advised that SHAPLEY consulted with the Polish ambassador at Washington July 10, 1948 expressing appreciation for the invitation to attend said congress, but declined the invitation because of astronomical convention he had to attend in Switzerland. The Boston Globe of August 29, 1948 indicated a news dispatch from Breslau, Poland at the World Conference of Intellectuals had named Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY as one of four Americans to an International Committee set up by this World Congress. (U)

According to Security Informant T-6 the State Department has termed the Breslau conference and its forthcoming World Conference for Peace in Paris, April 20-23, 1949 as "creatures of the Cominform." SHAPLEY had thought about withdrawing his name from the International Committee, but was reassured by friends who had attended the Breslau Conference that the American press characterization was inaccurate.

2. Cultural and Scientific Conference for Peace also known as the Waldorf Astoria Conference, March 25 - 27, 1949 at New York City. *new 1/1/50*

Security Informant T-6 advised that on January 10, 1949 SHAPLEY announced that over two hundred artists, editors, scientists, and clergyman had signed a call sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions to a Cultural and Scientific Conference to be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City March 25 - 27, 1949. The alleged purpose of this conference was "to re-establish American Soviet understanding and cooperation." According to Informant T-6, "The calling of a conference of this type for intellectuals is in conformity with the Party line as established by the World Congress of Intellectuals which was held in the summer of 1948 and later promulgated in ~~FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLES DEMOCRACY~~, official publication of the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) which is published in Bucharest, Rumania.

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Security Informant T-6 advised that at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on March 25 - 27, 1949 Dr. SHAPLEY presided ... While under Dr. SHAPLEY'S chairmanship the Soviet propaganda line was expounded by delegate after delegate; there were no such spokesmen for the Western democracies on the program and when Dr. SIDNEY HOOK of New York University offered to read a paper suggesting that there were no "Party truths" but only scientific truths Dr. SHAPLEY turned him down. Throughout an interview with the press Dr. SHAPLEY shielded the Soviet and other Iron Curtain delegations from embarrassing questions. On March 27, 1949 at the Plenary Session of this conference in the Waldorf Astoria ballroom, according to Security Informant T-6, after hearing the Communists viewpoint put forth at length, Dr. L. M. BIRKHEAD of the Friends of Democracy got up from the front and demanded of SHAPLEY, the chairman, "I have been much interested in seeing Soviet foreign policy explained and defended here to the full. I haven't heard a word here in defense of American foreign policy. Surely all foreign policy of the democracies couldn't be 100 per cent wrong and of Russia, 100 per cent right. I don't believe all the warmongers are on this side of the Atlantic. What about Russian aggression. Isn't anyone here going to speak for the United States?" This brought hisses and boos from the audience. Dr. SHAPLEY'S answer proved unsatisfactory, according to Informant T-6

On March 27, 1949 at the closing rally of the conference at Madison Square Garden, according to Informant T-6, where the audience was definitely dominated by Communist sympathizers, SHAPLEY at one point stated, "Here are assembled the most ardent and loyal Americans in the United States."

The New York Times on March 17, 1949 labeled the conference in advance as a Communist propaganda effort. The Times attributed this description to Assistant Secretary of State, GEORGE ALLEN.

3. Invitation to Peace Conference, Moscow, Russia, August, 1949. Security Informant T-7 advised that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY was personally visited at his offices by one VLADIMIR IVANOVICH BAZYKIN of the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C. SHAPLEY was given official letters of invitation to

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attend the peace conference to be staged by artists, trade unionists, and professional persons at Moscow, U.S.S.R. on approximately August 26, 1949. SHAPLEY decided not to attend this conference lest he become involved in unfavorable publicity. The informant advised that on August 12, 1949 BAZYKIN had solicited from CLARK FOREMAN, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, a list of National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions personnel who could attend this Moscow Peace Conference on August 26, 27, and 28, 1949. SHAPLEY advised FOREMAN if any National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions members should accept the Russian invitation, it would not be as official observers, but on an individual basis.

Security Informant T-15, of known reliability, advised that Dr. SHAPLEY declined BAZYKIN'S invitation to attend the Moscow Peace Conference. SHAPLEY suggested that Professor KIRTLEY MATHER, Head of the Department of Geology, Boston University, would make an excellent American representative. SHAPLEY described MATHER as a dignified, friendly and useful guest for the Soviet Union. SHAPLEY suggested others who might attend this conference.

4. Special Cultural Conference for Peace, Moscow, September, 1949. Security Informant T-6 advised VLADIMIR BAZYKIN had advised SHAPLEY of another conference on approximately September 20, 1949 of a more scientific nature to be held in Moscow. SHAPLEY characterized this special event as one which was operating under VOKS, the outlet of the Soviet Government which handles all outside cultural affairs. According to the informant SHAPLEY on August 12, 1949 advised that RICHARD MORFORD of Council of American Soviet Friendship, the agent for VOKS in this country, had invited SHAPLEY to attend a special peace and cultural conference in Moscow. The informant advised that SHAPLEY had recommended to CLARK FOREMAN of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions to point out to BAZYKIN that the latter Russian invitations should be issued to persons such as himself and the President of Harvard University as educators and as faculty members of one of the world's outstanding schools and that the invitations should not be issued on the basis of organizational affiliation. SHAPLEY felt that it would be easier to obtain passports, visas, and similar documents

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and that if Dr. ~~CONANT~~ were invited, although he might not be able to attend, he would be inclined to regard a trip by SHAPLEY in his capacity as a University official in more friendly fashion than in a trip by SHAPLEY as Director of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

5. Additional Peace Conference Activities.

a.

Security Informant T-7 advised that in August, 1949 Subject issued instructions to CLARK FOREMAN, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, regarding the position of Arts, Science, and Professions members in attending a Cuban peace conference at Havana, August 6, and 7, 1949.

b.

The New York Times, August 15, 1949, Page 3, Column 8, carried a news story entitled "American Continental Congress for Peace." The story described a ~~Peace Conference~~ to be held on September 5 - 10, 1949 in Mexico City, Mexico. It quoted one ROGER TUBBY of the United States State Department as follows: "It appears that it would be another Moscow directed conference. I fully expect, that the activities will be devoted to providing an apologia for the Moscow point of view." The "Times" article further noted Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY was to be a sponsor of the Mexico City Conference.

c.

Security Informant T-7 learned from the Subject in early October, 1949 that the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions had arranged a peace forum to be held at City Center, West 55th Street, New York City on October 22, 1949. Dr. SHAPLEY advised the informant that he received an invitation to attend this forum, but was not able to do so. He indicated that he had arranged for himself and others to receive a stenogrammed transcription of the proceedings.

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d.

Security Informant T-7 advised that on November 22, 1949 SHAPLEY declined an invitation of ~~DAVID RIGBY~~, Secretary of the Montreal chapter of the ~~Canadian Peace Congress~~ to attend a Peace Conference in Montreal as a principal speaker. In answer to SHAPLEY'S question as to whether there are many "left wingers" in the movement RIGBY responded in the affirmative. SHAPLEY stated that Americans in general did not wish to get into organizations which were to the extreme left. He recommended as a good representative American speaker JOHN HOWARD LAWSON. Failing to obtain LAWSON, SHAPLEY recommended that RIGBY attempt to secure DONALD ANGUS CAMERON or the Reverend JOSEPH FLETCHER of Boston.

Mr. CAMERON has been identified by Security Informant T-16, of known reliability, as a member of the Communist Party.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is one of the celebrated "Hollywood 10" whose hostility to the House Committee on Un-American Activities during its inquiry into the Communist infiltration of the motion picture industry caused him to be cited and convicted of contempt of Congress.

Reverend ~~JOSEPH FLETCHER~~ has been identified by Security Informant T-6 as a former trustee and teacher at the late Samuel Adams School in Boston. The latter school was declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

e.

Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace. Security Informant T-17, of known reliability, advised that on February 4, 1950 there was held at the Community Church, 580 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts a conference staged by the ~~Massachusetts Peace Council~~. The conference resulted in the formation of the Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace which was now engaged, according to this informant, in distributing the Communist inspired ~~Stockholm Peace Petition~~. This informant furnished a program of the event of February 4, 1950 which carried the name of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY as a sponsor.

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f.

Security Informant T-18, of known reliability, furnished a program of the ~~"Mid-Century Conference for Peace"~~ held in Chicago, Illinois, May 28 - 30, 1950. The informant characterized the affair as a Communist demonstration. The program furnished by Security Informant T-18 listed among the sponsors of the conference Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY.

I. Miscellaneous Activities of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
Indicating a Predilection for Communist-Sponsored
Causes

1. Opposition to MUNDT - NIXON Bill. Security Informant T-8 advised in 1949 that literature distributed by the National Committee to Defeat the MUNDT - NIXON Bill listed the Subject as a sponsor.

Security Informant T-6 advised that on April 27, 1948 he attended what the DAILY WORKER referred to as "a parley of seventy-five trade union progressive leaders from five states" in Washington. It was called by eleven Congressmen who announced they had formed a bloc against the MUNDT - NIXON control bill, ARNOLD JOHNSON, legislative agent of the Communist Party participated and so did the Civil Rights Congress (Attorney General's List.)

Security Informant T-7 advised that in mid-May, 1948 SHAPLEY congratulated the national office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for its joint fight against the MUNDT - NIXON Bill. This same informant advised in October, 1948 that SHAPLEY discussed the winding up of the Committee of 1,000 with the claim that it had been formed to defeat the MUNDT - NIXON Bill and that it had been successful. This informant also reported on the same conference at Washington as reported by Security Informant T-6 above.

Security Informant T-7 stated on April 27, 1948 SHAPLEY attended a conference in Washington, D. C. which included Congressmen, the legislative agent of the Communist Party (ARNOLD JOHNSON), a similar representative

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of the American Slav Congress (Attorney General's List) and the lobbying agent of the Civil Rights Congress. The consensus of this group was that the bill would be passed by the House of Representatives and may be killed in the Senate, but that in any event it would be declared un-constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. This informant advised that in early May, 1948 SHAPLEY endeavored to obtain an attorney to act as a lobbyist for the Committee of 1,000 in combating passage of the MUNDT - NIXON Bill. The Harvard Crimson of May 22, 1948 carried a news story reflecting SHAPLEY was among those Harvard professors who had specifically and severely criticized the MUNDT - NIXON Bill. He called upon his Congressman to vote against this passage.

This informant stated the purpose of the MUNDT - NIXON Bill was to outlaw the Communist Party, USA and the Communist Party mobilized all friendly forces towards combating passage of this legislation. It should be noted, however, that there were many well-intentioned individuals who opposed the passage of the MUNDT - NIXON Bill, people who had no pre-disposition toward Communism simply on the grounds that to them it appeared as a threat to constitutional liberties.

2. Opposition to the McCARRAN Bill (Internal Security Act of 1950).

Security Informants T-7 and T-9 advised that throughout the month of September, 1950 HARLOW SHAPLEY engaged in extensive activity opposing the enactment and the legislation of the McCARRAN Bill. These informants identified the McCARRAN Bill as anti- Communist legislation and directed at eliminating the Communist Party as a threat to the internal security of the country. SHAPLEY, according to these informants, persuaded the members of the Harvard faculty, the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and certain religious leaders in the Boston area to write and wire President TRUMAN urging him to veto the McCARRAN Bill. These informants stated he did his work in as "quiet fashion as possible" in order that his participation in this work would not be known. SHAPLEY advised Security Informant T-9 that it was necessary to work as an individual in opposing such legislation because "the day of the committee work is over." SHAPLEY stated that his membership on a committee would cause that committee to be criticized by irresponsible persons and the effectiveness of his work would be lost.

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Security Informant T-7 stated SHAPLEY anticipated President TRUMAN would veto the McCARRAN Bill in order to continue to receive the support of liberal thinking voters. The Harvard Crimson of September 26, 1950 carried the results of a survey made among various members of the Harvard University faculty relating to the so-called anti-Communist legislation passed over the President's veto by the Congress of the United States. It quoted SHAPLEY as follows: HARLOW SHAPLEY, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy, charged that the law "smacks of the totalitarian methods and is objectively a pre-election gesture by those who still believe that historical extremes are vote getters." He added that "undoubtedly many of the Congressmen were not really in favor, but feared to oppose such seditious legislation."

3. Identification with the Civil Rights Congress (Attorney General's List). Security Informant T-7 advised that in October, 1948 SHAPLEY was solicited for permission to use a speech made by him in furthering the work of the Civil Rights Congress in Springfield, Massachusetts. After carefully distinguishing the personnel and the aims of the Civil Rights Congress from those of the American Civil Liberties Union, an agency interested in civil rights in Communist control, SHAPLEY granted the requested permission.

4. Activity on Behalf of the "Hollywood 10." Security Informant T-7 advised that "The Hollywood 10" were ten members of the motion picture industry which in appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington had been guilty of contemptuous conduct and were convicted of such behavior in the District Court at Washington, D. C. They had declined to furnish the House Un-American Activities Committee with information pertaining to Communist infiltration in the motion picture industry. Security Informant T-7 advised that the Subject directed that the lawyers who were members of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions should file an amicus curie brief in the appeal of the Hollywood 10 from their convictions of contempt of Congress.

Security Informant T-7 advised that in October, 1948 SHAPLEY was successful in having the American Association of Scientific Workers submit

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another such brief prepared at the expense of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. This informant advised that he was endeavoring to have the Princeton University group of the Federation of American Scientists submit still another brief.

According to Security Informant T-6 SHAPLEY signed an appeal in 1948 to the Supreme Court to reverse the convictions of the Hollywood 10 as a "blow to the freedom of all scientists,"

5. Russian Contacts. Security Informant T-7 advised in early April, 1948 SHAPLEY criticized the United States State Department for making it impossible to bring Russian exchange students to the United States. SHAPLEY stated that he had a long-standing invitation from the Russian embassy to visit the Soviet Union again as a guest of the State. Because of the activity of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the recent coolness exhibited to SHAPLEY by the State Department, he had been afraid to accept this invitation.

In August, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY returned from Europe. He stated, according to this informant, that a nationally known commentator had been endeavoring to arrange a direct broadcast from the Kremlin to the United States. This commentator wanted JOSEPH STALIN to address the American people directly. It had been suggested that SHAPLEY might well act as an intermediary. SHAPLEY asserted that he had excellent contacts in Moscow and that he believed that he was a person of influence in that country. He claimed that through his intervention a group of eight Russian scientists had attended an astronomy meeting in Zurich, Switzerland early that month. Further through his influence the next convention of the astronomers would be held in Leningrad. SHAPLEY stated that he had been well acquainted with JACOB LOMAKIN, a representative of the Russian Government in the United States. He stated he knew ANDREI VISHINSKY, Soviet Union delegate to the United Nations, fairly well. He stated that he thought he had exercised influence over ANDREI GROMYKO, likewise a Soviet Union representative to the United Nations, but speculated as to whether or not the latter was still in the good graces of his Government. He asserted that while in India in 1947 he had travelled for days

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with the Vice President of the Supreme Council and on occasion he had dined at the same table with STALIN and MOLOTOV, but he could not honestly say he had ever met either one of them. SHAPLEY asserted he was not certain that he had the proper contacts to approach STALIN concerning the American broadcast. SHAPLEY also related at this time to the informant that at one time SHAPLEY had been very close to the cultural attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington, D. C. Security Informant T-7 advised in December, 1948 that Dr. SHAPLEY stated that he had negotiated arrangements whereby refugee artists of Russian extraction would be admitted to the United States.

It has been pointed out above under that section entitled "American Russian Institute" that SHAPLEY was well acquainted with SERGEI R. STRIGANOV, Cultural Attache, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C. It has also been pointed out above under that section captioned "So-Called Peace Conference Activities" that the Subject was personally acquainted with VLADIMIR IVANOVICH BAZYKIN, Counselor, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Security Informant T-19, another Government agency which maintains some records of a security nature, advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY advised that the First Secretary and the Cultural Attache of the Russian Consulate in New York City learned of an off-the-record conference in June (1948) in New York on "Problems of Peace" from the standpoint of "intellectuals." SHAPLEY stated that these two, one of them a Mr. FEDOSIMOV, spoke with a representative of the Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions and indicated they would like to talk over the possibility of a cooperative conference with him. SHAPLEY stated he has hesitated to discuss this with them because of "natural resentment that they are apparently systematically followed by our secret police just as our men are undoubtedly followed in Moscow." SHAPLEY sought to have Russian intellectuals come to New York for a conference without having to register as foreign agents.

Security Informant T-9 advised that SHAPLEY felt that communications with friends in Russia were more direct if forwarded through the Russian

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Embassy in Washington, D. C. SHAPLEY attributed the increased speed in communication to the more rapid censorship practices in the Soviet Embassy at Washington than that practiced by the Soviet censor in the U.S.S.R. SHAPLEY further stated that when sending or requesting scientific data from the Russian Academy of Science he had found it most expedient to address a letter directly to the Russian scientist whom he believed possessed the information or who wanted the enclosed information through the Russian Embassy with a copy of the letter addressed through the same channels to the President of the Soviet Academy of Science. SHAPLEY stated he knew the latter unidentified individual well and that thus far all requests made by him for information concerning astronomical matters had been handled to his satisfaction.

Security Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that at a meeting

[redacted] SHAPLEY denounced certain then recent Soviet announcements claiming original discoveries in research astronomy. SHAPLEY ridiculed these claims by stating that many of the items allegedly newly discovered by the Soviet had in fact been discovered by nationals of other countries long years ago. The informant advised that at such meetings it is customary to applaud no one, but that when SHAPLEY had finished his extemporaneous remarks, [redacted] rang for several moments with what this informant termed "a perfect example of ironic applause." The informant stated that this reaction is predicated upon the recollection [redacted] that approximately one year before in December, 1948 SHAPLEY had stood before the same group and had applauded the Soviet Union for its attitude toward science and the progress of its scientists. It was pointed out to SHAPLEY that he had enjoyed a complete turn of heart in one year. SHAPLEY denied this and refused to continue the discussion and left the premises.

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6. 1947 Trip to India. It was pointed out under the foregoing caption SHAPLEY asserted that while in India in 1947 he had travelled with the Vice President of the Supreme Council.

Security Informant T-20, of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised Security Informant T-8 that in February, 1949 that [redacted]

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[] the Subject in early 1947. []
[] SHAPLEY addressed groups of Hindu scientists advising them among other things that the great mass of American people were critical of the foreign policy of the United States Government insofar as the Orient and Russia were concerned and that the great majority of people in the United States favored Socialism. Security Informant T-20 further stated to Security Informant T-8 that in view of SHAPLEY'S reputation his statement had been accepted as true when he was in India. Security Informant T-20 was amazed []
[] the Subject had been not merely wrong, but 100 per cent wrong in his estimation of the United States citizens.

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7. SHAPLEY'S Opinion on Far East Affairs. Security Informant T-7 advised on December 27, 1950 that SHAPLEY replied to a college newspaper inquiry that he felt that the United States had no alternative other than to defend the South Koreans if the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations were to be maintained. When the reporter suggested that SHAPLEY fix the responsibility for military action in Korea, SHAPLEY stated that he lacked sufficient evidence upon which to make judgment. He declared that "off-the-record" he would interpret the North Korean invasion as "an effort to unify Korea." With reference to the recommendation of Communist China, SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that in his judgment the United States Government should recognize Communist China. This same informant advised on November 7, 1950 that SHAPLEY expressed the opinion that he could not understand why India was beginning to adopt a hostile attitude towards Red China, adding that he felt that very shortly the Western World will be chased from Asia.

8. Support of Intellectuals Identified with Communist Causes.

a. DIRK J. STRUIK

DIRK STRUIK, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor of Mathematics was identified by Security Informant T-16 as a member of the Communist Party.

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Security Informant T-21 advised in 1948 that HARLOW SHAPLEY was with DIRK STRUIK when STRUIK composed a letter to the State Department requesting the admission to the United States of the Reverend HEWLITT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, commonly known as the "Red Dean," in the public press.

Security Informant T-22 advised in October, 1951 that HARLOW SHAPLEY encouraged members of the 'non-Communist Boston-Cambridge branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers to participate in the newly-formed STRUIK Defense Committee. This committee was formed for the purpose of assisting STRUIK financially throughout his trial in Middlesex County in Massachusetts having been indicted by a Middlesex Grand Jury on the charge of conspiring and advocating the overthrow of the Massachusetts and Federal Governments.

b. Reverend HEWLITT JOHNSON

The letter prepared by DIRK STRUIK above addressed to the State Department on behalf of Reverend HEWLITT JOHNSON was mailed in the name of the "Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome" of which SHAPLEY became national sponsor. SHAPLEY advised Security Informant T-7 that it was through his own personal intervention that the State Department reversed its decision and granted the "Red Dean" a visa. He also advised this informant that he "kept in line certain members of the "Ad Hoc Committee" who wished to disaffiliate publicly when they felt that the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (Attorney General's List) was still in fact controlling the Dean's appearance.

c. RALPH GUNDLACH

The Harvard Crimson of January 25, 1949 carried a news item reflecting that the Subject was one of those persons who had written a public letter supporting RALPH H. GUNDLACH, a former faculty member at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington who had lost his position after admitting affiliation with the Communist movement.

Security Informant T-7 also advised in November, 1948 that SHAPLEY had addressed a protest to the University of Washington regarding the school's

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treatment of RALPH GUNDLACH alleged by the Cantrell Committee investigating Communist activity in the State of Washington to be a professional member of the Communist Party.

d. Mr. P. M. BLACKETT

Security Informant T-7 advised in early December, 1948 that SHAPLEY was attempting to obtain BLACKETT, British Nobel Prize Winner, as a speaker at the Reverend GUY EMERY SHIFLER'S Churchmen's Dinner. SHAPLEY stated BLACKETT was regarded with suspicion by some people in the United Nations and in the United States State Department. He felt that if BLACKETT were invited to the United States to make a political speech he would probably be denied a visa. SHAPLEY related that he would arrange to invite him to Harvard University for educational consultation on cosmic ray research. SHAPLEY felt that he could obtain the issuance of similar invitations from Columbia and Princeton Universities. He doubted that the State Department would deny a visa to a scholar. Consequently in this fashion BLACKETT could easily obtain admission to this country. Once here he would be free to address the Churchmen's Dinner sponsored by SHIFLER and/or the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council. In describing BLACKETT, SHAPLEY declared BLACKETT was very likely a British Communist, but that he was pro-British before he was anything else. SHAPLEY stated that he, SHAPLEY, was not a Communist, but that he was, without a doubt, much more radical than an English Communist such as BLACKETT.

9. Statements Regarding Communist or Russian Sympathies of Subject.

a.

Security Informant T-6 advised that on March 13, 1948 Dr. SHAPLEY engaged in a debate before the Foreign Policy Association in Philadelphia for Dr. JAMES BURNHAM of New York University. Dr. BURNHAM declared "Dr. SHAPLEY belongs to that class of Americans who in one way or another continuously are finding excuses for what the Soviets do." Security Informant T-6 continued that although Dr. SHAPLEY considers himself a proponent of civil rights, Dr. BURNHAM added on this occasion "when

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he examined the civil rights cases in which he is involved they always turn out to be persons who are Communists or who are approved by the Communist Party."

b.

Security Informant T-19, of known reliability, advised HARLOW SHAPLEY sent greetings and a warning to the World Congress of Intellectuals, Breslau, Poland, July, 1948 at the request of the Polish Ambassador. SHAPLEY advised the Polish Ambassador that the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Science, and Professions would send a delegation on August 25, the date of this conference at Breslau, in the same spirit as his communication. As a consequence of this act, Security Informant T-6 advised Dr. SHAPLEY was dropped as a trustee of the Kosciusko Foundation set up for the purpose of exchange schooling between the United States and Poland. Former Vassar College President, Dr. HENRY NOBLE MAC CRACKEN, said at that time "Because of his political views his (SHAPLEY) presence on the Board was criticized." Dr. MAC CRACKEN added, "Dr. SHAPLEY'S great interest in Russia limited his usefulness in the foundation. We are trying to cement Polish-American harmony and almost all persons of Polish descent in this country are opposed to the present regime in Poland."

10. Speech, Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1951.

Security Informant T-23, another Government agency conducting investigations of a security nature, advised on February 19, 1951 that HARLOW SHAPLEY spoke at the Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1951. The title of SHAPLEY'S talk was "Steps Toward the Survival Ideology." In his speech SHAPLEY is alleged to have stated that the United Nations was spending fifty billion dollars each year for "Police Activity" and a "grotesquely small" sum in genuine aid of foreign countries. He charged that the United States diplomacy was exactly one generation behind the world and that under the policy of the present administration, early Christians who might return to this country with their primitive Christian philosophy would immediately become the subjects of FBI investigations and House Un-American Activities Committee listings.

- PENDING INACTIVE -

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Boston 12/14/51

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Informants

T-1 is [redacted]
[redacted] contacted
by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.

T-2 is [redacted]
[redacted] who furnished this information incidental to
another inquiry, contacted by Special Agent BRENTON S.
GORDON.

T-3 is [redacted]
[redacted] contacted
by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.

T-4 is [redacted]
[redacted] contacted by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.

T-5 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent WILLIAM MCCARTHY
of New York.

T-6 is [redacted]
[redacted] contacted by Special Agent [redacted] New York
Office.

T-7 is [redacted]

T-8 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.

T-9 is [redacted]

T-10 is New York letter to the Bureau under caption "National
Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions" dated 2-15-50,
the data therein being received from New York informants
[redacted] together with Special Agents [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]

T-11 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.

T-12 is Los Angeles Informant [redacted]
[redacted]

T-13 is [redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT (CONTINUED)

T-14 is [redacted] (S) (U)
T-15 is [redacted]
T-16 is [redacted] formerly [redacted]
T-17 is [redacted] confidential
source contacted by Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON.
T-18 is S [redacted]
T-19 is Records of the State Department, Washington, D. C.
T-20 is [redacted] known to [redacted] and
[redacted] and who is now employed (August, 1949) by the
[redacted]
T-21 is [redacted]
T-22 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent [redacted]
T-23 is [redacted] contacted by Special Agent
BRENTON S. GORDON.
T-24 is [redacted]

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Lead

BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to follow and report activities of Subject.

Reference

Report of Special Agent BRENTON S. GORDON dated March 27, 1948 at Boston, Massachusetts.

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Adm Page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)
 SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: December 14, 1951

U.I.D.
 1-23-52

OK J. L.

Delete KF
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 12/14/52

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 14, 1951 at Boston, Massachusetts.

96825

A review of the file in this case and a check with informants in the Boston Office having a knowledge of HARLOW SHAPLEY'S activities fail to disclose any information warranting a continuance of HARLOW SHAPLEY as a key figure in this office. Consequently his name is being deleted from the key figure box. However, in view of his past activities and his prominence as a scientist the security index card on HARLOW SHAPLEY will be retained in the special section of the Security Index Card Box in accordance with Bureau instructions this regard.

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STAT SEC

26 JAN 1952

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STATISTICAL SECTION

FBI

JAN 10 10 49 AM '52

STATISTICS TAKEN

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4443

SAC, Boston (100-16321)

January 2, 1952

Director, FBI (100-841325)

RECEIVED
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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EX - 8

6/24/98

fit/hilton
#373905

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated December 14, 1951, at Boston.

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Your attention is directed to page 16, paragraph 3, of the referenced report which refers to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on lines 6 and 8. The copies of the report received at the Bureau have been corrected to indicate the identity of that organization as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The copies of the referenced report retained by your office and those forwarded to the New York and Washington Field Offices should be appropriately corrected.

cc - New York
Washington Field Office

JLM:ajp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/98 BY SP11/ji/hw

#373905

Copy Boston Report 12/14/51 (100-341825-313)

removed by L. B. Nichols 3/30/53

fml

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

FILE NO. 96821

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 8-3-52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-30;8-8-52	REPORT MADE BY dwr
TITLE HARLOW SHAPLEY			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 0-17-Comm Community Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY as guest speaker at the regular Sunday service January 27, 1952. Boston informant advised SHAPLEY attended a meeting of the Massachusetts Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, at which CLARK H. FOREMAN spoke. Informants advise of no additional activity. Subject resides at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Subject is retired Director of Harvard Observatory, and continues as teacher there and is doing research work at the Observatory.			AGENCY REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. HOW FORW. BY
DETAILS: Boston informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on January 2, 1952 that he received a circular from the Communist Church giving its program for the month of January, 1952. Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY was scheduled as guest speaker on January 27, 1952. Boston informant T-2, of known reliability, who has been a member of the Community Church for several years, advised that this church was formed in 1930 by a group of pacifists who had strong feelings toward Socialism and that the founders of this church leaned toward the Russian Government. Boston Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY was present at a public gathering supported by the Massachusetts Council on Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at the Commander Hotel, Cambridge, Massachusetts on			AGENCY REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. HOW FORW. BY
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-341825) 3 - Boston (100-16321)			RECORDED - 44 INDEXED - 44 SEE REVERSE ADD. DISSEMINATION

March 28, 1952. The principle speaker at this gathering was CLIFF
CLARK.

This informant concluded that HARLOW SHAPLEY's speech was definitely designed to undermine belief in our government, private enterprise and the laws passed by our legislature.

Boston informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that the Massachusetts Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was formed at the instigation of SHAPLEY in December, 1948 at a time when he was Chairman of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

According to T-4 CLARK FOREMAN was Executive Secretary of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions in August, 1948 and worked closely with HARLOW SHAPLEY at that time.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities on April 26, 1950 cited the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions as a Communist front organization.

Boston informants T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9 and T-10, all of known reliability, had no information with respect to SHAPLEY'S activities from January to June, 1952.

Boston informant T-3 advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY continues to reside at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts and that he was retired as Director of Harvard Observatory in June, 1952. This informant stated that SHAPLEY continues at the Observatory as an instructor and is still doing research work.

- P* -

CONFIDENTIAL

8/8/52
BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

30825

	<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-1		Community Church Circular	1-2-52	PHILIP M. BREED	100-1350
T-2		1943	1943	UNKNOWN	100-1350
T-3		5-28-52	June, 1952	PHILIP M. BREED	66-1409
T-4		Res., Empl.	8-3-52	PHILIP M. BREED	100-16321
T-5			6-3-52	JOHN HAYES [redacted]	
T-6			6-5-52	JOHN HAYES [redacted]	
T-7			7-16-52	[redacted]	
T-8			7-30-52	[redacted]	
T-9			7-16-52	CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS	
T-10				7-3-52	CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN

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LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will continue to follow and report activities of the Subject.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated December 14, 1951 at
Boston, Massachusetts.

-3-
Adm. Page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: March 26, 1953

FROM : SAC, Boston (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

By letter, dated March 5, 1953, postmarked 6:30 P.M., March 9, 1953, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received 5:00 P.M., March 10, 1953, in the office of the Boston Division, HARLOW SHAPLEY, retired Director of Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, addressed a letter to the Boston Division in which he reported "briefly on the matter of the various kinds of propaganda publications that are sent to the Harvard Observatory." SHAPLEY in his letter maintained that such publications get to the Harvard Observatory through the intercession of no one at the Observatory.

SHAPLEY stated the Harvard Observatory sporadically received propaganda literature from "Poland, Norway, USSR, Rumania, Israel, some of the African colonies, England, and I believe one or two of the Arab countries." He pointed out this "type of 'occasional' literature" is sent to the Widener Library at Harvard University for sorting over and for subsequent study by students and faculty members.

Some of the materials sent through the mail from Russia or from Russia's representatives in this country, SHAPLEY thought, was addressed to SHAPLEY personally in the Observatory, others to the Observatory itself. He stated he had given instructions to Observatory personnel to forward Russian literature to the Russian Research Center at Harvard which analyzes the material and on several occasions had been requested officially to accumulate and send such materials to the Russian Research Center.

SHAPLEY concluded by stating, "From what I have seen of it, I would surmise that it is not at all dangerous because its blatant propaganda is so obviously twisted that it would make enemies of the USSR rather than friends. I have here in my office two of the USSR publications (unopened) which I would be glad to send to your office if you are interested in seeing them. Otherwise, they go to the wastebasket or down to the Russian Institute where, no doubt, they have duplicates already."

JTS:BP

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100-341825-317

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APR 6 1953

Referring to the interest of the Boston Division in this matter, it is pointed out the Boston Division by letter captioned "HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, INFORMATION CONCERNING," dated March 12, 1953, Boston file 100-4356, advised the Bureau that Mr. EDWARD REYNOLDS, Administrative Vice-President of Harvard University, had requested the Boston Division to check at Harvard College Observatory the distribution of various types of propaganda material. Boston stated it would conduct no investigation in this matter UACB.

In its reply to Mr. SHAPLEY, by letter dated March 12, 1953, the Boston Division pointed out that receipt of such publications does not come within the jurisdiction of the FBI. The letter suggested he might consider contacting the Department of State, Washington, D.C., in connection with such literature.

HARLOW SHAPLEY's name is carried on the proscribed list of educators at Harvard University who are not contacted by Agents of the Boston Division. UACB, Boston will take no further action in this particular matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DML*

DATE: February 26, 1953

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB:WA*SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Laughlin	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Rm.	
Holloman	
Gandy	

14-1
✓
G.I.R.-6

[redacted] contacted Mr. Roach on February 25, 1953, and advised that Dr. Harlow Shapley had, through a General Motors official (name not given), contacted the White House and desired the President to meet at the White House and sponsor a group of youthful scientists. The identity of this organization, according to [redacted] was not made clear to him, but that he, [redacted] on general principles, declined the request on behalf of the President. [redacted] stated that at a later date Shapley contacted the secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower and desired that she use her influence to have the President meet the group and sponsor the cause. It was at this point, according to [redacted] that he became suspicious of the whole affair and desired to request from the Bureau available information on Shapley.

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Pursuant to [redacted] inquiry he was supplied by Mr. Roach with a copy of the latest summary report on Shapley prepared by the Boston Office and dated December 14, 1951. This particular report was very self-conclusive and summarized in some detail the activities of Shapley for a number of years. Upon receipt of this information, [redacted] stated that he was very grateful for the data and intended to alert these persons in the White House should they be contacted by Shapley in the future. He stated that, of course, the President would not have anything to do with any organization or group sponsored by Shapley.

ACTION:

None. This is prepared for your information.

RRR:lng

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13 MAR 31 1953

INT. SEC.

APR 6 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/10, 18, 22, 24/53	REPORT MADE BY cak
TITLE HARLOW SHAPLEY		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		AGENCY 100-16321 REQ. REC'D 5-24-54 REPT. FORM 6-8-54 BY J. D. - R. J. S. B. - J. M.	
In November, 1950, Subject recommended fighting "Fascism in a more sensitive sector" than Spain. Subject submitted to President TRUMAN clemency for ROSENBERGS in late 1952. He was appointed as member of Executive Board, Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, February, 1952. Subject submitted statement to Harvard "Crimson" in February, 1953, denying attendance at important Communist Party meetings as charged by top U. S. official and stated, in fact, he had never attended a Communist Party meeting and had no contact with the Communist Party. A reliable Informant reported Subject as concealed Communist Party member and known by top national Communist Party leaders as Communist Party member upon whom the Communist Party could rely.			
-P-			
DETAILS All Informants mentioned in this report are of known reliability, unless otherwise stated.			
I. BACKGROUND AGENCY 100-16321 REQ. REC'D 5-24-54 REPT. FORM 6-8-54 BY J. D. - R. J. S. B. - J. M.			
RESIDENCE Boston Informant T-1 advised June 10, 1953 that Subject resides at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.			
DISSEMINATED BY SP4 bja/Hdw ON 6/24/98 # 373905			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
CEH acting SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		100-16321-319 25 JUL 15 1953 RECORDED - 50	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (100-311257 (Reg Mail)) 3-Boston (100-16321)		100-16321-319 25 JUL 15 1953 RECORDED - 50	

B. EMPLOYMENT

Boston Informant T-1 stated on June 10, 1953 that although Subject is the retired director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he continues to be an active professor of ~~Astronomy~~ ⁰⁻¹⁷ at Harvard University with his office located in the Harvard Observatory. *Best*

II. CONNECTIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A. SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Boston Informant T-2 made available on June 30, 1952 a printed form letter on letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 801 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, dated November 10, 1950, and carried the signature of HOWARD EAST. The letter pointed out that HELEN BRIAN and ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN were being sent to jail the following Monday, thus completing action by the United States Supreme Court of the thirteen members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The letter pointed out that these two individuals had given years of devotion to the cause of a free Spain and their incarceration came at a time when the cause was in critical need of support. The letter pointed out still further the need of donations to the "Spanish republican medical staff of the Varsovie Hospital in Toulouse," which staff had been placed in concentration camps by the French Government.

The letter further stated, "The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee asks you now to give meaning to the personal hardships these two women are about to undergo by supporting the humanitarian and anti-Franco work for which they drew the fire of the House Un-American Activities Committee."

At the bottom of this letter was written the following postscript, "But isn't this unfortunately a lost cause? Why not fight Fascism in a more sensitive sector. That's my decision." This postscript carried the signature of HAROLD SHAPLEY.

Informant made available on June 30, 1952 a carbon copy of a reply to SHAPLEY's postscript described above, which was in the form of a letter to Subject dated November 21, 1950, from "MILTON KAUFMAN, Acting Secretary." This letter pointed out that the decision to "fight" in a given sector is sometimes made because of circumstances and not because of a decision made by the committee. The letter further stated that such was the case of the hospital in Toulouse, which must operate in behalf of the tens of thousands of Spanish republican exiles who depend on it for their medical and health requirements.

The May 15, 1950 edition of the "Daily Worker," East coast Communist daily newspaper, identified HOWARD EAST as a novelist and member of the board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

B. BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Boston Informant T-3 advised on March 11, 1953 that the Boston Committee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case has, since its inception in June, 1952, been dominated and controlled by the Communist Party.

Boston Informant T-3 made available the information on December 11, 1952 that HARLOW SHAPLEY had submitted a clemency appeal for the ROSENBERGS to former President HARRY S. TRUMAN. Informant could supply no definite information as to when the clemency appeal was submitted by Subject.

Boston Informant T-1 made available on January 22, 1953, a news letter for January, 1953 of the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston-Cambridge Branch, in which the status of the ROSENBERG case was discussed. The news letter called attention to the fact that certain eminent scientists had urged the President of the United States to extend executive clemency to the ROSENBERGS, among those scientists was Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY.

The American Association of Scientific Workers was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948, Page 318, as "included among the Communist fronts represented at the Win The Peace Conference in Washington, D. C., April 5-7, 1946."

Boston Informant T-4 made available on March 10, 1953 a copy of petition addressed to President EISENHOWER, entitled "APPEAL FOR THE ROSENBERGS, A PLEA TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER." This petition carried the printed name of Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY as one who was a clemency supporter, as evidenced from newspaper reports.

BS 100-16321

C. MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

Boston Informant T-1 identified the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on February 21, 1952 as a subordinate branch of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, on April 26, 1950, as a Communist front organization.

Boston Informant T-1 made available the information on February 21, 1952 that a meeting of the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was held at 16 Kirkland Road, Cambridge, Massachusetts on February 20, 1952. Informant advised further that at this meeting Subject was appointed on the executive board of this organization. Informant advised still further that persons at the above described meeting were informed that Subject, along with other individuals, was appointed to the executive board with the understanding that he would not vote and that he might never attend meetings, but that he would not disapprove of having his name on the letterhead of the organization.

Boston Informant T-5 advised on December 22, 1952 that a meeting of the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was held at 985 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts on November 22, 1952. Informant advised further that the guest of honor at this meeting was Professor EDWIN BERRY BURGUM, New York director of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, who was presented to persons attending the meeting by Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY. According to the Informant, BURGUM spoke on "academic freedom" and bitterly complained that he had been ruthlessly discharged and deprived of his teaching position at New York University because he had refused to answer questions for the "thought control committee, the MC CARRAN committee."

On December 22, 1952, Boston Informant T-5 advised that Professor EDWIN BERRY BURGUM was recently suspended from his teaching position at New York University because "when questioned by the MC CARRAN Committee, refused to tell whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party on the grounds that he might incriminate himself."

BS 100-16321

On January 12, 1953, Boston Informant T-6 made available a form letter, dated January 7, 1953, from the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts, 40 Wellesley Street, Weston 93, Massachusetts. The letter described the purpose of the organization as a "voluntary, nonprofit association of Massachusetts citizens joined for the purpose of discussion and analysis of questions of vital current import and for the advancement of liberal political principles." The letter revealed that on November 22, 1952, Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY was elected as a member of the executive board of this organization for one year.

On December 22, 1952, Boston Informant T-5 identified the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts as another name for the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

III. FALSE STATEMENTS MADE BY SUBJECT

The February 14, 1953 edition of the Harvard "Crimson," Harvard University undergraduate daily publication, on Page 2, carried a letter to the editors of the "Crimson" from HARLOW SHAPLEY, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy, in which SHAPLEY denied recent charges of a top United States government official that he, Subject, had attended every important Communist meeting in the United States. In the article, Subject stated he had never attended a Communist Party meeting and had had no contact with the Communist Party. Subject pointed out in the article that "Among the many good reasons for the astronomers' opposition to Communism is the simple fact that in the 1936-1937 purges in Russia, their leading astronomers were officially liquidated."

Boston Informant T-7 on June 26, 1950 made available the information that Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY had been known to him as a concealed member of the Communist Party, USA. Informant described a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party. Continuing, Informant advised that from 1942 to 1945 EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL reported Dr. SHAPLEY in official reports as a Communist upon whom the Party could rely.

It is noted that EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL, National Secretary and National Education Director, respectively, Communist Party, USA, were convicted as two of the eleven Communist Party leaders in 1949 at New York City for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld their conviction under the Smith Act on June 4, 1951 and both are presently in Federal penitentiaries.

62 100-16321

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Boston Informants T-1, 6, and 8, who have a knowledge of certain phases of Communist Party activity in the Boston, Massachusetts area, advised in June, 1953 that they knew of no recent activity on the part of Subject.

In addition, T-1 advised that in his opinion Subject would not be a threat to the United States in the event of hostility with the Soviet Union and that Subject is honestly patriotic and is sympathetic to the United States.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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INCIDENTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	LOCATION
T-1 [redacted]	Identified Massachu- setts Council of Arts, Sciences & Professions	2/21/52		
	Made available news letter, American Assoc- iation of Scientific Workers	1/22/53	PHILIP M. BERND	100-2031-1A13
	Re Subject's residence, 6/10/53 employment and inactivity		PHILIP M. BERND (orally)	Instant report
T-2 [redacted]	Made available JAFRC letter 6/30/52 with postscript by Subject		[redacted] SE [redacted]	100-16321-1/11
T-3 [redacted]	Identified Boston Com- 3/11/53 mittee to Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case			
	Subject submitted clemency 12/11/52 appeal re ROSENBERGS to President TRUMAN		CLEMENT M. OVERMAN (orally)	[redacted]
T-4 [redacted]	Made available copy of 3/10/53 clemency appeal re ROSEN- BERGS		[redacted]	100-27230-1A 161
T-5 [redacted]	Re Subject's attendance 12/22/52 MCACP meeting		New York Agent initials "JLB"	66-1020-1A1
	Identified Liberal Citizens 12/22/52 of Massachusetts			
	Identified [redacted]	12/22/52		

Adm Page

OS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

	<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-6	[REDACTED]	Made available form letter from Liberal Citizens of Massachu- setts	1/12/53	PHILIP M. BREND	100-23061-1130
		Re negative information 6/10/53 on Subject's activity		PHILIP M. BREND (orally)	Instant report
T-7	[REDACTED]	Identified Subject as concealed Communist	6/26/50	WILLIAM B. CARMY	100-16321-1449
T-8	[REDACTED]	Re negative informa- tion on Subject	6/10/53	PHILIP M. BREND (orally)	Instant report

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LEAD

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to follow Subject's activities in this division.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 8, 1952 at Boston.

Adm Page

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bji/Haw
ON 6/24/99

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 1/11, 18, 28/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/11, 18, 28/54	REPORT MADE BY #373905
TITLE HARLOW SHAPLEY			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants advise Subject, in mid-1940's, visited USSR for the 225th anniversary of the founding of the National Academy of Russia; Subject supported the Soviet policy in the U.S. during this period. Subject in early 1940's connected with Russian War Relief. In October, 1953, a communication was received by the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from "Soviet Periodicals, Export Department, Moscow, USSR", revealing Subject had subscribed to several USSR publications. Subject described by five Informants as never being Communist Party member or under Communist Party discipline. One Informant states, however, Subject is willing to be used for Communist Party purposes. Subject, in November, 1953, connected with separate group formed from Progressive Party of Massachusetts.

AGENCY OSI DIST OFF 4
REG. REC'D. 6-21-60
REPT. FORW. 6-29-60
BY [Signature]

DETAILS:

All Informants mentioned in this report are of known reliability, unless otherwise indicated.

I BACKGROUND

A. Residence

In January, 1954, Boston Informant T-1 advised that Subject is currently residing at the Hotel Commander, 16 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

AGENCY/CC 951A
REQ. REC'D 5-27-61
REP'T FORW. 6-29-61
BY [Signature]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	AGENCY cc 951A SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
REEL REC'D DATE FORW. 9-12-60	COPIES OF THIS REPORT BY [Signature]	320	RECORDED-32
5 - Bureau (100-341825), RM - Boston (100-16321)		FEB 10 1954	

COPY IN FILE

BS 100-16321

Boston Informant T-2 advised likewise in January, 1954 that Subject and his wife moved to the Hotel Commander, 16 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, shortly before Christmas, 1953, that they currently reside at that Hotel, and will reside there for an indefinite period.

B. Employment

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JLR

Boston Informant T-1 advised in January, 1954 that while the Subject is the retired Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he nevertheless continues to be an active professor of ~~Astrology~~ at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Astronomy

II CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A. Communist Party

The Communist Party has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Boston Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, an individual in [redacted] associated with the Subject [redacted] and who has been in a position to know of Subject's activities, advised in September, 1953 that the Subject is definitely not a Communist Party member or an independent who supports the philosophy of Communism. The Informant described Subject as an immature individual who "loves himself above all else" and who jumps on any bandwagon in order to aid his own material progress.

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The Informant advised that sometime in 1946 SHAPLEY was reminded that a person of his stature in the Educational and Scientific world might be able through his great International reputation to bring the United States and the USSR together scientifically and through that develop amicable relations between the two countries. Likewise, according to the Informant, Subject was reminded that due to his contacts he might make an effort to go to Russia and attempt to establish closer relations between Russian and American scientists and that to enhance his opportunity of visiting the Soviet Union he might support the Russian policy in the United States.

BS 100-16321

The Informant advised further that Subject was reminded that such action on his part would make himself acceptable to the Russian politicians.

The Informant stated that seemingly Subject followed the suggestion noted above with respect to supporting the USSR's policy in the United States and apparently due to his success thereof was invited to and attended the 225th Anniversary of the founding of the National Academy of Russia, held in the Soviet Union, where 16 world-renowned scientists took part.

Boston Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, a self-admitted former long-time Communist Party member who is familiar with Communist Party efforts to infiltrate the field of Education in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts area, advised in December, 1953 that he had no information of present or past Communist Party membership on the part of the Subject and moreover had no information of any connection whatsoever by Subject with Communist Party activity.

Boston Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, a long-time former Communist Party member and one who possesses considerable information regarding the infiltration of Communists into the field of Education in the Boston, Massachusetts area, advised in November, 1953 that while Subject's activities on occasions seem to coincide with Communist Party efforts, nevertheless Subject could in no manner be considered as a present or past Communist Party member or as an individual who has ever worked under the discipline of the Communist Party.

Boston Informant T-6, who is a long-time former Communist Party member having a knowledge of infiltration of Communists in the field of Education in the Boston, Massachusetts area, advised in June, 1953 that in the early 1940's Subject had a connection with the Russian War Relief in the Boston, Massachusetts area. The Informant stated further that about this same period Subject had made critical statements regarding the Russian Government for not allowing Russian astronomers to operate freely in the Educational field. Informant advised still further that he had no knowledge of present or past Communist Party membership by the Subject.

In the Fourth Report on Un-American Activities in California in 1948 on Communist Party Front organizations, Page 169, there is identified the Russian War Relief as follows: "Throughout the life of the Communist movement in the United States, the Communist Party has maintained the Front organizations and conducted enterprises for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda in behalf of the Soviet Union. One of the more important of these Fronts and enterprises has been the Russian War Relief."

In October, 1953, Boston Informant T-7 made available a letter addressed to the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, received by that Office on October 3, 1953. The letter was from the "Soviet Periodicals, Export Department, Moscow, USSR". This letter made reference to another communication dated August 24, 1953 received by the "Soviet Periodicals" from the Harvard Observatory in making an inquiry "concerning subscriptions of Dr. SHAPLEY ('New Times' and others)". The letter advised further that in order to supply any information regarding SHAPLEY's subscriptions to USSR publications it would be necessary to receive the number of the order subscription.

In November, 1953, Boston Informant T-8, a former long-time Communist Party member familiar with the Communist Party efforts to infiltrate into the field of education in the Boston, Massachusetts area, advised that he had no information of any present or past Communist Party membership on the part of Subject. Informant gave the opinion, however, that Subject is willing to be used for Communist Party purposes.

B. Progressive Party of Massachusetts

In March, 1952, Boston Informant T-10 stated that a Communist Party official on the policy making level stated that the Communist Party was the backbone of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts and was, in fact, directing its activities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In November, 1953, Boston Informant T-9 made available information that about November, 1953 a new group had been formed from the Progressive Party of Massachusetts and that this new unidentified group was making good progress and that Subject was active in the new group. The Informant could supply no further information regarding this newly formed group or Subject's activities therewith.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16321

Boston Informant T-9 was recontacted on January 18, 1954 in regard to the above described splintered group of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, but could supply no additional information regarding this organization and could supply no further information concerning current activity by the Subject.

Boston Informants T-1 and T-11 were contacted on January 11, 1954 regarding current activity engaged in by Subject. Both these Informants advised that they knew of no recent activity by the Subject.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE REC'D</u>	<u>AGENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-1, [redacted]	Subject's residence and employment and negative info re activity	1/11/54	[redacted]	Instant Report
T-2, Pretext Telephone Call to Hotel Commander, Cam- bridge, Mass.	Re residence of Subject	1/28/54	[redacted]	Instant Report
T-3, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (By request)	Subject attended USSR for Anniversary of founding of Natl. Academy.	9/11/53	[redacted]	100-16321- 1690
T-4, [redacted] (By request)	No information re CP activities by Subject	12/3/53	JAMES T. SULLIVAN (orally)	100-16321- 1695
T-5, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (By request)	Subject not a CP member	11/12/53	JAMES T. SULLIVAN (orally)	100-16321- 1692

Adm Page
- 6 -

BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS (Cont)

b6
b7C
b7D

T-6.

[redacted] Subject active,
Russian War Relief

6/16/53 JAMES T.
SULLIVAN
(orally)

100-16321-
1687

[redacted] (By request)

T-7.

[redacted] Made available
letter from USSR
re Subject.

10/6/53 PHILIP M.
BREED

100-16321-
1A-18

[redacted] (By request)

T-8.

[redacted] Subject willing
to be used for
CP purposes

11/53

100-16321-
1694

(By request)

T-9.

[redacted] Subject active in
splintered group,
Progressive Party
of Mass.

11/16/53

100-16321-
1691

"

Negative informa-
tion re Subject
and splintered
group, Progressive
Party of Mass.

1/18/54 "

Instant
Report

T-10.

[redacted] Identified Progressive
Party of Mass.

T-11.

[redacted] Negative info re Sub-
ject

1/11/54

[redacted] Instant
Report

Adm Page
- 7

BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS (Cont.)

LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will continue to follow Subject's activities in this Division.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated July 10,
1953, at Boston, Massachusetts.

b6
b7C

Adm Page

June 11, 1954

HARLOW HAPPELY
Born: 1885
Nashville, Missouri

Pursuant to your request for a name check concerning the captioned individual, there are attached four reports reflecting the results of a security investigation conducted by the FBI. (100-341825)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

MAILED

JUN 14 1954

NAME CHECK

44-122

- 321

RECORDED

JUN 18 1954

Attachment

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Orig to USIA
Reg rec: 5/24/54
J. J. Daunt: bg

NOTE: Information concerning receipt of name check and data disseminated made available to Mr. Nichols prior to transmitting to USIA.

18 JUN 22 1954

July 7, 1954

HARRIS, GRANT

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1954
FBI CHECK

RECORDED-28

EX-117

328
Reference is made to the communication of June 21, 1954 from Mr. Raymond F. Ferrell, Assistant Commissioner, which contained a request for any information relative to the citizenship status of the captioned individual, your file 56324/454 INW:JFS:kh.

A security-type investigation which was conducted by this Bureau relative to Harlow Shapley reflected that he was born November 2, 1885, at Nashville, Missouri.
(100-341825)

Inasmuch as the subject of this investigation is a native-born citizen results thereof are not being furnished to you at this time.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is for your use and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Orig. to: ENS Commissioner of Washington, D.C.
Req. rec.: June 23, 1954
[redacted]:hrb

Note: The subject of the investigation by the Bureau was connected with Harvard Observatory. Investigation is presently in pending inactive status.

b6
b7C

*01 sent
9-8-54
Report subm 9/1/54*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

JUL 20 1954

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harlow Shapley

Supervisor

Room

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial 5-32

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Harlow

100-17828-597

b3

b7E

100-407505-12

100-0-293895

100-393986-1424

100-344997-2

100-407113-11

77-20814-7

123-14982-1X

140-255626

Mrs. Harlow

100-341825

100-377948-2

(See not later for SP)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harlowe Sharley

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 17 Date 2/2 Searcher Initial 5-32

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Harlowe

100-55-255-17

Ref. 470 with
100 MF dated
2/2/54

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harlow Shapiro

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 1 JUN 23 1955 Date 11/2/85 Searcher Initial 5-32

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

121-2803

100-341825 2/2/57

100-358086-1148 Sum 1-29-52

100-341825-313 P1

(Sum 121-11)

100-358086-1151 (Sum 1-29-52)

138-2572-11

[Redacted Box]

b3

b7E

121-33421-41

100-408015-6

100-408240-3

100-407145-8

100-28467-42 P123

100-407171-11 1

100-340216-20 P1

100-405669-A Beaton

(2-00-54)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-72
(6-10-53)

FBI

REAU OF

ION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE SEP 7 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/24, 25/54	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]
TITLE HARLOW SHAPLEY		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	
AGENCY REQ. REC'D REP'T FORW. BY		b6 b7C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant T-3 reported that Subject has been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its front organizations and suspected Subject permitted himself to be used for C.P. purposes. Subject identified by flyer made available by Informant T-5 as member Executive Board of Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts. Subject active in attendance at Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts meetings Boston, Massachusetts area. Subject reportedly recently visited India at request of Prime Minister NEHRU.

AGENCY PAD
REQ. REC'D
LINE FORW. 4-15-54
HOW FORW. 7-1-54
BY SP

- P -

AGENCY OSI DIST OFF
REG. REC'D. 6-21-54
REP'T. FORW. 6-29-54
BY clerk

DETAILS: All Informants mentioned in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

AGENCY 1/6-54
REQ. REC'D. 12-21-54
REP'T. FORW. 12-22-54
BY nat. sec.

In August, 1954, Boston Informant T-1 advised that

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4bjl/Hew
ON 6/24/98
373905

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Redacted]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 11 134494-323	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-341825) (R.M.) 2 - Washington Field (R.M.) 3 - Boston (100-16321)		27 SEP 9 1954	RECORDED - 30
COPY IN FILE		CONFIDENTIAL	

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

53 SEP 16 1954

BOSTON 100-16321

the Subject moved from the Commander Hotel, 16 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts in about June, 1954.

In August, 1954, Boston Informant T-2 stated that Subject, since about June, 1954, has resided on Sharon Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire and commutes on week days from Peterborough, New Hampshire to Cambridge, Massachusetts.

B. Employment

In August, 1954, Boston Informant T-2 advised that Subject was currently teaching a course at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts in General Education - Natural Science No. 115, titled Cosmography and is conducting research at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A. Communist Party

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In January, 1954, Boston Informant T-3, a self-admitted former, long-time member of the Communist Party, who was familiar with efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate the field of education in the Cambridge, Massachusetts area during the 1930's, advised that Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY has been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its related front organizations. T-3 stated that while he could not state that Professor HARLOW SHAPLEY

BOSTON 100-16321

has ever been a member of the Communist Party, he, the Informant, nevertheless suspects that Subject has allowed himself to be used for Communist Party purposes.

B. Community Church

In December, 1952, Boston Informant T-4 supplied the following information with respect to the Community Church, Boston:

The Community Church of Boston is an organization in Boston, Massachusetts which holds weekly Sunday school, which is conducted on the principles of the Community Church itself rather than on a religious basis, holds social affairs and in other ways operates as a church. However, it has no connection with any recognized religion or sect, adheres to no creed and in practice, is interested in social, political, and international questions rather than theological ideas. Its attitude toward those questions is always socialistic and in international controversies wherein the interests of the U.S.S.R. and the United States of America are in conflict, the attitude of the regular members of the church is always on the side of the U.S.S.R. It has always opposed the war in Korea. It stresses civil rights in its programs and meetings and often seizes and exploits any incident such as prosecution of Negro which can be exploited as a violation of civil rights. The Community Church has opposed the prosecution of the eleven Communist Party leaders in New York and the prosecution of the ROSENBERGS for Espionage.

The February 15, 1954 edition of the "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, contained an article revealing that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, former head of the Harvard Observatory, spoke at the Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts on February 14, 1954.

BOSTON 100-16321

C. Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts

In June, 1952, Boston Informant T-4 advised that on May 28, 1952, a meeting of the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the Massachusetts Liberal Council was held at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Massachusetts and at this time, the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts was formed from the above-mentioned organizations. Informant stated it was his opinion that the Massachusetts Liberal Council was a fictitious organization and stated it was his opinion that the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts had the same connection with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, i.e., a subordinate branch thereof as had the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 1954, dated April 26, 1950.

In May, 1954, Boston Informant T-5 made available a flyer issued by the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts, Box 124, Waltham, Massachusetts, which identified Professor HARLO SHAPLEY as a member of the Executive Board of this organization.

In April, 1954, Boston Informant T-6 reported that a meeting of the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts was held at the Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts on March 28, 1954 and that Subject was in attendance at this meeting.

In April, 1954, Boston Informant T-4 reported Subject's attendance at a meeting of the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts held at the Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts on March 28, 1954.

Boston Informant T-4 stated Subject had reportedly recently made a trip to India at the request of Prime Minister NEHRU. Informant stated it was his opinion that Subject

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BOSTON 100-16321

made the trip to India to consult with WLHRU regarding the creation of certain institutions in India.

D. Miscellaneous

Boston Informant T-4 was re-contacted on June 24, 1954 with respect to the Subject. Informant stated he knew of no recent activity on the part of the Subject not previously reported.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 5 -

Boston
9/1/54

BOSTON 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Info.	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Where Located
T-1 Pretext tele- phone call to Commander Hotel (deemed advis- able)	Re residence of Subject	8/24/54		Instant Report
T-2 Pretext tele- phone call to Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. (deemed advisable)	Re residence and employ- ment of Subject	8/24/54		Instant Report b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
T-3 (by request)	Subject allowed him- self to be used by CP	1/11/54	JAMES T. SULLIVAN	100-16321- 1700
T-4 	Subject atten- ded LCM meet- ing	4/2/54	JOHN F. NOONAN	

Adm Page

BOSTON 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT.)

INFORMANTS (CONT.)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Info.	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Where Located
T-4 (cont.) [redacted]	Identified Community Church			
	Identified LCM			
	Negative Contact	6/24/54	JOHN F. NOONAN	Instant Report
T-5 [redacted]	Made available flyer ident. Subject as Executive Board member LCM	5/13/54	CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN	100-23044-1A
				b3 b7D b7E
T-6 [redacted]	Subject attended LCM meeting	4/13/54	PAUL M. KEANE	[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

For the Information of Washington Field, the Subject, HARLOW SHAPLEY was born November 2, 1885 at Nashville, Missouri

Adm Page

BOSTON 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT.)

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS (CONT.)

to WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY and SARAH STOWELL SHAPLEY. On April 15, 1914, he married MARTHA BETZ; he was an astronomer with the Mount Wilson Observatory from 1914 to 1921 and since the latter date, was Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He normally resides at 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts but has a summer home on Sharon Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire. He retired from the directorship of Harvard Observatory in 1952 but continues to do research at the Observatory and teaches courses in astronomy at Harvard.

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will check with the Passport Division of the State Department with respect to Subject's trip to India.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
at Boston, dated February 2, 1954.

b6
b7C

Adm Page

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 10/13/54

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-17983)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER-C
(OO: Boston)b6
b7C

Rerep of SA [] dated 9/7/54 at Boston.

Files of the Passport Office, Department of State, were reviewed on 10/6/54 by SA ROBERT E. TORRENCE. These files reflected that the subject filed application for passport on 6/3/54, at Boston, Massachusetts, and was issued Passport #426344 on 6/30/54, limited for six months, not to be extended without specific authority of the Department of State. This passport was marked not valid for travel to Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR, unless specifically authorized by the Department of State.

The subject on the above application indicated that he proposed to depart from Boston, by air, on July 10, 1954 for a two-week visit to France, England, and Belgium. He indicated that he was born at Nashville, Missouri, on 11/2/85 and listed his permanent and mailing address as Cross Road in Sharon, Peterborough, New Hampshire. He listed his father as WILLIS HARLOW SHAPLEY, born at Henry County, Illinois, 8/12/54; and his mother as SARA STOWELL SHAPLEY, born at Eaton, New York, both of whom are now deceased.

The subject indicated that he was married in 1914 to MARTHA B. SHAPLEY who was born at Kansas City, Missouri, date not indicated. He indicated on his application that he was filing for a new passport, and surrendered Passport #127781 which was issued 8/8/49 at Washington, D.C.

The subject's application contained a letter dated 5/18/54 as follows:

"To Whom It May Concern

"I am making application for a renewal of my passport #127781 in order that I may attend a small international scientific congress in Liege Belgium, from July 15 to July 18, 1954. This particular conference on Interstellar Dust and related problems concerns a field in which I am the leading explorer of the boundaries of the dust clouds in the southern Milky Way. The conference is a follow-up of similar sessions held in Rome in 1952, which I attended, on the occasion of the Triennial Meeting of the International Astronomical Union.

2-Boston (100-16321) (Encl. 7) (RM)
RET:am

RECORDED - 120
INDEXED - 120

21 OCT 15 1954

100-3411-324
INDEXED

F311

"I have a reservation on Pan-American flight 070 leaving Boston on July 10, for London. In England I expect to visit for two or three days with my son CARL SHAPLEY, a student at the University of London. I have a reservation on Pan-American flight 063, leaving Paris at 11:30 PM on July 19, 1954, for Boston."

The subject's passport application contained a handwritten notation as follows: "AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) has no comment Shapley not connected with AEC 6/22/54."

It is desired to point out that subject's entire passport file was not available for review, only his most recent application which contained no reference to a trip to India. It is to be noted, however, that the subject's passport file was reviewed in August 1949 (report of SA [redacted] dated 8/29/49 at Washington, D.C., copy of which was furnished to Boston). It would appear that subject's file contains no additional information since the last review since the subject surrendered his Passport #127781 issued August 8, 1949, when he applied for his 1954 passport. However, if the Boston Office desires that subject's entire file be reviewed, they are requested to resubmit this lead in thirty days.

There are being enclosed herewith, for the Boston Division, one negative and six positives of the photograph of subject appearing on his passport application dated 6/3/54. RUC.

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 12/31/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/17, 30; 10/26; 11/5; 12/20/54	REPORT MADE BY
TITLE HARLOW SHAPLEY		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	
AGENCY REC. REC'D 10-1		1cc - 3-16-59 29 P. 12	
REPORT FORW. BY 11/1/54		1cc - 3-16-59 29 P. 12	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Confidential Informants advised subject on Advisory Committee of Civil Liberties Union and Executive Committee of Liberal Citizens of Mass.; subscriber to "Korean Independence", monthly newspaper of pro-Communist editorial policy. <i>2/10/60</i> <i>3/8/60</i> DETAILS: On August 25, 1954, Boston Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, furnished a letter on the letterhead of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts dated August 3, 1954. Identified on the letterhead were the officers, Executive Committee and Advisory Committee of the organization. It was noted that the subject's name appeared as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. Page 56 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Communism, Fascism and Nazism and Other Subversive Organizations, 1938, reflected that "It is characteristic of the American Civil Liberties Union as well as its Massachusetts Branch, the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, to insist on full license for the left wing movements which these organizations defend." On October 26, 1954, Boston Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, furnished information that the Liberal <i>1-cc to [unclear] 10-14-54</i> <i>2/21/57 - [unclear]</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		325 RECORDED - 32 EX-10	
5 Bureau (100-341825)(RM) 3 Boston (100-16321)			

b3
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b6
b7C

AGENCY OSI DIST OFF 4
REG. REC'D. 6-21-60

REPT. FORW. 6-29-60
BY [unclear]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16321

96817

Citizens of Massachusetts held a meeting in Room 166, Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 21, 1954, and that at this meeting the subject was elected to membership on the Executive Committee of the organization.

Boston Confidential Informant T-2, supra, advised on June 27, 1952, that the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts was a subordinate branch of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 30, 1954, Boston Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that the subject as of September, 1954, was a subscriber to "Korean Independence". The informant did not know whether the subject personally subscribed to this newspaper or is receiving it unsolicited.

Boston Confidential Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, but who is familiar with Korean activities in the Los Angeles area, advised on November 5, 1954, that "Korean Independence" was a bi-lingual Korean-English language monthly newspaper published in Los Angeles, California. He further stated that this publication is pro-Communist in its editorial policy and has been a consistent follower of the Communist Party line with respect to criticism of United States-Asia policy.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- PX -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-16321

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

96818

INFORMANTS

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File where Located</u>
T-1 is Agent [redacted] DIO, Boston, Mass.	Subject member Advisory Committee Civil Liberties Union of Mass.	9-17-54	PAUL M. ROTHERMEL, JR.	Instant file
T-2 is [redacted]	Subject on Executive Committee of Liberal Citizens of Mass.	10-26-54	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Document Liberal Citizens of Mass.	6-27-52	PHILIP M. BREED	[redacted]
T-3 is [redacted] P.O. Inspector's Office, Los Angeles, California	Subject subscriber to "Korean Independence"	9-30-54	[redacted] JOHN P. ANDREWS	Los Angeles [redacted]
T-4 is [redacted] [redacted]	Thumbnail "Korean Independence"	11-5-54	JOHN P. ANDREWS	Los Angeles [redacted]

LEAD

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

~~This case is being placed in a closed status inasmuch as all outstanding leads in this matter have now been covered.~~

THE BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Mass.

Inasmuch as this individual³ is a prominent personage,
will follow and report any future activities of the
Subject.
→ Adm Page ←

BS 100-16321

96819

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

REFERENCES

Report of Special Agent dated 9/7/54
at Boston.

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b7C

Washington Field letter to Director dated 10/13/54.

Adm Page

- Mr. Rotz

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: April 1, 1955 AIRTAL

SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

HARLOW SHAFLEY, SECURITY MATTER - C. BY MEMORANDUM DATED
MARCH 28, 1955, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROVED INCLUSION
OF SUBJECT'S NAME IN SECURITY INDEX. SUBMIT FD-122
IMMEDIATELY WITH COVER LETTER RECOMMENDING SUBJECT'S
INCLUSION IN SECURITY INDEX.

HOOVER

BUFILE 100-341825

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject's case was one of several concerning prominent
individuals which were referred to Department of Justice for
consideration re inclusion in Security Index.

RECORDED - 43

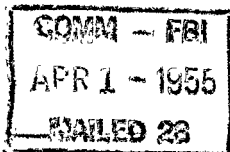
100-341825-326

EX-125

24 APR 4 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JSR:ls
(4)



63 APR 6 1955

SENT VIA

M

Per

SAC, Boston (100-16321)

May 10, 1955

EX-104

Director, FBI (100-341825) *✓329*

Card U.T.D. Card Filed

*5/23/55*RECORDED - 15
HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reurlet dated April 29, 1955.

You furnished information indicating that subject's activity does not warrant his inclusion in the Security Index under the new criteria set out in SAC Letter 55-30. For your information similar observations were forwarded to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice by Bureau memorandum dated April 15, 1955. However, the Department was advised that in accordance with Departmental approval subject's name would be added to and retained in the Security Index until further advice is received from the Department in this regard.

In view of the foregoing security index cards are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

*STAT: Prepare SI Card
Note * (attached)*

Subject is prominent individual whose case had been referred to Department for opinion re inclusion of name in SI

Mr. Cox:

*Boston - Original
Bofile 100-341825*

Information for preparation of SI card:

Name	Harlow Shapley
Citizenship	Native Born
Tendency	Communist
Tabbing	None
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	November 2, 1885
Place of Birth	Nashville, Missouri
Employment	Instructor, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Residence	Sharon Cross Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire

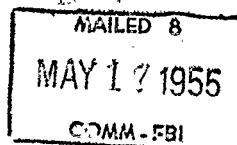
JSR:dlj;mjlw

(5)

*Cy
dy*

PC/PS

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



1955
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RECEIVED AT-CLERK ROOM
MAY 17 9 39 AM '55

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: April 29, 1955

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

5/23/55

RE: Bureau Air-Tel to Boston, dated April 1, 1955, advising that the Department of Justice by memorandum, dated March 28, 1955, had approved subject's inclusion in the Security Index.

Attention is also called to SAC letter 55-30, dated April 12, 1955, which incorporates new criteria for the inclusion of subjects on the Security Index.

For the information of the Bureau, the only indication of active actual membership in the Communist Party on the part of the subject comes from [] former high-ranking Communist Party member, who advised on April 21, 1950 that the subject was known to him as a "concealed" Communist, by which he meant one who would deny membership in the Party. During 1948 and 1949, [] and [] advised that SHAPLEY was active as National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 26, 1950. [] advised that SHAPLEY resigned his position as National Chairman in April, 1950.

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In connection with SHAPLEY's activities as National Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, FRED WOLTMAN, staff writer of the New York "World Telegram Sun," stated in 1949 that SHAPLEY presided at a cultural and scientific conference in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in March, 1949, the purpose of the conference being "to re-establish American Association understanding and cooperation." WOLTMAN stated that delegate after delegate to this conference expounded the Communist Party line and that, in press interviews in connection with the conference, SHAPLEY protected the Soviet delegates from embarrassing questions. He also controlled the plenary conference sessions in a manner that denied speakers from Western countries the floor to speak for their side. [] stated on February 21, 1952 that SHAPLEY was listed as a member of the Executive Board of the Mass. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

RWA:col

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-35

INDEXED-35

10 MAY 2 1955

[] advised in February, 1948 that SHAPLEY had accepted an invitation to act as National Co-Chairman of a Welcoming Committee for Madame Joliet-Curie, whose visit to the United States was sponsored by the Joint-Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

[] advised in November, 1948 that SHAPLEY was listed as a contributor in the amount of \$10 to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

[] in early April, 1948 advised that SHAPLEY had been instrumental in arranging speakers for a fund-raising dinner of the American-Russian Institute of New York City, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450. In late 1949, [] advised that SHAPLEY donated to the American-Russian Institute an album pertaining to the Soviet Union Conference for Peace which was held in Moscow in September, 1949. The informant stated that SHAPLEY had been invited to attend this Conference but had declined; also that he had received the album pertaining to the Conference from the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

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The "Daily Worker" of January 19, 1948 announced that SHAPLEY was organizing a Committee of 1,000 in a drive to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to [] SHAPLEY in March, 1948 urged members of the Cambridge Association of Scientists to join this Committee. [] stated in October, 1948 that SHAPLEY was closing out the Committee of 1,000 because it had never recovered from adverse publicity concerning it which appeared in the "Washington Times Herald" in January, 1948.

[] stated that on [] at a meeting [] SHAPLEY denounced recent Soviet announcements claiming original discoveries in research astronomy, stating that many of the discoveries claimed by the Soviets had in fact been made by men in other countries many years before. [] stated that at that time SHAPLEY was reminded that a year before in December, 1948 he had appeared before the same group and applauded the Soviet Union for the progress of its scientists. [] reported that SHAPLEY denied this and stopped the discussion by leaving the premises.

In January, 1954, [] a self-admitted former long-time member of the Communist Party, advised that Professor SHAPLEY has been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its related organizations. He advised that he could not state that SHAPLEY had ever been a member of the Communist Party, but that he was used by the Party.

[] on January 12, 1953 named SHAPLEY as an Executive Board member of the Liberal Citizens of Mass. According to the informant, the Liberal Citizens of Mass. was a continuation under another title of the Mass. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and was a subordinate branch of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions which has been noted above as a cited organization.

This same informant in May, 1954 made available literature of the Liberal Citizens of Mass. which identified SHAPLEY as continuing as a member of the Executive Board of the Liberal Citizens of Mass.

[] advised in October, 1954 that SHAPLEY was re-elected to membership on the Executive Committee of the Liberal Citizens of Mass.

[] advised on November 9, 1954 that during the period 1943 to 1946 SHAPLEY was several times a speaker at the Boston Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, which has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 as a Communist front. The informant stated that SHAPLEY was not active in the Boston Branch and that he had never received any indication which would indicate to him that SHAPLEY was in any way associated with the Communist Party. It was this informant's opinion that SHAPLEY was not a Communist Party member.

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[] of the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, stated on February 23, 1955 that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY was one of the organizers of the Branch but that his connection with it was not too obvious and that he was known to her to have attended only one meeting.

In June, 1953, [] stated that they knew of no recent speeches or actions on SHAPLEY's part which would indicate any subversive activities. [] stated that in his opinion the subject would not be a threat in the event of hostilities between the United States and the Soviet Union and advised that he believed that the subject was honestly patriotic and sympathetic to the United States.

It is pointed out that Harvard records reflect that at the conclusion of the academic year 1953-54 SHAPLEY retired as Director of the Harvard Observatory and took up residence at Sharon Cross Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire. Since that time, he commutes to the Boston metropolitan area only about two days a week when he has classes at Harvard.

In view of the fact that there is no positive indication that SHAPLEY was ever a member of the Communist Party and in view of the rapid decline of his activities since 1950 and the fact that he is 70 years of age, no recommendation is being made at this time to include him on the Security Index.

BS 100-16321

All symbol informants mentioned in instant letter have provided reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

Hotz

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

April 15, 1955

Director, FBI

EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM
(HARLOW SHAPLEY)
FBI FILE 100-392030

96810

Captioned individual is one of the prominent persons whose names have been approved by you for inclusion in the Security Index. The activities of captioned individual have been reviewed in the light of the current standards which have been approved by the Department of Justice for inclusion of names in the Security Index.

In June, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] Communist Party official, advised that from 1942 to 1945 Eugene Dennis and Jack Stachel, national officials of the Communist Party, USA, referred to Harlow Shapley as a Communist upon whom the Communist Party could rely.

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past

An informant who has furnished reliable information has advised that from 1939 to 1948 Shapley was associated with or took some action in behalf of numerous Communist dominated organizations including at least 10 organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Other information in the files of the Bureau reflects subject in 1948 was instrumental in forming the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and that he became its national chairman the same year. He resigned this position as of April 29, 1950, to become national vice-chairman of the same organization. In 1952, subject was a member of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and its successor organization, the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts, both of which were reported to be affiliated with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. In 1954, Shapley was a member of the Executive Board of the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated April 20, 1950.

TELETYPE
PUBLISHED
APR 16 1955
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Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
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Harbo _____
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Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

In 1948, Shapley served as national co-sponsor of a welcoming committee for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and in the same year assisted in arranging a meeting in
cc-Bufile 100-341825
Note on yellow: Subject approved for inclusion in SI by [redacted] from Assistant Attorney General Tompkins dated 2-28-55. [redacted] above information has been previously furnished Records Administration Branch in report form.

~~SECRET~~

96811

New York City for the American Russian Institute, New York City, featuring Andrei Gromyko as guest speaker. In January, 1950, Shapley attended an Executive Committee meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City. These last three organizations have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1948 and 1949, Shapley was active in supporting the Communist Party line regarding peace through Communist sponsored peace conferences.

In 1948, Shapley claimed to have excellent contacts in Moscow, including some with Soviet officials, and he expressed the belief that he, himself, was a person of influence in the Soviet Union. Shapley holds an international reputation as an outstanding astronomer and in his capacity as a scientist has advocated the free exchange of scientists and scientific information between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The February 14, 1953, edition of the "Crimson," Harvard University undergraduate publication, on page two, carried a letter to the editors from Harlow Shapley, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy, in which Shapley denied recent charges that he, Shapley, had attended every important Communist meeting in the United States. In the letter, Shapley stated he had never attended a Communist Party meeting and had no contact with the Communist Party. He pointed out that among the many good reasons for the astronomers' opposition to Communism is the simple fact that in the 1936-37 purges in Russia the leading astronomers were officially liquidated.

Three long-time former Communist Party members who were familiar with Communist Party efforts to infiltrate the field of education in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, area advised in 1953 that they had no information concerning past or present Communist Party membership on the part of Shapley. A fourth long-time member of the Communist Party who was familiar with Communist Party infiltration in the field of education in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, area during the 1930's advised in 1954 that Shapley had been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its related front organizations. Although this source could not state that Shapley had ever been a member of the Communist Party, he suspected that Shapley had allowed himself to be used for Communist Party purposes.

- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

96812

No information has been received reflecting subject's membership in a basic revolutionary organization within the past five years or his substantial participation in any front organization within the past three years, with the possible exception of his membership on the Executive Board of the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts. No information has been developed which clearly and unmistakably depicts the subject as a dangerous individual who could be expected to commit acts inimical to the security of this country in time of an emergency.

It does not appear that Shapley's activities as outlined above meet the current standards for retention of his name in the Security Index. However, I would like to have your views as to whether his name should be retained in the Security Index. His name will not be deleted until your opinion is received in this regard.

-3-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Belmont
Rota

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

April 4, 1955

Director, FBI

100-341825
MEMORANDUM FOR A. J. JOHNSON AND
DETENTION OF PERSONS CONSIDERED
POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS TO THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE AND PUBLIC
SAFETY OF THE UNITED STATES
EARLOW SHAPLEY
FBI File 100-398030

96813

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
March 28, 1955, in captioned matter, your reference
146-012-18-2, WFF:JDK:nsj.

Please be advised that steps are being taken
immediately to place the name of Earlow Shapley on the
Security Index pursuant to referenced memorandum.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

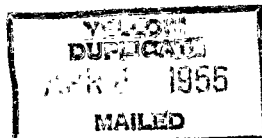
Boston Office instructed by airtel dated April 1,
1955, to submit FD-122 recommending Shapley for inclusion in
the S.I. Shapley was one of several prominent individuals
referred to Department of Justice for its opinion regarding
inclusion on S.I. By referenced memorandum AAG Tompkins
approved subject's inclusion in S.I.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-08-2011

cc - Bufile 100-341825

Tolson _____
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Winterrowd _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JSR:ls
(6)



18 APR 13 1955

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-398030

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: June 2, 1955

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

OO: Boston

Re: Bureau letter dated May 16, 1955.

Referenced Bureau letter advised that Security Index cards for the above subject were being forwarded to the Boston Office.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that all logical leads have been covered in this matter and that this case is, therefore, being placed in a Closed Status in the Boston Office.

REGISTERED MAILRNA:CAK
(3)

RECORDED - 39

100-341825-328

JUN 3 1955

JUN 8 1955

197

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE May 31, 1955

FROM : Director, FBI (100-398030)

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM

The following twenty-three prominent individuals listed by office of origin are included in the Security Index, having been previously approved by the Department:

Albany - Rockwell Kent, Philip Morrison
 Baltimore - Owen Lattimore
 Boston - Royal M. Frye, [redacted]
 Harlow Shapley, Dirk Jan Struik
 Denver - Frank Oppenheimer (100-5279)
 Los Angeles - Robert Walker Kenny, Linus C. Pauling
 Minneapolis - Elmer A. Benson
 Mobile - [redacted]
 New York - [redacted] Joseph F. Barnes,
 Oscar Bernstein, [redacted]
 Bartley Cavanaugh Crum (100-68539),
 Olin Downes, Stanley M. Isaacs, [redacted]
 [redacted] Carey McWilliams, Donald Ogden
 Stewart (100-83080), [redacted]

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3cc - Albany
 2cc - Baltimore
 5cc - Boston
 2cc - Denver

3cc - Los Angeles
 2cc - Minneapolis
 2cc - Mobile
 12cc - New York

cc - Bufile 100-15145 (Kent)	cc - 100-358684 [redacted]
cc - Bufile 100-345840 (Morrison)	cc - 61-9631 [redacted]
cc - Bufile 100-24628 (Lattimore)	cc - 77-13677 (Barnes)
cc - Bufile 100-350903 (Frye)	cc - 100-325436 (Bernstein)
cc - Bufile 100-29870 [redacted]	cc - 100-342893 [redacted]
cc - Bufile 100-341825 (Shapley)	cc - 100-334436 (Crum)
cc - Bufile 100-39369 (Struik)	cc - 100-37363 (Downes)
cc - Bufile 100-237735 (Oppenheimer)	cc - 100-170243 (Isaacs)
cc - Bufile 100-168670 (Kenny)	cc - 100-353508 [redacted]
cc - Bufile 100-353404 (Pauling)	cc - 100-998 (McWilliams)
cc - Bufile 100-221057 (Benson)	cc - 100-18610 (D. Stewart)

100-398030-1035 ✓
 100-398030-1035
 100-398030-1035

50 JUN 1 1955

Letter to SAC, New York
May 31, 1955

The Bureau by letters dated April 14-15, 1955, requested the Department's opinion concerning their continued inclusion in or deletion from the Security Index based upon the new Department-approved criteria. Pending receipt of the Department's opinion, you are instructed to remove the Security Index cards for these individuals from the Geographic Section of the Security Index, or the Unavailable Section in the case of those cards filed therein, and place them in the Special Section of the Security Index under a separate breakdown captioned "Awaiting Departmental Approval." Under no circumstances are these individuals to be apprehended without prior Bureau authority in each specific case. You will be advised immediately upon receipt of the Department's final decision in this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/21/58

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-0-12426)

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - RRe Boston airtel to Bureau, 1/16/58 captioned
[REDACTED] ESPIONAGE-R".

Per instruction set out in the last paragraph on page 3 of reairtel, page 40 of the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6/28/47 at Boston in captioned case, has been appropriately corrected. No instance could be located in the Pittsburgh files wherein this information had been disseminated by the Pittsburgh Office.

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RUC

- 3 - Bureau
(1 [REDACTED]) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-16321) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JTM:vmm
(5)

RECORDED - 48

EX-117

100-341875-329

10 JAN 22 1958

ESPIONAGE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DATE: **January 24, 1958**

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-10576)

SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R

b3
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b7E

Retel from Boston, 1/16/58, which on Page 3 makes reference to a deletion which is necessary in the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated 6/28/47, at Boston, in the case entitled "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS - R."

The necessary deletion has been made in Miami's copies of this report.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston [redacted] (RM)
1 - Miami

HRA:mjs
(4)

100-341825-
NOT RECORDED
49
T.K. JUN 16 1950

NOT RECORDED

~~TOP SECRET~~ JAN 25 1959

12-29-78

b3
b7E

76 FEB 6 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI [redacted]

DATE: January 21, 1958

SAC, Minneapolis [redacted]

SUBJECT:

[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Boston airtel to Director January 16 last.

TK
Per instructions contained therein, report SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1947, entitled Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, INTERNAL SECURITY - REFER 5 IS, has been corrected. Information requiring the correction has not since been disseminated by the Minneapolis Office.

RUC

- 12
- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - Boston [redacted] (Info.)
 - 2 - Minneapolis
- (1 - 100-6679 - Dr. Harlow Shapley)
- ACM:lg
(5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

EXP. PROC.

100-341825-
NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1958
TK

b3
b7E

RECORDED - 72

20 JAN 23 1958

63 JAN 27 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/HW
ON 7/16/98 # 373905

An article in the June 4, 1957, issue of The New York Times reported that Dr. Linus Pauling had stated that 2,000 scientists had joined him in urging an international agreement to stop testing nuclear bombs, because of the radiation dangers. Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, was reported as one of the signers of the petition.

Shapley was born November 2, 1885, at Nashville, Missouri. He received an A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1910 and a Ph. D. degree from Princeton University in 1913. He was director of the Harvard Observatory from 1921 to 1952 and is now Paine Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University. (Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 1956-1957, p. 2320)

In June, 1950, [redacted] Communist Party official, said that from 1942 to 1945 Eugene Dennis and Jack Stachel, national officials of the Communist Party, USA, referred to Harlow Shapley as a communist upon whom the Communist Party could rely. (100-341825-313)

b7D

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that from 1939 to 1948 Shapley was associated with or took some action in behalf of numerous communist-dominated organizations, including at least ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-341825-313)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in 1948 Shapley was instrumental in forming the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and he became its national chairman the same year. (100-341825-313)

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was cited as a communist front organization in the 1957 Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that in 1948 Shapley served as national co-sponsor of a welcoming committee for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and in the same year assisted in arranging a meeting in New York City for the American Russian Institute featuring Andrei Gromyko as guest speaker. An informant

F-91 82 195

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104057-3

100-341825-313
NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 24 1957

-24-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in January, 1950, Shapley attended an executive committee meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City. (100-341825-313)

These last three organizations have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that in 1948 and 1949 Shapley actively supported the Communist Party line regarding peace through communist-sponsored peace conferences. (100-341825-313)

In 1948, Shapley, on his return from Europe, made the claim to an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that he had excellent contacts in Moscow, including some with Soviet officials. Shapley expressed the belief that he himself was a person of influence in the Soviet Union. Shapley holds an international reputation as an outstanding astronomer and, according to this informant, in his capacity as a scientist has advocated the free exchange of scientists and scientific information between the United States and the Soviet Union. (100-341825-313)

A long-time member of the Communist Party, who was familiar with Communist Party infiltration in the field of education in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, area during the 1930's, advised in 1954 that Shapley had been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its affiliated front organizations. Although this source could not state that Shapley had ever been a member of the Communist Party, he suspected that Shapley had allowed himself to be exploited for Communist Party purposes. (100-341825-313)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM 05-839
12-1-51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

URGI

I-WEST CONTACTS STAFF

DIVISION OF SECURITY

REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

To: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	From: SY - Mrs. Lamport	Date: 5/13/57
--	----------------------------	------------------

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

I NAME (If married woman include maiden name) Harlow Chapley		DATE OF BIRTH Nov 2, 1885	PLACE OF BIRTH Nashville, Mo.
ALIASES AND NICKNAMES	SEX Male	MARITAL STATUS Married	CITIZENSHIP U.S.
ADDRESS Home: Peterborough, N.H.		OCCUPATION AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER Office: Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts	

PERSONAL IDENTIFYING DATA

CONTROL: THIS REQUEST PLACED WITH THE DIVISION OF SECURITY BY:

ON OR AGENCY P:EMC	REASON FOR REQUEST, OR TYPE OF PROGRAM East-West Contacts: Possible host Cosmical Gas Dynamics.
5/8/57	
OR REQUESTING OFFICER Ellen Carrisheff	

RESULTS OF THIS REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION:

☐ NO RECORD
 ☒ SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED *Serial 325*

☐ NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION
 ☐ OTHER (Use reverse side for reporting)

CHECKED BY	DATE
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III. FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY:

5/16/57

BI:

Reports, if any, later than the
 made at Boston on September 7, 1954
 Carroll Marion Garnett.

EPC/57

63 MAY 23 1957

NOT RECORDED

3 MAY 31 1957

(Date)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Date: **NOV 16 1955**

TO: Director, FBI (61-10347)
(100-238370) (Encl.-1)

FROM: SAC, Cincinnati (100-5128)
(100-6109)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
I S - C
(100-5128)

RICHARD GUY MORGAN
I S - C
(100-6109)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
declassified
by 4417
GTT 10:1
1-27-77
9-1

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b7C

On August 26, 1955, an anonymous source furnished the following information concerning the subjects:

(continued)

Enclosure - 1

LEM:pjc

(50)

CI 100-5128

CI 100-6109

REGISTERED MAIL

copies

2cc: Bureau

(HARLOW SHAPLEY)

1cc: Albany

1cc: Boston

(HARLOW SHAPLEY)

1cc: Buffalo

4cc: Cleveland

[REDACTED] (Info)

(P.P.O.) (Info)

(OBRC) (Info)

1cc: Houston

1cc: Indianapolis

[REDACTED] (Info)

2cc: Los Angeles

(SERVICEMEN'S DEFENSE

COMMITTEE)

4cc: Louisville

[REDACTED] (Info)

[REDACTED] (Info)

[REDACTED] (Info)

[REDACTED] (Info)

1cc: Miami

6cc: New York

(NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO

SECURE JUSTICE IN THE

ROSENBERG CASE) (Info)

(COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS)

(CITIZEN'S EMERGENCY DEFENSE

COMMITTEE) (Info)

[REDACTED] (Info)

(2440 Bronx Park, East)

(1564 Crotona Park, East,

Bronx 60, New York)

1cc: Pittsburgh

(NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO

END SEDITION LAWS)

1cc: San Francisco

(CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE TO

PREVENT ABUSE OF DOCTORS'

DRAFT LAW)

(Cincinnati copies, next page)

NOV 28

NOT RECORDED

NOV 18 1955

ENCLOSURE filed with Aug.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-10347-10

CI 100-5128, 100-6109
Letter to Director

Cincinnati Copies

1cc: 100-10546 [REDACTED]
100-11209 [REDACTED]
100-9442 [REDACTED]
100-10896 [REDACTED]
100-10809 [REDACTED]
100-8553 (P.P.O.)
100-9977 (O.B.R.C.)
100-10478 (CITIZENS EMERGENCY
DEFENSE COMMITTEE)
100-3525 (JERMA)
100-10284 [REDACTED]
100-11552 (PRINTING FACILITIES
OF CP IN CI DIVISION)
100-8763 [REDACTED]
100-10090 (NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE)
100-9370 [REDACTED]
100-9307 [REDACTED]
100-11431 (COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS)
100-8139 (HARLOW SHAPLEY)
133-5 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

GI 100-5128, 100-6109
Letter to Director

b6
b7C

(6) Source made available a letter dated 6/3/55 to [redacted] wherein [redacted] requests [redacted] to send a copy of the big and little Ohio Supreme Court briefs to [redacted] Neils Esperson Building, Houston 2, Texas. The last paragraph of this letter reads as follows: "Can you send me the names of some Columbus or Ohio attorneys or ACLU profs, etc. who might want to subscribe to the Docket? I just finished the second issue and it will go out next week, with a letter setting the subscription rate, which will probably be \$3 per year." Beneath this paragraph and what appeared to be in [redacted] handwriting were the following names: [redacted]

[redacted] U OF LOUISVILLE,

(7) Source made available a mimeographed statement entitled "Statement of the Executive Board, Council on African Affairs, after careful deliberation, has unanimously voted to dissolve the organization and terminate all its activities."

(8) Source advised that a Royal typewriter is located in subject's residence and samples were obtained from this typewriter.

(9) Six pages of notes were located by Source and the significance of these notes cannot be determined by the writer.

(10) Eight exposures of letters and/or documents made available by source were taken.

Portinent information supplied by Source are being placed in exhibit envelopes of file 100-5128-1A(62-67).

The Bureau's attention is directed to Item #10, which is the enclosure in this matter. This is a photograph of a letter from HARLOW SHAPLEY to Doctor RICHARD GUY MORGAN dated 8/17/55, reflecting carbon copies of the letter went to [redacted] and Doctor WARREN WEAVER.

CI 100-5128, 100-6109
Letter to Director

b6
b7C

Cincinnati file 133-5 reflects a Bureau letter to Chicago dated 3/20/52 and Cincinnati report dated 4/10/52 captioned [redacted] National Science Foundation Aid - Applicant." Cincinnati files also reflect under 100-8139 that the Boston Division was Office of Origin under their file 100-16321 in a matter captioned "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, I S (R) Refer 5 I S." Cincinnati files are negative regarding Dr. WARREN WEAVER.

There is no further information available at Cincinnati to determine if [redacted] and SHAPLEY mentioned in enclosure are identical to subjects of above files.

The above is being submitted to the Bureau for information purposes and special consideration under the SGE Program in reference to [redacted].

All Offices will note that certain names and addresses are not designated for information (Info.). In those instances, and where pertinent subversive information is available, the respective Field Divisions will provide a brief, concise summary of the information to the Cincinnati Division; or in the case of an organization, will provide a documentation where one exists.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

~~SECRET~~

5-20, 1957

☐	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to File Review
☒	Attention <u>Boyd</u>
☒	Return to <u>A R Jones 2712</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒	Subversive References Only
☐	Nonsubversive References Only
☒	Main <u>116-187727-20</u> References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐	Restricted to Locality of _____
☒	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐	Buildup ☐ Variations
☐	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Harlow Shapley
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities 116-187727-20

Date 5-20 Searcher Initials 208

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

121-10803

100-341825

-313p1 Sum 12-14-51

-2 Sum 5-28-46

100-358086-1151 Sum 2-8-52

1148 Sum 1-29-50

100-356137-1111 (Photos)

b3

116-248444-16

b7E

100-344452-322

140-6375-12

100-334763-3

100-64700-1209 cum L

J. 2659

116-12904-21

100-412884-2

133-218-5

100-203763-1312.8

116-187727-20

(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~

Subj: Harlow Charles
Supervisor Jones Room 2712
R# Date 5/20/57 Searcher Initial fls

FILE NUMBERSERIAL100-389106-28 p.13121-12863-10100-389368-A ^{Wash.} T. Kernal
(4-26-48)133-184-562-60527-41065100-356137-1050100-403273-27

b3

b7E

100-356137-1188 p.15100-361236-3133-139-17 encl. p.1461-1538-240 encl. p.20100-356137-1354 encl. p.8133-234-5100-383413-1377-72506-38100-387497-15 p.20,p.21.22

b3

b7E

61-190-621 p.22116-428773-12140-13180-4 p.9140-14310-1~~SECRET~~

(2)

SEARCH SLIP

~~SECRET~~Subj: Harlow SharkeySupervisor Jones Room 2712R# Date 5/20/57 Searcher Initial 88FILE NUMBERSERIAL100-334986-19116-427800-16

b3

b7E

133-181-22

(U)

100-416950-1140-3994-10100-356137-1303 p. 12100-412884-8116-400958-5100-74021-255 encl. 236

b3

b7E

140-8311-17100-356137-1257 p. 14100-347124-8121-21064-25; 22

b3

b7E

100-416514-2 p. 9133-212-4100-356137-1101 encl. 23~~SECRET~~ p 25, 26, 40

(3)

~~SECRET~~

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harlow ShapleySupervisor Jones Room 2912R# _____ Date 5/20/57 Searcher Initial 18FILE NUMBERSERIAL116-20825-10100-350410-27100-421606-1 encl. p. 94140-6509-5121-33421-47121-21064-23100-356137-1035 p. 9p. 15, 16, 20100-410000-4100-190625-5131 p. 5138-2722-1462-102936-1 encl. p. 15261-3615-338133-209-11

b3

b7E

100-344452-312 p. 1100-64700-1215 encl.p. 5041138-2572-28 p. 1177-62512-92 encl. p. 21116-11086-21

b3

b7E

140-12514-1 encl. p. 5~~SECRET~~

(4)

~~SECRET~~

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harlow ChapleySupervisor Jones Room 2712R# _____ Date 5/20/57 Searcher Initial 18FILE NUMBERSERIAL61-3615-302 p. 23, 25, 32100-186486-84100-28467-42 p. 9, 20B. upNR of refs. since
9/7/54(H) H.100-341825100-416514-2 p. 4Harlow (var.)100-341825Harlow (var.)100-416122-9~~SECRET~~

(5)

SAC, Albany

June 17, 1955

Director, FBI (100-398030)

EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 31, 1955, addressed to the New York Office, carbon copies for all offices listed herein with the exception of New Haven and Cleveland.

Referenced letter pointed out that the Bureau by letters dated April 14, 15, 1955, requested the Department's opinion concerning the continued inclusion in the Security Index of 23 prominent individuals whose names had previously been approved by the Department for inclusion in the Security Index under the old standards, and instructed that the Security Index cards on these subjects be placed in the Special Section of the Security Index.

The Department has now reviewed all cases of prominent individuals and has approved for inclusion in the Security Index the following individuals:

Albany - Philip Morrison, Rockwell Kent

b6
b7C

Boston - Dirk Jan Struik

Minneapolis - Elmer Austin Benson

New York - [redacted] Carey McWilliams

Mobile - [redacted]

28cc - New York
2cc - Baltimore
12cc - Boston
2cc - Denver
4cc - Los Angeles
2cc - Minneapolis
2cc - Mobile
2cc - New Haven
2cc - Cleveland

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-341825(Shapley), H

13 1955

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b7E

113 11 1955

Letter to Albany
June 17, 1955

The Security Index cards presently maintained by the offices indicated in the cases of the above subjects will now be removed from the Special Section of the Security Index and placed in the regular section. These cases will be handled in the future as any other Security Index case; however, the Bureau desires that they be brought up to date by the submission of a report by January 1, 1956. The report should be accompanied by a memorandum setting forth briefly the facts in the case and containing your recommendation with regard to the continued retention of their names in the Security Index.

The Department advised that the names of the following individuals, previously approved by the Department for retention in the Security Index, should now be deleted therefrom:

Baltimore - Owen Lattimore

Boston - [redacted] Royal Merrill Frye,
Harlow Shapley *Security Index card cancelled
6-21-55*

Denver - Frank Friedman Oppenheimer

Los Angeles - Robert Walker Kenney, Linus Carl Pauling

New York - [redacted] Joseph Fels
Barnes, Oscar Bernstein, Bartley
Cavanaugh Crum, Olin Downes, Stanley
Meyer Isaacs, [redacted]
[redacted] Donald Ogden
Stewart

b6
b7C

The Security Index cards on the above individuals should be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in SAC Letter 55-31 dealing with cancelled Security Index cards.

The following individuals were never approved by the Department for inclusion in the Security Index and are not presently included

Letter to Albany
June 17, 1955

therein. The Department advises that their names should not be included in the Security Index as their past activities do not bring them within the current criteria.

Boston -

Cleveland -

New Haven - Thomas I. Emerson

New York - Leonard Bernstein, Leon Pressman,

b6
b7C

1 -

James
AIRTEL

96809

1-22-53

SAC, Newark (100-31946)

From Director, FBI [REDACTED]

DR. HARLOW SHARLEY
IS - R

Re Boston airtel to Bureau dated 1-16-53 entitled
[REDACTED] Espionage - R" and Newark let to Bureau
1-24-53 in captioned matter.

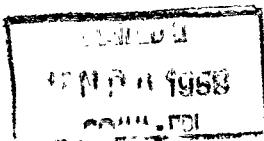
Advise if your files have been reviewed for possible
dissemination and use in other reports of erroneous information
in this matter.

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

1 - [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 48

EX 105



41825-330
10 JAN 30 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EEJ:cvg:dmd
(5)

NOTE: BS instructed NK and other offices to make corrections and
to review files to determine if erroneous info was disseminated
or set out in other communications. NK made corrections but
failed to advise if files were reviewed as instructed.

MAIL ROOM

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

F B I

Date: 1/31/58

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL, REG. MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-346921~~)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-8207)

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - Rb3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Boston airtel to Director dated 1/16/58 in the
matter captioned [] ESPIONAGE - R" (Bufile
[] (Boston file [] Kansas City file []).

Correction has been made in Kansas City copy
of report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947 at
Boston as directed in referenced airtel. Kansas City did
not set out any information in this report for another
office.

RUC.

5 - Bureau (3 for 100-~~346921~~ and 2 copies for [] (AM, RM) b3
2 cc: Boston (100-16321 and [] (AM, RM) b7E
1 Kansas City 100-8207
1 cc: KC []
LKW/hmg
(9)

NOT RECORDED

13 FEB 4 1958

Approved: 74 RAL

Sent _____ M

64 FEB 7 1958

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEB 7 1958

CONSECUTIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-346921~~)

DATE: January 27, 1958

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (100-10332)

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-R

Reference is made to Boston Airtel to Director dated 1-16-58 in the case entitled [redacted] ESP-R", Bufile [redacted], which designated certain corrections to be made.

Report of SA Brenton S. Gordon dated 6-28-47 at Boston, Mass., has been corrected in accordance with item 5, on page 3 of reAirtel.

No instance of dissemination of this information has been located in Milwaukee files.

2 - Bureau (100-346921)
1 - Boston (100-18305)
1 - MI (100-10332)
SAS:mcs
(4)

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-341825-✓

NOT RECORDED
18 JAN 29 1958

102-0

ESP/SEC
JAN 29 1958MILWAUKEE
JAN 29 1958

61 FEB 6 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: January 28, 1958

FROM : *JGR* SAC, RICHMOND [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston airtels to the Bureau dated January 16 and January 20, 1958.

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

T.K.
With respect to the reports of SA [REDACTED] dated September 11, 1953, at Boston, and SA [REDACTED] of October 19, 1953, at Richmond, this office has made identical corrections therein as reflected in referenced airtel of January 20, 1958.

With reference to the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON of June 28, 1947, at Boston, captioned "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS - R," page 40, paragraph two, the sentence beginning "he is believed" has been deleted per instructions.

noted in 832 let 1/16/58

The Richmond files fail to reflect that any dissemination other than indicated on the reports was made by the Richmond Office. RUC.

- 12*
- ② - Bureau [REDACTED] (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles [REDACTED] (RM)
 - 1 - Richmond

RET:ojk
(4)

100-341825-1
NOT RECORDED

JUN 16 1958
T.K.

RECORDED - 19

EX-135

JAN 30 1958

68 FEB 7 1958

ESP. SEC.
W.H.

EXP. PROC.
ORIGINAL FILED IN

b3
b7E

DATE: 1/15/58

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT:

ESPIONAGE - R

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

DR. HARLOW SHAFLEY

To Boston airtel dated 1/16/58 directing that certain corrections be made in reports originating in Boston and New York copies of which were sent to Philadelphia. These corrections concerned erroneous identification of [REDACTED] and the reliability of [REDACTED]

The Bureau is herewith advised that the corrections listed for Philadelphia have been made and a review of the material disclosed no instances of dissemination of the erroneous information.

② Bu [REDACTED]
1 - Ph [REDACTED]
NSH:emc
(3)

Noted on B3 Am T-1
11/16/58
m

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b3
b7E

100-341825-1

NOT RECORDED

49
T.K. JUN 16 1958

REC-77

20 JAN 1958

b3
b7E

F385

2 FEB 10 1958

1958

REC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/24/58

FROM : *Bob* SAC, NEWARK (100-31946)SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

Re Boston Airtel to Bureau, 1/16/58, entitled
 [redacted] ESPIONAGE-R," Bufile [redacted], instructing
 Newark to make a correction in report of SA BRENTON S.
 GORDON dated 6/28/47 at Boston in captioned matter.

In accordance with instructions in reairtel,
 Newark has made the correction and it has been so noted
 in the Newark file.

b3
 b6
 b7C
 b7E

3-Bureau (RM)

(1 - [redacted])

1-Boston ([redacted]) " " (info) (RM)

2-Newark

(1 - [redacted])

WEJ:AM
(6)

12
Airtel
1-7-9-18
FES/CH

88 FEB 10 1958

100-341825-✓

NOT RECORDED

JAN 27 1958

ESP. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

B I

Date: 1/31/58

Transmit the following message via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-344371~~)
FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-31946)
SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

ReBuairtel to Newark, 1/29/58.

Newark files have been reviewed, and no dissemination
or use in other reports of the erroneous information was found.

RUC.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Newark

WEJ:AM
(4)

REC-78

EX-149

11825-331

ESP. SEC.

76 FEB 11 1958

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: January 20, 1958

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - *e*
REFER 5 - IS

Reference Bureau airtel January 13, 1958, captioned
 [redacted] ESPIONAGE - R; Boston airtel January 16, 1958,
 similarly captioned, setting out amendments to the report of
 SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, captioned
 as above.

Page 40 of Boston copies of this report have been
 amended to reflect the deletion from paragraph 2, lines 4
 through 6, of the entire sentence commencing with the words
 "he is believed....."

b3
 b6
 b7C
 b7E

3 - Bureau (2-100-341825)(RM)
 (1- [redacted] (RM)
 2 - Boston (1-100-16321)
 (1- [redacted])

JTS/mmj
 (5)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

76 FEB 11 1958

100-341825-
 NOT RECORDED
 11 JAN 22 1958
 2-14
 CONTROL
 SUBV. CONTROL
 178
 VALIDATION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-~~346921~~) *3/50/f* DATE: 2/27/58

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-18745)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R*CO - BOSTON*

Reference Airtel from Boston to Director dated 1/16/58 in case captioned ESPIONAGE - R", requesting corrections in various reports mentioned in relet.

A careful examination has been made of referenced letter and it is noted that the only report furnished Seattle was that of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947 at Boston captioned "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R." Seattle has corrected Page 40 of this report as requested.

Seattle has also reviewed the files of this office for the purpose of determining further dissemination of the erroneous data mentioned in the above report. It does not appear that this information has been disseminated by this office.

- ② - Bureau
2 - Boston
1 - Seattle

RHC:CK
(5)

b6
b7C

b3
b7E

REC-79

EX-116

61 MAR 11 1958

EX-116

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. BOARDMAN

DATE: February 20, 1958

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Simpson

Tele. Room
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

HARLOW SHAPLEY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

b6
b7C

Mr. William Loeb, president and publisher, Union Leader Corporation, Manchester, New Hampshire, directed a letter dated 2-14-58 to the Bureau calling attention to an article in "The New York Times." He advised this article indicated that [redacted]

[redacted] had made favorable comments about the Russians. Since [redacted] Harlow Shapley, Mr. Loeb believes we should keep an eye on him. Mr. Loeb is on the Special Correspondents List.

The article in question was dated 11-3-57 from Boulder, Colorado, and printed in "The New York Times" 11-4-57. It is noted the second Russian satellite was launched 11-3-57 and in referring to this incident [redacted] is quoted as stating the satellite could "contribute to knowledge for all mankind" and the data gained by the Russians "will be made available" to other scientists. The article indicates [redacted] is employed at [redacted]

Bufiles reflect [redacted] was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation in 1948 while employed at [redacted]. No derogatory information developed. State Department advised that [redacted] in May, 1957, registered in the American Embassy, Moscow, as [redacted] attending a scientific conference.

Bufiles reflect Harlow Shapley, now 72 years of age, was deleted from the Security Index in the Boston Office in 1955. [redacted] referred to him in 1950 as a communist upon whom the party could rely. He has history of association with numerous communist-front organizations from 1939 to 1948 and was instrumental in forming the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in 1948. This organization cited by Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in report dated 1-26-50.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mr. Loeb's letter be acknowledged. [redacted] is a suggested letter to Mr. Loeb [redacted] to Boston and [redacted]

Enclosure 2-21-58

NOT RECORDED

44 FEB 26 1958

60 MAR 3 1958

COPY FILED IN 100-4105-12
b7D
ORIGIN

Memo to Mr. Boardman

RE:

HARLOW SHAPLEY

Denver furnishing these offices with background data on the two individuals mentioned. Denver is being instructed to check its files for information concerning [redacted] and thereafter be guided by Bureau instructions concerning security investigations of individuals.

b6
b7C

*Red
HWC
JH*

Wm Wm

✓

✓

OK

Office

Memorandum • U

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-346921~~)

DATE: February 24, 1958

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (100-17764)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - Rb6
b7CRe Boston airtel dated 1-16-58 captioned, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R."

The Cleveland Office has made the necessary correction on page 40 of the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, as noted in referenced airtel under item #5, page 3.

A review of the Cleveland files failed to reflect any instance where this erroneous information was in turn set forth.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Boston (100-16321) (RM)
1-Cleveland
JWM:bn
(5)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-341225-✓

NOT RECORDED
12 FEB 26 1958

ESP. SEC.

CONSOLIDATION

F-231
35 MAR 8 1958

Director, FBI [redacted]

2-20-50

SAC, Charlotte [redacted]

[redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Boston airtel to Bureau 1-16-50.

The rep of SA [redacted] dated 5-10-50, at N. Y. captioned "WILL JULIUS KRADE FUCHS, was; ESPIONAGE - R" has been corrected as set forth in reairtel. No dissemination of this report or information contained therein was made by the Charlotte Office.

The rep of SA DEWITT E. GORDON dated 6-28-47, at Boston entitled "MR. HARLOW SHARLEY; IS - R" has been corrected in accordance with reairtel. No dissemination of this report or the information contained therein has been made by the Charlotte Office.

RUC.

3 - Bureau [redacted] (100-348921) [redacted] (R.)
3 - Boston [redacted] (100-12321) (RM)
1 - Charlotte [redacted]
(100-348921)

b3
b7E

SH:KAC
(2)

100-241825-✓
NOT RECORDED
132 . . . 358

RECEIVED AS 1950

100-241855-✓

Director's Office
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

EX-124 REGIONAL - D

DR HARLOW SHAPLEY

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b6
b7C
b7E

Reurlet 2-6-58 and reurairtel 1-16-58.
Your attention is directed to paragraph 3, page 2,
of referenced Boston airtel. Advice Bureau whether
your files have been reviewed to make certain the
errors involved in this matter have not been included
in other communications of your office.

EHM:et
(4) et

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
FEB 17 1958
MAILED 30

57 FEB 20 1958
MAIL ROOM

SEP 7 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: February 6, 1958

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: Los Angeles

Re Boston letter to the Director, 1/20/58 and Boston airtel to Bureau, 1/16/58.

All corrective action requested in referenced letter and referenced airtel has been taken by the Los Angeles Office.

C.

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

100-341825- ✓

NOT RECD

JUN 16 1958

REC-9

b3
b7E

Lit LA
2-17-58
EHM:et

EX-128

18 FEB 10 1958

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Boston [REDACTED] (Info) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Los Angeles

WHS:cey
(4)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-346921)

DATE: 2/4/56

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-27615)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-R

Re Boston Airtel to Bureau, January 16, 1958,
entitled [redacted] "ESPIONAGE-R," Bureau file
[redacted] instructing following amendment to report of
SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947, at Boston,
in captioned case.

Page 40, paragraph 2, the sentence commencing
with the word "He is believed...." should be deleted.

This deletion has been made in ink in San
Francisco copies of this report.

One copy of this letter is provided Boston
for information in the event that office is following
corrections.

- 2 - Bureau (REG) (AM)
- 1 - Boston (Info) (100-16321) (REG)
- 2 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-27615)
 - (1 - [redacted])

KGT:fra /12
(5)

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

UNRECORDED
COPY FILED IN

b3
b7E

34182
NOT RECORDED

TO: SAC, Honolulu (100-4879)

FROM: Director, FBI

100-341825 ✓

ESPIONAGE - R

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

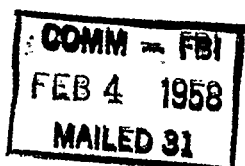
Re Boston airtel dated 1/16/58 and
Honolulu letter dated 1/23/58.

Advise if your files have been reviewed
for dissemination and/or use of erroneous information
in this matter.

FEJ:hgm
(4)

NOTE: Boston instructed Honolulu and other offices
to make appropriate corrections in this matter and to
review files to determine if erroneous information
was disseminated or set out. Honolulu failed to advise
if files were reviewed as instructed.

ORIGINAL FILED IN



LEB - 7 1028

WAS
#4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [redacted]

DATE 1/27/58

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, Honolulu (100-4879)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

ESPIONAGE - R

b6
b7C

Re Boston airtel dated 1/16/58.

Correction referred to in reairtel, page 3, item 5, has been made. This was the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6/28/47 at Boston captioned "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R". This is the only item referred to in the Honolulu files.

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Boston [redacted]
- 1 - Honolulu

FEC:rn
(4)

b3
b7E

100-341825-✓
NOT RECORDED
49
JUN 16 1958

RECORDED - 77

EX-131

17 JAN 27 1958

REC'D - FBI/DOJ

ESP/DOJ
Airtel to Honolulu
2-4-58
FBI/DOJ

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

DATE: February 6, 1958

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Boston Airtel, dated 1/16/58.

The requested changes have been made in the New Haven copies of reports itemized in referenced airtel.

Report of SA CHARLES E. PELLETIER, 4/23/47, at Boston, entitled, "THE CORBY CASE - ESPIONAGE - R", paragraph 5, page 23.

Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, 6/28/47, at Boston, entitled, "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R," page 40, paragraph 2.

Report of SA [REDACTED] 5/10/50, at New York, entitled, "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was., ESPIONAGE-R," paragraph 2, page 28.

Report of SA [REDACTED] 7/31/54, at Boston, entitled, [REDACTED] was., SM-C," page 8, paragraph 1.

A careful review of the New Haven files reflects that no additional dissemination of the information in question was made by this office.

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-341825-✓
NOT RECORDED
49 JUN 16 1958
T.K.

b3
b7E

[REDACTED]
NOT RECORDED
7 FEB 10 1958

100-10 15 10 14 20
2-Bureau
1-New Haven
JJW:saj
(3) [REDACTED]

FEB 11 1958

65 FEB 12 1958 147

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/7/58

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-4748)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

(OO-Boston)

Reference Boston airtel 1/16/58 to Bureau entitled, ESPIONAGE - R" Bufile , wherein Denver was instructed to correct page 40, report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, captioned "Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, IS-R."

This correction has been made. There is no indication that this erroneous information has in turn been set out by this office in any other matter. - RUC -

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (100-16321)
1 - Denver
JCL:msa
(4)

NOT RECORDED
FEB 11 1958

EST. SEC.

COMBINATION

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

64 FEB 12 1958

UNITED STATES

ST. JOHNS, N.H. [redacted]

MR. [redacted]

Subject:

[redacted]
[redacted] - 11

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Boston airtel 1/26/58, directing that changes be made in Norfolk copies of report of SA [redacted] O. C. [redacted] dated 6/23/57 re Boston captioned "Mr. [redacted] [redacted], [redacted]".

TK

Norfolk report has been changed.

No other correspondence located in Norfolk files requiring changes.

- 2-Bureau (Registered)
- 1-Boston [redacted] (Registered)
- 1-Norfolk [redacted]
- cc: 1-Norfolk 100-4366
- LWK:JB
- (5)

b3
b7E

EXP. 37
ORIGINAL FILED

100-341525-✓
NOT RECORDED
49 JUN 16 1958
T.K. m

b3
b7E

REC-91

[redacted]

EX-126

11 FEB 13 1958

FEB 13 5 23 PM '58

1365
6 FEB 19 1958

Mass. [redacted]
FEB 13 3 13 PM '58
FBI
SEC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-346921~~)

DATE: 2/12/58

FROM : *W. J. S.*

SAC, Indianapolis (100-8521)

SUBJECT:

DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-R

OO:BS

b6
b7C

Rerep of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 6/28/47
at BS and BS airtel to BUREAU dated 1/16/58 entitled
[redacted] ESPIONAGE - R."

The sentence commencing with the words "He is
believed" in paragraph 2, page 40 of rerep has been deleted
per instructions in reairtel.

b3
b7E

This erroneous information was not disseminated
by the IP Office.

RUC.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (100-18305)(Info)(RM)
1 - Indianapolis

WGH/mhb
(4)

100-341825-
NOT RECORDED
23 FEB 14 1958

ESP/SEC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

261
FEB 21 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-346921)

DATE: 3/11/58

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-9816)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-R
REFER 5-IS

(OO: Boston)

Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, captioned above, paragraph 2, page 40, has been corrected to delete the sentence commencing with the words "He is believed."

A review of this file reflects that Albany has not in turn set out any information from this report and no further corrective action is therefore necessary.

FD-217 to [redacted] 3/17/58 RUC-
CC: 2-Bureau (100-346921) (RM)

1-Bureau

1-Albany

1-Albany

(100-9816)

(RM)

REM:AD

(5)

b6

b7C

EX - 126

REC- 92

100-41825-333
18 MAR 13 1958

ESP/SEC.

60 MAR 18 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, Boston

MAR 10, 1952

Director, FBI (100-358086)

Security Index Card Canceled

3-19-52 *ect*

SECURITY INDEX

96824

The Prominent Individuals Subdivision of the Special Section of the Security Index is being discontinued. The Bureau is of the opinion that prominent and ^{well} known individuals should not be ~~carried~~ ^{removed} from the general Security Index because of their prominence.

The Security Index cards for the following named individuals are carried in the Prominent Individuals Subdivision of your Security Index at this time:

[Redacted]	- Bufile 61-9631	
[Redacted]	- Bufile 100-342893	
Royal M. Frye	- Bufile 100-350903	
[Redacted]	- Bufile 100-29870	
[Redacted]	- Bufile 100-100626	
Harlow Shapley	- Bufile 100-341025	✓
Dirk Jan Struik	- Bufile 100-39369	

b6
b7C

The files on the above-mentioned individuals have been reviewed at the Bureau and the Security Index cards for these individuals are being cancelled at this time and you should destroy both Security Index cards for each individual. For your information, each of the above cases has been presented to the Department for an opinion as to whether the individual's name should be carried in our Security Index. Upon receipt of a reply from the Department you will be advised in each case as to whether the individual's name should be added to the general Security Index.

There is no change in existing instructions as to the investigative attention to be afforded each case mentioned above. As outlined in SAC Letter Number 23 dated March 3, 1951, each case should be maintained in a pending or pending-inactive status and you should maintain an administrative tickler for each case to be certain that reports are submitted at least each 6 months. The periodic report must be submitted even though no derogatory information has been developed, in which event it should contain the negative results of contacts with confidential informants. Subject's place of employment and residence must be verified at the time each report is written and that background information should be contained in each report. In those instances when subjects are employed in key facilities which have been designated by the Secretary of Defense the reports should contain the pertinent information required in ~~cases of that type.~~

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

NOT RECORDED

135 MAR 29 1952

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1958

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (100-8139)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

Re Boston airtel 1/16/58 captioned [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE - R, and the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated
6/28/47 at Boston captioned as above.

b6
b7C

As instructed in re Boston airtel, the Cincinnati
Division has made the necessary correction in the above-mentioned
report and a review of the file indicates there are no instances
where the erroneous information was set out in additional reports
by this Division.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Boston (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (100-8139)

b3
b7EDFG:alc
(4)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-128

MAR 21 1958

100-341825-334

7-15-58
DISPATCH

MAIL ROOM ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1451907-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6

Page 11 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 12 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ b7D;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 3/19/58

FROM : *21P* SAC, NEW YORK (100-83025)
*04/16*SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - Rb3
b6
b7C
b7ERe Boston airtel. 1/16/58, captioned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ESP.-R, " Bufile [REDACTED]

Page 40 of the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated 6/28/47, at Boston, and captioned as above, has been amended, in accordance with Bureau instructions and as set forth in referenced airtel.

Files of the NYO were searched with regard to HARLOW SHAPLEY and [REDACTED] and no other references to statements by [REDACTED] could be located.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-72

2 - Bureau (100-341825) (RM)
1 - NY (100-83025)RAM:mm
(3)

EX-128

12 MAR 20 1958

MAR 25 1958

ESP. SEC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/20/58

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS-Rb6
b7CRe Boston airtel 1/16/58 captioned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ESP-R.

Page 40, paragraph 2 of the report of
SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston
has been revised to read as follows:

The sentence beginning "He is believed. . . ." has been deleted.

No dissemination of this report has been made by WFO and WFO indices failed to reflect that the above information has been channelized to other WFO files.

3-Bureau (100-341825)
(1-[REDACTED])
2-Boston (100-16321) (RM)
(1-[REDACTED])
2-WFO (100-17983)
(1-[REDACTED])

RCB:SJS
(7)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX - 134
REC-10

100-341825-337

65 MAR 26 1958

FBI/ATC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-19-58

FROM : SAC, San Diego (100-6850)

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

Re Boston airtel 1-16-58, captioned [redacted]
[redacted] - ESPIONAGE - R" and Bulet dated 3-14-58 captioned "Dr.
HARLOW SHAPLEY - IS - R".

b6
b7C

Corrections contained in Boston airtel made by
San Diego Division in report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, June
28, 1947, at Boston, captioned "DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY - IS - R".
No additional dissemination was made of the erroneous data
involved.

2 - Bureau (Am) (Reg.)
1 - Boston
2 - San Diego (1 - 100-6850) (1 - [redacted])
GHB:HB
(5)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-341825-1

REC-18

EX-117

100-341825-338
17 MAR 21 1958

57 MAR 26 1958

RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-7761)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

DATE: March 20, 1958

b6
b7C

Re Boston airtel 1/16/58 captioned [redacted]
[redacted] Espionage - R" and rerep of BRENTON S. GORDON, 6/28/47,
at Boston, captioned as above.

Houston copies of referenced report have been
corrected as outlined in referenced airtel. No additional
dissemination was made of the erroneous data involved.

RUC

② - Bureau
1 - Houston

DWM/mfh.
(3)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-77

17 MAR 25 1958

03 MAR 25 1958
FBI

EX-128

ESP. SEC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : *ilb* SAC, DALLAS (100-8093)
SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - R

DATE: 3/28/58

b6
b7C

The corrections requested in Boston airtel, dated 1/16/58, captioned ESPIONAGE - R", have been made in the report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, dated 6/28/47, at Boston, Massachusetts. (M)

There has been no dissemination by the Dallas Office.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Boston (100-16321) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (100-8093)

WHB:hmd
(4)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-23

APR 1 1958

EX-103

-340

50 APR 2 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 27, 1958

FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-16992)

SUBJECT: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
IS - Rb6
b7C

ReBulet dated March 14, 1958, Boston airtel dated January 16, 1958, captioned [REDACTED] "ESPIONAGE - R," and report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston, captioned as above.

Necessary corrections made in referenced report. No additional dissemination was made of erroneous data involved.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Boston (Info.) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Detroit

LLA:JEP
(4)

b3
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-10

100-16992-341
14 MAR 31 1958

ESP. SEC.

APR 1 1958
1147

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 2, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18902)

96808

SUBJECT: Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY
INTERNAL SECURITY - Rb6
b7C

Re Boston airtel dated January 16, 1958, captioned, [REDACTED] ESPIONAGE - R", and rerep of SA BRANTON S. GORDON dated June 28, 1947, at Boston captioned as above.

Corrections have been made in Chicago files of captioned case as was instructed in paragraph 3, page 2 of referenced Boston airtel.

A review of the files of the Chicago Office fails to reflect that this erroneous information was further disseminated by the Chicago Office.

RUC.

- 10
- 3 - Bureau (Registered)
(1 - [REDACTED])
 - 2 - Boston (100-16321) (Registered)
(1 - [REDACTED])
 - 2 - Chicago
(1 - [REDACTED])

b3
b7EGMM/bpw
(7)

APR 4 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 7/8/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI []
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE []
SUBJECT: []
ESPIONAGE - R

OO: BOSTON

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

T.K.
Re Boston airtel to Bureau 1/16/58 captioned above, and
Bureau letter to Boston 3/14/58 captioned "Dr. HARLOW
SHAPLEY, IS-R"; Bureau letter to Baltimore dated
3/28/58 captioned "EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, was.;
ESPIONAGE - R."

For information of the Bureau and the Boston Office,
Baltimore has made the indicated corrections as in-
structed in paragraph 3, page 2 of Boston referenced
airtel. It is noted that the information in question
was not disseminated in any reports to outside agencies.

- RUC -

100-341825-
NOT RECORDED

49
JUN 16 1958

- ③ - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 3 - Baltimore

cc: []
cc: []

JOM:mhw
(8)

NOT RECORDED

3 APR 4 1958

b3
b7E

57 APR 8 1958

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Glascock
1 - Liaison

100-341

Date: September 15, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C

You are referred to copies of reports and to our prior correspondence concerning Shapley.

It has recently been determined that Shapley renewed his passport, Number 789274, on August 9, 1960. He indicated he would depart September 24, 1960, for a ten-day trip to England and Ireland for scientific lectures and conferences. The Legal Attache in London is being advised of these facts and requested to alert appropriate security services.

It was further learned that Shapley plans to visit India and Australia in December of this year. Efforts are being made to develop details concerning this trip and you will be further advised.

1 -



100-341825-3 (b3)
b7E

SEP 16 1960

2 - Boston (100-16321) (Enclosure)
2 - London

SEE NOTE TO SAC, BOSTON, AND LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON, PAGE 2.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

JHG:lmk
(12)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

58 SEP 20 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

206 12 1 30 PM '60
FBI
REC'D NY 11/11/60

Office of Security
Department of State

ATTENTION SAC, BOSTON, AND LEGAL ATTACHE, LONDON:

Enclosed for the information of Boston is a copy of State Department memorandum 8/22/60.

Boston develop pertinent details concerning both trips and submit memoranda for dissemination. Stress should be placed on the December trip.

For information of Legal Attache, London, Shapley is an astronomer of international repute. He was born 11/2/85 in Nashville, Missouri. He was director of Harvard Observatory from 1921 until 1952. In June, 1950, [redacted] stated that from 1942 to 1945 Eugene Dennis and Jack Stachel, national officials of Communist Party USA, referred to Shapley as a communist upon whom the Communist Party could rely. From 1939 to 1948 he was associated with numerous communist dominated organizations including at least ten designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b7D

You may furnish information from the above paragraph to pertinent sources when you place stops concerning the receipt of information of a security nature concerning subject. Shapley's name is not in the Security Index and Boston is the office of origin. You will be furnished any details developed concerning subject's European trip.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 22, 1960

FBI Liaison:

For Information Only

Re:

Harlow Shapley
Born: November 2, 1885
Place: Nashville, Missouri

Residence:

Sharon Cross Road,
Peterboro, New Hampshire.

Bureau File Number:

100-341825

Passport Number:

789274 issued February 14, 1958;
renewed August 9, 1960

Attorney:

None

Travel Plans:

Port of Departure:

Boston

Date of Departure:

September 24, 1960

Means of Transportation:

Probably TWA

Proposed Length of Stay:

Ten Days

Countries to be Visited:

Sept. trip - England and Ireland
Dec. trip - India and Australia

Purpose of Trip:

Scientific lectures and conferences
in all four countries

PASSPORT OFFICE

PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

Dept. State
1-CC
2-Boston (encl)
2-London
9-15-60
JMK:Jmk

100-341825-343
ENCLOSURE

file 500
100-341825

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/14/60

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-0)

[REDACTED]
Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY

~~EX-10~~ *Wife. Concerning*

b6
b7C
b7D

Reference is made to Albuquerque letters to the Bureau 7/25/56 captioned [REDACTED] IS-R" and Albuquerque letter to Bureau dated 3/10/52 captioned "United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International Astronomical Union". Both letters refer to information furnished by [REDACTED] and a review of the Albuquerque indices regarding [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Albuquerque, New Mexico contacted SA [REDACTED] of the Albuquerque Division on 1/13/60 and advised of the following facts:

[REDACTED]

He said Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY has certain definite ideas concerning the meteorites and that he does not want anyone to see the plates who might disprove his theories. SHAPLEY has played a leading role in meteorites and [REDACTED] is one of his strongest supporters and followers. Dr. SHAPLEY has definite sympathies toward Russia and [REDACTED] considers SHAPLEY and his "crowd" to be sympathetic to Communism. He could furnish no specific information upon which to base this contention.

2 - Bureau (Encl - 3) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque
HJN/spw
(4)

100-34182-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 21 1960

51 MAR 24 1960

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] theories re hyperbolic meteorites. He believes this important to the national welfare at this time in view of the stress on space exploration and high speed missiles which will be fired into space. He feels [redacted] and SHAPLEY and their associates are in a position to influence our thinking on the ballistic potentials of meteorites; that since they are sympathetic to the Russian cause they may be jeopardizing the Ballistic Program. If no independent studies are made our Ballistic Program advances on the information of the Harvard group, if their computations are incorrect then the entire program is in jeopardy. [redacted] said that the Harvard group was able to stop [redacted] of the Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories in his theories re artificial meteors as they do not desire independent studies.

[redacted] made available a photostatic copy of a letter dated 4/29/58 from [redacted] to [redacted] of the University of California at Los Angeles, California. This letter refers to [redacted] The handwritten notation at the bottom of the letter is that of [redacted]

[redacted] also made available a copy of a letter dated 4/6/56 to [redacted] from [redacted] which refers to [redacted] [redacted] stated that this is not the complete letter but is only the first and second paragraphs which were the only paragraphs which were pertinent. The notation at the bottom captioned [redacted] is that of [redacted] The notations at the top and in the right hand margin are those of [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] said that he wished to make the above letters available to the FBI but that at this time he wishes his information be kept confidential and that he did not desire that the letters be made available to anyone outside the FBI.

At the time [redacted] furnished the above information he advised that due to certain scientific factors in his allegations he would prepare a written statement reflecting the scientific aspects which he would make available to the FBI; that his statement along with the above mentioned letters

AQ 100-0

b6
b7C
b7D

could be made available to FBI authorities in Washington, D. C. However on 2/17/60 [] was recontacted concerning the statement he was going to prepare at which time he advised that he did not desire to furnish a written statement and that he felt that the two letters and the reprint would be self-explanatory; that in the event anyone in the federal government desired to talk with him concerning the scientific aspects of his allegations that he would be available.

He further advised that he hoped to be in personal contact with [] in the near future; that he was going to "sound [] out" as to his opinion of SHAPLEY and []

It is to be noted that during the interview of [] he appeared to have an intense dislike for what he termed the "Harvard group".

The above information is being made available to the Bureau for informational purposes.

UNITED STATES

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: November 7, 1960

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

ReBulet September 15, 1960.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One extra copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the Bureau for the information of the Legal at London.

BS T-1 is [redacted] who furnished a documentation of the subject.

BS T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted] who was contacted by SA [redacted] EDWARD J. DUNN, JR.

[redacted] are all established sources and were interviewed by SA EDWARD J. DUNN, JR.

Logical informants who have some knowledge of Communist Party activity in the Boston area are identified as follows: [redacted] contacted by SA CLEMENT A. O'BRIEN on October 25, 1960; [redacted] by SA [redacted] on October 5, 1960; [redacted] by SA [redacted] on October 6, 1960; [redacted] by SA DARREL B. CURRIE on October 27, 1960.

Investigation at Sharon and Peterborough, New Hampshire was conducted by SA PHILIP F. MC GARTHY.

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it indicates Bureau investigative interest in a prominent individual, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense of the United States.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
1 - Boston
EJD:bab
(3)

ENCLOSURE

51 NOV 16 1960

5 NOV 10 1960

SUBV. CONTROL

0-1 BS-1/23/61
Let will be sub.
1/10/61 3:4

AGENCY 1a bit 2a much sent
REQ. REC'D London Reg
DATE FORW. 11-16-60
DW FORM. 7/6

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-341825-342



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

November 7, 1960

HARLOW SHAPLEY

In August 1960 the U. S. Department of State provided the following information:

HARLOW SHAPLEY, born November 2, 1885, Nashville, Missouri, renewed U. S. Passport No. 789274 on August 9, 1960. This passport had been issued February 14, 1958. He indicated that he intended to depart from Boston, Massachusetts, on September 24, 1960, for a ten day visit to England and Ireland. Mr. SHAPLEY also indicated that in December 1960 he intended to make a trip to India and Australia for the purpose of scientific lectures and conferences in all four countries. His residence was listed as Sharon Cross Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

BS T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 25, 1950, identified HARLOW SHAPLEY as a member of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 1, Boston, Massachusetts, during the years 1942 to 1945.

On October 3, 1960, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY is the Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy Emeritus and has been retired from Harvard University since 1952. He presently resides at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and through the courtesy of Harvard University maintains an office in the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving mail. [REDACTED] stated that he had no information concerning the activities of Mr. SHAPLEY and had no information relating to any travel plans of Mr. SHAPLEY.

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-341825-344

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] stated on October 4, 1960, that HARLOW SHAPLEY had been retired as a professor from Harvard University since 1952 and that he had no specific information relating to Mr. SHAPLEY or any of his activities.

[redacted] advised on October 24, 1960, that HARLOW SHAPLEY is a retired professor in the Department of Astronomy. [redacted] stated while he has no specific information relating to Mr. SHAPLEY, he recalled Mr. SHAPLEY since his retirement has been engaged in giving scientific lectures relating to astronomy and attending various scientific conferences relating to astronomy at various universities within the United States and also in Europe.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on October 25, 1960, that HARLOW SHAPLEY, retired Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University, is presently a member of the Corporation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. [redacted] stated that Mr. SHAPLEY's present activities are almost exclusively devoted to lecturing and attending conferences sponsored by various universities throughout the United States which are interested in the subject of astronomy. [redacted] stated that he had no information regarding any recent travel of Mr. SHAPLEY but he would presume that any such travel would be in the interest of astronomy as described above.

BS T-2, who has provided reliable information in the past, stated on October 27, 1960, that since his retirement in 1952 from Harvard University, HARLOW SHAPLEY has devoted most of his energy to his interest in astronomy and also has become active within the Unitarian Church where his services as a speaker are frequently utilized. BS T-2 stated that with respect to Mr. SHAPLEY's visit to Great Britain and Ireland it could reasonably be expected that this travel was made in the interest of astronomy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS T-2 also said that HARLOW SHAPLEY is a close personal friend of Prime Minister NEHRU of India and that any travel on his part to India would entail a contact with Prime Minister NEHRU and would quite possibly result in SHAPLEY's visiting most of the major universities in India.

BS T-2 related that in reference to a proposed trip to Australia, SHAPLEY could be expected to visit the National Observatory of Astronomy located at Canberra, Australia. This observatory is presently under the direction of BART JAN BOK, a former Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, who is also a close personal friend of HARLOW SHAPLEY.

AUSTRALIA

MASS.

BS T-2 added that SHAPLEY has little if any connection with Harvard University at the present time but maintains an office at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of receiving mail and various publications.

On November 4, 1960, Mrs. W. B. NEWTON, Sharon, New Hampshire, stated that she is acquainted with HARLOW SHAPLEY only as a summer resident in the Sharon, New Hampshire, area, and she had no information relating to his activities.

On November 4, 1960, Chief ALBERT PICARD, Peterborough, New Hampshire, Police Department, stated that he has known HARLOW SHAPLEY for a number of years as a part-time resident in the Sharon, New Hampshire, area. He stated that SHAPLEY lives in a secluded area and there are no neighbors in the immediate vicinity. He stated he is aware that HARLOW SHAPLEY does considerable travelling but he had no information regarding any specific trips SHAPLEY may contemplate.

Logical informants who have some knowledge of Communist Party activity in the Boston, Massachusetts, area advised during October 1960 they had no information relating to HARLOW SHAPLEY.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: November 22, 1960

FROM : *amb* Legat, London (100-2453)SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SN - C

96807

ReBulet to Department of State 9-15-60.

Information in this case was furnished to

and to

on October 11, 1960.

On November 16, 1960

b6
b7C
b7D

This case will be maintained in a pending status to be followed with other sources of this office.

P
5 - Bureau
1 - London (100-2458)
ACM:MAH
(6)

FD-205- B2. 1/30/61
Ex. dir. 1/30/61. L.T.
4 let. for names being
transcribed. With
ma. Rev. 2/2/61.
7209

REG-47

100-341825-345

12 NOV 29 1960

62 DEC 2 1960

7165

SUBV. CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: January 27, 1961

FROM : *and* Legat, London (100-2458)SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

OO: BOSTON

Re Boston letter to the Bureau 11-7-60 and Legat,
London letter 11-22-60.

A lead has been set out in this case to have
subject's activities followed in Australia through [redacted]
[redacted]

On January 25, 1961 [redacted]
[redacted]

This case will be followed with [redacted]
[redacted] and the Bureau will be further advised.

b6
b7C
b7D

P
5 - Bureau
1 - London (100-2458)
ACM:MAH
(6)

REC-26

100-341825-346

EX 101

62 FEB 10 1961



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

February 3, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HARLOW SHAPLEY

On January 17, 1961, BS T-1, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Harlow Shapley was proceeding to India where he would possibly meet with Prime Minister Nehru of India, with whom he is personally acquainted. Thereafter, it was believed that Shapley would proceed to Canberra, Australia where he would, undoubtedly, meet with Bart Jan Bok, who was formerly Assistant Director of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BS T-1 stated there also was a possibility that Shapley would proceed to Moscow, USSR in connection with his scientific interests. BS T-1 stated that he believes Shapley will return to the United States sometime in March or April, 1961.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Searched)
7-1-65
7-1-65
7-1-65

100-341225-347

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 2/3/61

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM-C

1cc incl State ☐ by 0-14;
 AGENCY 1cc let rec incl
 REG. REC'D Legat London
 DATE FORW. 2-8-61
 HOW FORW. 7/5
 BY JHC/ua

b3
b7E

Reboslet to Bureau, dated 11/7/60.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original, together with four copies, of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at Boston. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the Bureau for the information of Legat, London.

BS T-1 is former who was interviewed by SA on 1/17/61.

b6
b7C
b7D

By separate letter appropriate Stops have been placed with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and appropriate offices have been notified.

A review of subject's file reflects that although SHAPLEY was a controversial figure prior to 1950, being affiliated with several cited organizations, his activities declined markedly after 1950.

Since 1955 his only affiliation which would cause any question has been intermittent attendance at meetings of the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts. Otherwise, he has engaged only in writing and speech-making on scientific subjects since his retirement from Harvard University.

No reason exists to interview SHAPLEY in view of the fact that he has never been known to be a CP member, has ceased all controversial activity, and is presently 75 years of age. Therefore, Boston does not intend to submit a recommendation for interview upon subject's return to the United States.

REC-92

P.
 2-Bureau (100-341825) (Encs. 5) (RM)
 1-Boston (100-16321)

EJDjr:po'b
 (3)

6 FEB 8 1961

ENCLOSURE

57 FEB 9 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

(3-X)
 3 cc - CS -
 9-10-64
 R/S
 5/1-7

BS 100-16321

This case will remain pending until any pertinent information is received from Legat, London concerning subject's visit in that area set forth in Bulet, 9/5/60.

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it indicates the Bureau's investigative interest in a prominent individual, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM-C
(OO: BOSTON)

DATE: 2/3 /61

Appropriate Stops have been placed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service against the subject's re-entry into the United States.

There is no process outstanding for the subject.

Offices receiving notification of the subject's arrival in the United States should notify the Bureau and Boston, Bosfile 100-16321, Bufile 100-341825.

No customs search is desired.

- 2-Bureau (100-341825)(RM)
- 1-Anchorage (Info)(RM)
- 1-Baltimore (Info)(RM)
- 1-Charlotte (Info)(RM)
- 1-Honolulu (Info)(RM)
- 1-Houston (Info)(RM)
- 1-Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
- 1-Miami (Info)(RM)
- 1-Mobile (Info)(RM)
- 1-Newark (Info)(RM)
- 1-New Haven (Info)(RM)
- 1-New Orleans (Info)(RM)
- 1-New York (100-83025)(Info)(RM)
- 1-Norfolk (Info)(RM)
- 1-Philadelphia (Info)(RM)
- 1-Portland (Info)(RM)
- 1-Richmond (Info)(RM)
- 1-San Antonio (Info)(RM)
- 1-San Diego (100-6850)(Info)(RM)
- 1-San Francisco (100-27615)(Info)(RM)
- 1-San Juan (Info)(RM)
- 1-Savannah (Info)(RM)
- 1-Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 1-Washington Field (100-17983)
- 1-Boston (100-16321)

AGENCY *1cc Dept Boston*
REC REC'D *(initials)*
DATE FORW. *2-8-61*
HOW FORW. *7/5/61*
BY *J.H. 7/10*

REC-92

100-341825-348

6 FEB 8 1961

SECRET

EJDjr:po'b

(26)

57 FEB 9 1961

BS 100-16321

HARLOW SHAPLEY, born 11/2/1885 at Nashville, Mo., is a retired professor of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. and an internationally prominent astronomer.

On 6/25/50 [] identified HARLOW SHAPLEY as a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, District #1, during the years 1942 to 1945. SHAPLEY has been a sponsor and an official of numerous front groups and is very vocal in his support of causes advocated by front groups. He particularly enjoys personal publicity and seeing his name in print. He presently is visiting India where he will visit various universities in India and also Prime Minister NEHRU, who is a close personal friend. Thereafter, he is expected to visit Australia, specifically the National Observatory located at Canberra, Australia, which is under the supervision of an old friend, Doctor BART JAN BOK, formerly of Harvard University. A possibility also exists that he will visit Moscow, USSR in connection with his field of scientific interest, Astronomy. He is expected to return to the United States during March or April, 1961 and the exact port of entry is unknown at this time. MASS

b7D

The following is a description of subject:

Name	HARLOW SHAPLEY
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	11/2/85, Nashville, Mo.
Citizenship	United States
Height	5'7"
Weight	165 lbs.
Eyes	Blue gray; baggy; sometimes wears glasses - rimless
Hair	Brown, but nearing baldness; combs hair across top of head in order to prevent appearance of baldness, and frequently has lock dangling over eyebrows
Complexion	Pallid, many wrinkles in face
Build	Thickset
Mannerisms	Frequently folds his hands at waistline, and if he does not do this when talking, he will invariably hold something in one hand or the other and pass that something to and fro; he is nervous and energetic in movement and speech.

BS 100-16321

Dress

Dresses in informal business attire, usually in grays or browns; he is not a careful dresser.

Marital Status

Married; wife, ~~MRS HARRIS~~ MARTHA BETZ SHAPLEY

Occupation

Astronomer, executive

Business Address

Harvard Observatory,

60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Residence Address

60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Languages

Speaks, writes, reads English, Russian, French and German with fluency.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: March 2, 1961

FROM : *curb* LEGAT, LONDON (100-2458)SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

OO: BOSTON

Re Boston let to Bureau, 2/3/61.

On February 16, 1961.

It is not known whether subject has been abroad in addition to this particular travel, but because he was planning to visit India and Australia it would appear that subject did not travel to those countries from London. Consequently, this case will be maintained in a Pending status in this office as leads are currently outstanding with

b6
b7C
b7D

2h
P
5 - Bureau (cc: Boston, 100-16321)
1 - London

ACM:ec
(6)

Copy to Boston
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
3-10-61
[Signature]

REC-84

100-341825-349

MAR 2 1961

147
63 MAR 10 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 3/31/61

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

WHD
Remylet 2/3/61.

Established sources in the Boston area had no information in March, 1961, indicating subject had returned to this area.

These sources have been alerted to report his return and the Bureau will be advised.

P
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Boston
EJD:cm
(3)

REC-14

100-341825-350

APR 8 1961

EX 104

SUBV. CONTROL

55 APR 6 1961

740

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: April 28, 1961

FROM : Legat, London (100-2548)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

OO: BOSTON

Remylet 3-2-61.

On April 27, 1961, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

As soon as this information is received in London
the Bureau will be advised.

P
5 - Bureau
 (1 - Boston, 100-16321)
1 - London (100-2548)
ACM:MAH
(6)

Copy to Bureau
by routing slip for
 action

John F. [unclear]
[unclear]

REC-4

EX-105

MAY 4 1961

SUB CONTROL

MAY 18 1961

Office N

n • UNIT

VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 5/25/61

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C
(OO: BOSTON)

Remylet 3/31/61.

On 5/24/61 [] advised SA EDWARD J. DUNN, JR. that the subject had returned to the United States several weeks ago. According to the above source, the subject has been traveling around the United States attending various scientific meetings.

b7D

No reason exists to interview SHAPLEY since he has never been known as an active Communist Party member, has ceased all controversial activity, and is presently 75 years of age. Therefore, Boston does not intend to submit a recommendation for his interview.

This case will be placed in a Pending Inactive status awaiting pertinent information from Legat, London.

P*
②-Bureau (RM)
1-Boston
EJD:cm
(3)

0-7 Boston 6/7/61.
Promoted by memo
re response returned to US
EP

EX 100

REC-3 100-341825- 352

MAY 31 1961

57 JUN 7 1961

SUBV CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: June 19, 1961

FROM : *amb* LEGAT, LONDON (100-2458)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

OO: BOSTON

RE: London letter, dated April 28, 1961, advising information not as yet received from [redacted]
[redacted]

By letter, dated June 7, 1961, classified ~~secret~~, [redacted] advised that it had received information from its headquarters as follows:

[Large redacted area]

b7D

[redacted] regrets the delay in securing the foregoing information.

RUC

3 Bureau (1 Encl.)
1 London

JTM:cop
(4)

Copy to *Boston (see at 100-2458)*
by routing slip for

☒ info ☐ action

by *[signature]*

REC-91

3 JUN 23 1961

82 JUN 23 1961

ENCLOSURE

100-341804-353

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 6/26/61

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C
(OO: BOSTON)

6-1. Bs. 9-5-61

See Bs let

8-25-61

763

Re Boston letter 5/25/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. An extra copy of this memorandum is being furnished for the Legat, London.

The source mentioned in the attached memorandum is contacted by SA EDWARD J. DUNN, JR. on 5/24/61.

b7D

- ② - Bureau (100-341825) (Encs.6) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-16321)
WJM:maj
(3)

AGENCY Internal State
REC. REC'D Legat London by 5-7
DATE FORW. 7-3-61
HOW FORW. 215
BY GAH/uo

b3
b7EEX-54
REC- 54100-341825-354
12 JUN 28 1961

SUBV CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

55 JUL 3 1961



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

June 26, 1961

HARLOW SHAPLEY

On May 24, 1961, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that HARLOW SHAPLEY had returned to the United States several weeks ago. According to this source, SHAPLEY has been traveling around the United States attending various scientific meetings.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-391825-35

INDEXED

UNITED STATES

MENT

Mem

n

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 8/29/61

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-16321)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C
(OO: BS)

Re Legat letter 6/19/61.

Relet indicated that SHAPLEY did not come to security notice during his visit to Australia; therefore, this case is being closed.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Boston
EJD:cm
(3)

REC-51

EX-112

100-341825-355
10 AUG 31 1961

SURV CONTROL

58 SEP 6 1961

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-341825)

DATE: 6/16/64

FROM : Legat, London (100-2458) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C

OO - Boston

Remylet 6/19/61.

On 6/1/64

b6
b7C
b7D

As there are no further leads outstanding this case is being placed in a RUC status.

2 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
ACM:rn
(4)

REC-1

100-341825-356

EX-102

18 JUN 22 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

AGENCY cc Boston
REQ. 2500
DATE 6-26-64
HOW FOR 9-7
BY BER/28

714 SH 11 05 44 28

NOTED
6/26/64

58 JUN 29 1964



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAY 18 1964

FBI LIAISON:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE:

Harlow Shapley
BORN: November 2, 1885
PLACE: Nashville, Missouri

RESIDENCE:

Sharon Cross Road,
Peterboro, New Hampshire
100-341825

BUREAU FILE NUMBER:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

PASSPORT NUMBER:

E-217181 issued April 20, 1964
at Boston, Massachusetts

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE:

New York City or Boston

DATE OF DEPARTURE:

May 1, 1964

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Air - Probably TWA

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY:

One week

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:

Poland, England and Belgium or Denmark

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

Scientific, conferences in Poland

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - ROBERT D. JOHNSON

100-341825-
NOT RECORDED

8 JUN 3 1964

AGENCY *2ccs Boston*
REQ. REC'D
DATE *JUN 26 1964*
HOW FORW. *submit any*
BY *Beck/xx* *department unreported*
data in memo form.

5- Paul Blum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-341825) DATE: July 2, 1964 *7/10*

FROM : SAC, Boston (100-16321) (C)

SUBJECT: HARLOW SHAPLEY
SECURITY MATTER - C
OO: Boston

Re: Bureau routing slip, June 2, 1964, directing Boston to submit in memorandum form pertinent unreported data on SHAPLEY.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at Boston, Massachusetts.

The last report on SHAPLEY submitted by Boston was the report of SA [redacted] dated December 31, 1954, at Boston.

Sources mentioned in the letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

Source No. 1 - [redacted]

Source No. 2 - [redacted]

Source No. 3 - [redacted]

Source No. 4 - [redacted]

Source No. 5 - [redacted]

Source No. 6 - [redacted]

Source No. 7 - [redacted]

Source No. 8 - [redacted]

Source No. 9 - [redacted]

Source No. 10 - [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

CC TO *Orig. 4*
REQ. REC'D. *7-2-64*
AUG 16 1965
ANS. *Dep. Jan.*
BY: *Dep. Jan.*

REC-19 100-341825-357

JUL 6 1964

REGISTERED MAIL

Encs. 5

JTS:CAK

(3)

ENCLOSURE

Copy to *State* [redacted] *Let's memo*
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date *7/14/64*
by *BCA/mak*

SUBV CONTROL

70 JUL 14 1964

BS 100-16321

The letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ inasmuch as information furnished by sources numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness, and thus, adversely affect the defense interests of the United States.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

July 2, 1964

HARLOW SHAPLEY

The 1963-1964 edition of the Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students, Page 217, identified Harlow Shapley as the Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy, Emeritus. His residence was listed as Sharon Cross Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire.

On May 18, 1964, the Passport Office, United States Department of State, advised that Harlow Shapley, born November 2, 1885, at Nashville, Missouri, and currently residing at Sharon Cross Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire, had been issued Passport Number E 217-181 at Boston, Massachusetts on April 20, 1964.

Shapley indicated he planned to depart the United States from either New York City or Boston on May 1, 1964, for Europe by air, probably Trans World Airlines. He indicated a proposed length of stay in Europe of one week, visiting during this time Poland, England, Belgium or Denmark. The stated purpose of the trip was "scientific, conferences in Poland."

On April 21, 1950, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harlow Shapley was known to him as a "concealed" Communist, by which he meant one who would deny membership in the Communist Party, USA.

In January, 1954, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, a self-admitted, former long-time member of the Communist Party, USA, advised that Harlow Shapley had been identified for years as an apologist for the Communist Party and its related organizations. He advised he could not state that Shapley had ever been a member of the Communist Party, but that Shapley was used by the Communist Party.

On May 7 and May 13, 1959, respectively, a third and fourth source, who are cognizant of Communist Party activities in the Greater Boston area, advised they had not known Shapley as a Communist Party member and had not known during past

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1

~~Excluded from Automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

3cc - CSC (Zur)
9-16-64
K/s
9/21/7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY

recent years of any activity on his part.

On April 10, 1960, a fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harlow Shapley was the principal speaker April 4, 1960, at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California.

A characterization of the First Unitarian Church is set out in the Appendix hereto.

Shapley's speech topic was "Stars, Ethics and Survival." Chief proposals made by him included those advocating an exchange of ten thousand American and Russian students so that both they and we could understand the two differing ways of life. He noted also that the Russians are far ahead of the United States in education, particularly mathematics.

On August 22, 1960, the United States Department of State, Passport Office, advised that Harlow Shapley planned to depart Boston on September 24, 1960, for a September, 1960 trip to England and Ireland, and on a December, 1960 trip to India and Australia. The stated purpose of this trip was to attend scientific lectures and conferences in all four countries.

In its edition of February 1, 1961, the Sydney, Australia "Morning Herald" contained an article by Evan Williams on Harlow Shapley, entitled "The Man Who Moved The Earth." The news item described Shapley as an astronomer and former director of the Harvard College Observatory who was then making a four-weeks visit to Australia as a guest of the Australian National University.

On December 30, 1960, a sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name of Dr. Harlow Shapley, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, appeared on a list maintained by James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, which Imbrie indicated was a list of individuals who had consented to the use of their names by the "Ad Hoc Committee" as a supporter of a petition to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

On November 18, 1960, a seventh source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified James Imbrie as a member of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLOW SHAPLEY

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee is set out in the Appendix hereto.

On September 24 and 25, 1961, an eighth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name of Professor Harlow Shapley, Sharon Cross Road, Peterboro, New Hampshire, was included in the then current membership of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, whose membership would come up for renewal in the second quarter of 1962.

A characterization of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is set out in the Appendix hereto.

The February 19, 1962, edition of the "Deseret News and Telegram," Salt Lake City, Utah, contained an article captioned "Evolution Held Key To Cosmic Understanding." The article noted that Harlow Shapley was to speak at Kingsbury Hall, University of Utah, on "Galaxies and What They Do To Us." It quoted him as opposing an anthropological viewpoint of the universe, that is, "the idea that man is the big deal in space."

On February 13, 1962, a ninth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University, as among approximately three thousand signers of a petition, national in scope, directed to the President of the United States and initiated by the Chicago Committee to Defend The Bill of Rights, requesting executive clemency in the cases of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson.

A characterization of the Chicago Committee to Defend The Bill of Rights is set out in the Appendix hereto.

On December 11 and 13, 1954, Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to December, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky Circuit Court, Louisville that she had known Carl Braden as a leading member of the Communist Party, Louisville, during the period of her membership.

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HARLOW SHAPLEY

On September 7, 1952, a tenth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Frank Wilkinson, as of that time, was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

On October 17, 1962, Miss Maude Skinner, 403 West 7th Street, Pittsburgh, Kansas, made available undated press clippings from "Collegio," the student publication of Kansas State College, and the "Pittsburgh Headlight," local newspaper of Pittsburgh, Kansas. The "Collegio" clipping stated Dr. Harlow Shapley would be one of several speakers on the series "Of Stars and Men." He was scheduled to appear at Carney Hall on the Kansas State College campus on October 22, 1962, to lecture on "Man's Place in the Universe," under the sponsorship of the Faculty Assemblies and Convocations Committee.

The "National Guardian," in its edition of October 31, 1963, Page 11, contained an article entitled "Guardian Peace Tour; 150 Noted Americans Welcoming Yasui."

The article stated that Dr. Harlow Shapley, the well-known Harvard astronomer, was one of 150 scientists, educators, artists, religious leaders, spokesmen for peace, civil rights and labor, and public figures who had joined a National Welcoming Committee for the leader of the Japanese peace movement, Professor Kaoru Yasui, dean of the Law School, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan, and an expert in international law, who was to make a ten-day peace tour of the United States under "National Guardian" auspices, November 16-27, 1963.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is set forth in the Appendix hereto.

On November 21, 1963, the seventh source advised that Professor Harlow Shapley, Professor of Astronomy, Emeritus, Harvard University, was listed among national sponsors of the National Committee To Abolish The House Un-American Activities Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN
CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES, 2936 West Eighth Street,
Los Angeles, California

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 18, 1958, that meetings of Communists and Communist sympathizers have been held on the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles for a number of years and particularly since Stephen H. Fritchman became minister of the church in 1948. Communist causes have been expounded from the pulpit, with speeches and lectures consistently following the Party line. Known Communists and Communist sympathizers appear at the church as lecturers or entertainers from time to time. Communist front group literature is available at the church literature table. Known Communists have been and are on the Board of Trustees and in the church membership, and these persons dominate the church activities.

Adjuncts of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, such as the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice and the Unitarian Public Forum, are at the same time and in the same manner Communist infiltrated and dominated.

Reverend Stephen H. Fritchman is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not of itself connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee To Abolish The Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois on April 27 and 28, 1963.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year, this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations, including the CP and the SWP, when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source that he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources mentioned above have furnished reliable information in the past.

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APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Room 811, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that Richard Criley, a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, Criley believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization built around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from Criley that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized Criley to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and Richard Criley was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting.

The first source, in October, 1960, advised that Criley again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. Criley stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to Criley, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by Criley.

The second source advised on August 18, 1961, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes and operates under the same leadership.

Sources mentioned above have furnished reliable information in the past.

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 10/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341825)(RM)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24078)(RUC)
RE: DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
SM - C
OO: Boston

Re Boston letter to the Bureau, 2/3/61 (copy to Los Angeles), requesting offices receiving notification of subject's arrival in the United States to notify the Bureau and Boston.

For the information of the Bureau and Boston, no information has been received in the Los Angeles Division to indicate that Dr. SHAPLEY has yet returned to the United States; however, as noted below, he is scheduled to speak in Southern California on 4/9/65.

While on the campus of the Pierce College, Woodland Hills (Los Angeles County), California, 10/23/64, in connection with another matter, SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN noted a poster announcing the 1964-65 lecture series of the Pierce College West Valley Forum. An examination of this poster revealed that Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY is to present the 4/9/65 lecture on the topic, "Recent Discoveries in Astronomy." SHAPLEY is described in the announcement as follows:

"No other speaker in the field of science is as welcome on the college campus as Dr. Harlow Shapley. One of the world's most widely-known scientists. Dr. Shapley is without a doubt one of the great minds of our generation."

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Boston (100-16321)(RM)
2-Los Angeles
(1 - 100-60733)(Pierce College)

GGB/lma (7)

REC-53

16 OCT 28 1964

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 3 1964

LA 100-24078

Pierce College is one of two 2-year junior colleges operated by the Los Angeles City Board of Education in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles County. It is a fully accredited junior college. The Pierce College West Valley Forum is an annual series of lectures and/or films open to the general public, financed by the Associated Student Body of Pierce College as a community service. Other dates during the 1964-65 series will include the film version of Shakespeare's "Henry V"; a lecture by a member of the American Mt. Everest Expedition; a film on the life of MICHELANGELO; and a night with musician-author MEREDITH WILLSON.

As these programs are financed by the Associated Student Body of Pierce College, no charge is made for admission; but admission is by ticket only, which must be applied for two weeks in advance of each performance. According to Pierce College literature, "The purpose of the Forum is two-fold: first, to widen the mental horizon and to give an understanding of man's present environment; second, to acquaint the public with the educational opportunities offered by Pierce College."

Since SHAPLEY's appearance on the Pierce College West Valley Forum lecture series is a part of a legitimate collegiate educational activity no further investigation into this matter will be conducted UACB; and the above is for the information of the office of origin and the Bureau to indicate that SHAPLEY should be back in the United States on or before 4/9/65. This matter is considered RUC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/26/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [redacted] (C)

SUBJECT: [redacted] - [redacted]

OO: Los Angeles

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Washington Field letter to the Director,
7/9/70, captioned [redacted]

[redacted] Bufile [redacted] wherein on Page 5,
it was noted that [redacted] (born [redacted]
in [redacted], employed by [redacted]

[redacted] did lecture at [redacted]

On 8/12/70, [redacted] Security Representative,

[redacted] made available to SA [redacted] the following
information from the personnel file of [redacted]
a current employee of [redacted]

[redacted] did complete the travel [redacted]
from [redacted]

Upon his return [redacted] he was debriefed by a
member of the Security Section at which time he reported
no incidents of an unusual or suspicious nature.

This file indicated that [redacted] has a "top
secret" clearance that he received 7/18/54, [redacted]
[redacted] Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY (Bufile 100-341825) Los
Angeles file 100-24078, noted Harvard University scientist
and internationally prominent astronomer.

This file contains the following descriptive
data regarding [redacted]

Date of Birth [redacted]
Place of Birth [redacted]
Home Address [redacted]

100-341825-

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
① - 100-341825) (HARLOW SHAPLEY)
3 - Los Angeles
① - 100-24078) (Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY)
① - [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 4 1970



ORIGINAL FILED IN

LA []

Telephone No.	[]
Social Security No.	[]
First Began	[]
Employment at Rand	[]
Marital Status	Married
Military Service	February 1943 to December 1945 (branch not indicated)

This file indicated that [] had made two other trips []

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

No other trips are projected for [] at this time by []

In view of the fact that [] has no more trips planned at this time [] an individual who was a strong supporter of "left wing activity", an interview of the subject was not deemed warranted at this time. In addition, it is to be noted that he was debriefed by a Security Representative [] at which time he reported no suspicious action or unusual activities.

In view of the above UACB no further action is being taken in this matter and it is being placed in a closed status.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

9 JAN 1968
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Boone

FBI LIAISON:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE:

Harlow SHAPLEY

BORN: November 2, 1885

PLACE: Missouri

RESIDENCE:

14 Concord Avenue, Apt. 409
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

BUREAU FILE NUMBER:

100-341825

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

Unknown

PASSPORT NUMBER:

E217181 issued April 20, 1964
at Boston; renewed December 1967
at Boston

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE:

New York

DATE OF DEPARTURE:

December 20,

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Air - TWA

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY:

Three weeks

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:

Unknown

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

Unknown

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

119
70 JAN 16 1968

211

STATEMENT BY A. A. POTTER, DEAN OF ENGINEERING, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PATENT PLANNING COMMISSION, 1942-1945

CHAIRMAN, ENGINEERS' COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE LEGISLATION

MEMBER, ENGINEERS' JOINT COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE LEGISLATION

PAST PRESIDENT A.S.M.E., A.S.E.E., AND AMERICAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL

The National Patent Planning Commission was created on December 12, 1941 through Executive Order No. 8977 by the President of the United States. The Commission consisted of the following five members: Charles F. Kettering, Chester C. Davis, Francis P. Gaines, Edward F. McGrady, and Owen D. Young. The Executive Secretary of the Commission was the Commissioner of Patents, Conway P. Coe, and the Executive Director, Andrey A. Potter, Dean of Engineering at Purdue University. Three reports were issued by the Commission in 1943, 1944, and 1945. In the preparation of these reports, the Commission realized that any changes in our patent system must insure maximum incentive to the inventor and definite encouragement to those who develop inventions into marketable products, keeping in mind that any weakening of our patent system would prove particularly harmful to the individual inventor of small means and to the thousands of small industries which rely upon patented products to serve the public in competition with large corporations. It must be remembered that nearly one-half of our patents are granted to individual inventors, more than one-third to small industries, and less than one-fifth to large industries.

Basing my judgment upon the studies of our Patent System, which I made as Executive Director of the National Patent Planning Commission, I am not in accord with views of those who claim that the bills now before Congress, creating a National Science Foundation, are detrimental to the American Patent System. I am convinced that our patent system is the best and soundest in the entire world, is the very lifeblood of American industry, and is an absolute necessity for the protection of investment in research, development, manufacture, and sale of new patentable devices and processes for the benefit of the public.

The proposed legislation should in no way reduce the effectiveness of our great American Patent System.

The objective of the National Science Foundation legislation is to encourage basic research which is the very foundation of the inventions of tomorrow. Few patents result from basic research. Such inventions as may be developed with the funds of the National Science Foundation are protected by the wording in the bills now before the Congress, in that each contract is expected to contain provisions which will protect not only the public interest but also the equities of the individual or organization with which the contract is executed. Furthermore, there is a provision: "That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Foundation, by any contractual or other arrangements, to alter or modify any provision of law affecting the issuance or use of patents."

Basic research on a scale commensurate with the dominant position of the United States in applied research and invention is a pressing national emergency. The magnitude and urgency of the task make government support of such research through a National Science Foundation a necessity.

The Engineers' Joint Council and the American Engineering Profession have consistently evidenced deep interest and concern in basic scientific research and have endorsed legislation in favor of a National Science Foundation.

The type of legislation proposed in HR 12, HR 1845, S 247, and other identical bills now before Congress is the raw material which the engineer and inventor must have in order to develop new and better products and greater conveniences for the public.

Read by Dr. Chas. Waring, head, Dept. of Chemistry,
U. of Conn. - House Comm. on Int. & For. Commerce
4/26/49 - Subcommittee on N.S.F.

FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS TO MAINTAIN AMERICA'S RESEARCH POSITION

The Panel on the Nation's Potential for Basic Research in Chemistry of the National Research Council is of the opinion that it is in the interest of national security to support scientific research in America at the highest possible level. History has proved time and again that nations which vigorously support scientific research have been in a better position to defend themselves in an emergency than are nations which have been backward in this respect.

If the United States is to maintain its world leadership in science and technology, it is imperative that its universities and non-profit research institutions be provided with modern scientific apparatus and equipment. The depression of the thirties seriously reduced funds available to universities for research equipment. The war period took a heavy toll of existing equipment, with little or no opportunity for replacement. Complete modernization of laboratories would require a considerable capital expenditure. This means not only replacement and expansion of facilities for pure research, but also up-to-date apparatus for the training, at the undergraduate and graduate levels, of potential research workers.

Preliminary surveys by this Panel indicate that the needs of universities and non-profit research organizations for research equipment are substantial. Unless, in the establishment of the National Science Foundation, provision is made for grants to these institutions for purchase of permanent equipment, much of the effectiveness and intent of this act will be lost.

The importance of up-to-date equipment for research is well recognized by other countries. This is evidenced by the fact that a number of them have requested, and some have already received, funds from E.C.A. for equipping their

research laboratories with the best instruments and devices available. American scientists agree to the desirability of rehabilitating the laboratories of friendly foreign powers. At the same time scientists throughout the United States view with some concern the state to which the laboratories of our own universities and non-profit institutions have deteriorated during the last twenty years. It is ironic that through E.C.A. we are strengthening the scientific and technological potential of our present allies without giving due attention to the same problem in the United States.

The Panel recommends that Congress give serious consideration to the matter of providing funds to universities and non-profit research institutions for the purchase of scientific equipment for teaching and research to the end that the National Science Foundation when and if established may be of greatest benefit to the scientific effort of the United States.

Warren C. Johnson

U. of Chicago

Lloyd H. Reyerson

U. of Minn.

Chas. E. Waring

U. of Conn.

STATEMENT OF FRITZ G. LANHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Fritz G. Lanham. My home address is Fort Worth, Texas, and my Washington address is Woodley Park Towers.

I represent the National Patent Council, a non-profit organization of small manufacturers with headquarters offices at 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Indiana. I feel that, in addition to this representation of small business, I speak for the great rank and file of American inventors who in their basements and garrets, often working with insufficient food and sleep and money, labor industriously through the incentive of our American patent system and our free incentive economy to express their ingenuity in discoveries which promote our progress and prosperity. Perhaps from such humble sources have come even the majority of the useful inventions which have made our country outstanding. So I am speaking for the so-called little fellows who really have proved themselves the big fellows among the creative forces responsible for our national growth and development.

It was my privilege to serve for approximately a quarter of a century as a member of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives. That service taught me that through the incentive of our American patent system these humble folk have been the very basis of our progressive development, but it taught me also that in this land of the free there are persons and organizations seeking to undermine and, if possible, destroy this foundation of our progress.

In other words, it has been through this traditional and Constitutional policy of ours that this Nation has become outstanding. There are forces at work today seeking to induce us to surrender that policy. Though among those who have indicated an interest in legislation of the character suggested in the pending Bills may be found some thoroughly loyal Americans, including the distinguished gentlemen who introduced these measures and some others who hope for governmental grants for the institutions they represent, I very firmly believe that you can find sponsors who, with unpatriotic intent and with the adroit use of deceptive propaganda, are bent upon the destruction of our American form of government. I think these sponsors would consider the adoption of the proposal of these Bills as the most important step toward the accomplishment of their un-American purpose. Before I finish my testimony I shall bring to your attention for your earnest consideration and investigation some activities which I believe will prompt you to conclude that the original idea and advocacy of this proposed legislation probably emanated from sources by no means truly or typically American.

In my judgment, based on the years of experience and observation and study I have recited and also on certain modern trends which, I think, substantiate that judgment, the enactment of the identical Bills before you would lead us to abandon our inspiring and fruitful policy and substitute for it the centralization in Government of scientific research and thereby dilute, if not destroy, the incentive of those who have really been responsible for most of the accomplishments which have made America great.

Some very pertinent questions naturally arise. Is such a proposal in keeping with American philosophy and ideals and the stimulation of independent individual endeavor to keep this Nation in the forefront? Does it not smack, rather, of the ideology of totalitarian regimes which would subordinate the rugged individual to the domination and regimentation of the State? Doesn't it preach the foreign doctrine that the Government is going to do the necessary research through a Foundation with unprecedented power to put its agents in dominant command of all endeavor for our betterment? To that so-called little fellow, so responsible for our progress, doesn't it seem to say in effect: "You can desist from your labors; the Foundation will do all that is necessary"?

I think some of the testimony at a former hearing is indicative of this purpose. The proponents of this legislation first came expressing an interest in basic science only, but in the hearings last year the cat emerged from the bag in the suggestion of some of them that the scope of the Foundation's research be extended to include applied science in order that the agents of the Foundation could be empowered to look around and see what independent individuals and small business were doing or had in mind and then take such steps as they thought necessary. Isn't that a disclosure, likely unintended, of the designed purpose to centralize research under Government control and thereby, to a great degree at least, nullify the incentive and the efforts of independent American citizens outside the pale of the powerful Federal Foundation? We have already reached that stage in the matter of the development of atomic energy. No further proof of this statement is necessary than a reading of the Atomic Energy Act.

Are we to keep our fundamental American policy, responsible as we all know for our preeminent place among the nations of the world and for our achievements and success, or are we to fall in line with the program of certain other countries not so fortunate who advocate and practice the distinctly un-American doctrine that the State alone in its sovereign capacity must seek through its agents the means of individual and national betterment through its prescribed channels of activity and research? There are people and organizations in our country today, whom we properly regard with unadulterated suspicion and distrust, who are preaching this latter spurious doctrine. I do not think it can be questioned that they want this change in our policy. And they want it expanded into the many ramifications of our scientific and industrial and educational and social life. Shall we adopt as our own such a program of centralization which we Americans have loyally and consistently criticised and censured in regimes hostile to every basic American concept of government?

Contemplate the progress we have made and are making under our traditional and Constitutional policy which affords the individual and unfettered incentive to work for the betterment of our country and of humanity. Why, in the field of medicine alone, for instance, consider how frequently we are being surprised beyond measure by the discovery of new drugs and processes to relieve and cure the serious diseases which so long have taken their tragic toll. Are we to tell those altruistic toilers and similar benefactors in other worthy fields that the Government will now take over their work? Do we wish even to risk diminishing their beneficent service? Remember that ours is a government of the people, not of the State. In the future, as in the past, we may look with confidence to the people to maintain and promote our preeminence if we retain and assure for them the incentive which prompts their undisturbed and constructive labors.

Among those who have appeared heretofore in support of National Scientific Foundation Bills have been representatives of various universities and colleges appealing to you to grant them money the Government does not have. They can't be censured for their devotion to their institutions; they exemplify a perfectly normal human trait. But let me remind you that the scholarships and fellowships they desire to establish - for which such eminent inventors as Thomas A. Edison and the Wright Brothers and George Washington Carver in their youth likely could not have qualified - could be provided only for the young people who are left after industry, in accordance with its customary policy, has taken the cream of the crop to continue their technical education with jobs awaiting them at the expiration of that additional schooling. Industry is now devoting enormous sums to such training, and it must be borne in mind that the Government also is already spending many millions of dollars for research in connection with our national defense and security.

Now let us look at some of the terms of the Bills before you. Other witnesses desire to appear to discuss the effect of many provisions to which I shall not have the time to refer. But I do wish to mention a few.

In the first place, what does the following provision mean?

The Foundation is given authority "Sec. 4(6). to correlate the Foundation's scientific research programs with those undertaken by individuals and by public and private research groups."

In addition to this very clear implication of governmental interference and domination, let me remind you that individuals and others interested in the search for useful inventions do not wish to be disturbed by any one, governmental agent or otherwise, to learn what they are doing. I'd certainly hate to be a governmental agent trying to force my way into some cellar where a diligent inventor was pursuing his work. I might get out successfully, but I doubt if I'd look the same. Under the incentives of the patent system and our free incentive economy these inventors studiously work in secrecy and they don't want any intruder peeping over their shoulders. It is their hope, if successful in their research, to

have an opportunity to reap for a time the fruits of their discoveries. This provision is based upon an absolute misunderstanding of the attitude and viewpoint of inventors, and with all the force at their command they would resent such snooping interference.

In a similar way Subsection (b) of Section 1 states that the Foundation shall have as one of its objectives the strengthening of basic research, "including independent research by individuals." They who labor in basements and garrets to bring their inventive ideas to practical utility would, to say the very least, frown upon such intrusion into their private investigations as an unwarranted restriction upon their American freedom of endeavor. And these very pioneers are the very ones who have given us so many of our best discoveries by reason of the traditional and Constitutional protection. They, and not the Government, are entitled to the full credit of their accomplishments.

But in Section 10(e) of the identical Bills before you, Governmental power would reach its zenith. This provision gives the Foundation authority "to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and to hold and dispose of by sale, lease or loan, real and personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, scientific research."

That provision would give the Foundation the authority and the power to strip individuals, small business, big business, and every one else of all property of every kind whatsoever as the arbitrary opinion of the Foundation might determine. It could take plants, machinery, patents, plans, drawings, data and material of every description, from every one interested in or engaged in research devoted to our continued progress. And that is not all. It could sell or otherwise dispose of those plants, plans, drawings, machinery, patents, etc., to somebody else. For example, patents are property; so the Foundation could take a man's patent, with reference to which the Constitution and laws are intended to assure him certain rights, and do with it what the Foundation pleased.

I think any good lawyer knows the broad significance and connotation of that word "purchase" in its legal aspects. I recall that I learned it very forcefully when an able preceptor explained the meaning of the Rule in Shelley's case.

Clearly this provision in these Bills would give the Foundation the right of condemnation which, in its legal aspect, is purchase. Also the Foundation could take a man's invention if not yet patented. In this connection, note the relatively inconsequential statement in Section 14(c). It says: "The Foundation shall not, itself, operate any laboratories or pilot plants." But bear in mind that it could do whatever it pleased with the laboratories and plants of others. It could even sell them. And we boast a system of free enterprise.

Section 14(k) is to keep the Foundation out of the atomic energy field. Of course, there could be no reason for the Foundation to enter that field inasmuch as the Government has already monopolized it.

Now let us look at the effect of some of the confusions and contradictions of the Patent provisions. Remember, too, that in the Congressional Reorganization Act the jurisdiction of patent legislation was not assigned to this Committee. The consideration of patents is a very technical matter and any patent legislation necessarily requires proper hearings and study. Let us not forget that the American patent system has been the very basis of our progress and prosperity.

The first paragraph, (Section 11(a)), of the Patent Rights provisions states that whatever the Foundation does it should protect the equities of the individual. Of course, it is a little difficult to understand how the broad power to take and dispose of the individual's patent or other property can be considered as a protection of his equities. Under such circumstances, I can't discover any special safeguarding assurance in the language which follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Foundation, by contract or other arrangement, to alter or modify any provision of law affecting the issuance or use of patents."

Subsection (b) then goes on to provide that "No officer or employee of the Foundation shall acquire, retain, or transfer any rights, under the patent laws of the United States or otherwise, in any invention which he may make or produce in connection with performing his assigned activities and which is directly related to the subject matter thereof."

Now let me first inquire if that is supposed to apply to one who holds a scholarship under the Foundation? If you say it does apply to those holding scholarships and fellowships, then, in my judgment, in spite of the provisions in the Bills to the contrary, you are changing the patent laws of the United States. How can one holding a scholarship under the Foundation be any more an employee of the Government than a GI taking advantage of the Governmental grant to continue his education? Each is receiving a bounty from the Government for additional schooling. And it is entirely possible that some of these GI's may be taking their further educational training in some kinds of research. Are they, too, to be subjected to such contemplated control? Under the patent laws and the court decisions the Government has no special authority over the patent rights of an individual not connected with the Government as an officer or employee, and only limited authority over the patent rights of employees and officers.

In Section 11(b) it is provided also "That this subsection shall not be construed to prevent any officer or employee of the Foundation from executing any application for patent on any such invention for the purpose of assigning the same to the Government or its nominee in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Director may establish."

This provision may be at variance with the intent of the Constitution of the United States and also of the patent laws. In the first place, the Constitution makes no provision for the Government to own patents. The Constitution provides for a patent

for the discoverer of a useful invention and that he shall be given exclusive control of assignments of his patent, etc., for a period of years. These Bills practically provide for compulsory licensing of patents, which has long been advocated by foes of our patent system and the adoption of which naturally would obviate the assured exclusive use by the inventor. The provision even requires that the discoverer make an assignment to the Government's nominee as the Director may dictate. Now, what would that mean? It would mean that the discoverer could have no right whatever in his invention and patent and that his rights would be turned over to somebody the Director would indicate who had nothing whatever to do with the discovery. And, furthermore, all except that nominee of the Director would be absolutely barred from using the invention.

Let me remind you, in this connection, that there is nothing secret about a patent. When an invention reaches the stage of patent its details are made known to all the world. It is to be assumed that, if the Foundation should discover something primarily useful for our national defense and security, it would be kept secret and would not be patented. And our present patent laws afford the Government full protection in this regard. But here you stipulate that an invention which has reached the stage of patent, and which can be fully understood by any one interested, cannot be used by anybody, however beneficial to the country such use might prove, unless the Director so nominates. In other words, in these days when so much is being said about monopolies, the Director can establish an absolute monopoly in the use of such publicized invention and give that monopoly to some one who had nothing whatever to do with the discovery.

With further reference to my statement of the well known fact that the individual in his freedom of action is the important factor of our American system of Government, I should like now to quote with permission from an able copyrighted address delivered by the present Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at the Commencement Exercises of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 12, 1945. Among other things, Chairman Crosser then said:

"It is, therefore, the duty of everyone to be on guard against any interference with the freedom of the mind. Remember those words of Thomas Jefferson:" - and let me remind you that Thomas Jefferson was the father of our American patent system at the very beginning of its operation -

"I have sworn, upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

"Because of fear of economic power, social ostracism, ecclesiastical censure, scholastic scorn, or governmental oppression, men have refrained from responding to their inspirations and highest intuitions, and so mankind has been denied the benefit of incalculable good which would otherwise have resulted from the unfoldment of truth in human experience.

* * * * *

"Government should prevent men's infringement of each other's rights and should assure equality of opportunity to utilize the bounty supplied by the Creator. That done, the individual, in the free play of his individuality, will develop capacity and ability not possible for the man whose actions are so constantly directed by governmental authority as to make of him a mere mechanism. Just to the extent that the individual's actions are directed and controlled by others, whether by governmental authority or otherwise, to that extent are his faculties deadened."

It was by the exercise of that individual right under our free incentive economy that in the late war independent American citizens submitted and permitted to be kept secret several thousand discoveries of their own which in the short space of two years outweighed in importance all that Hitler with his scientific cohorts had been able to produce in ten years of intensive effort. Let us not stifle or diminish by centralized governmental domination that incentive of the American individual which has proved the source of our outstanding accomplishments.

In my judgment, the enactment of the present proposal would provide the basis for bureaucracy on a broad scale and at great expense, and I think that it would retard rather than stimulate our progress in the field of invention. What reason is there to change or abandon the American policy responsible for our pre-eminent progress by adopting the doctrines we deplore in lands across the seas.

Now let us inquire whether those in authority in those foreign regimes are interested in effecting this departure from our established and productive governmental policy? Of course, they do not advertise their efforts and, consequently, we are necessarily left to the conclusions to be drawn from facts known and facts that can be ascertained.

We have lately read in the newspapers of a conference held in New York City, attended by delegates from various lands, and ostensibly interested in world peace and scientific progress. Some of the delegates who hoped to be in attendance were not permitted to land on our shores. According to the newspapers, some of the sponsors of the meeting withdrew their sponsorship when they became familiar with certain circumstances not to their liking. We are told, further, that quite a number of loyal Americans picketed this conference, bearing placards indicative of their belief that the purposes of the assembly were decidedly un-American. You have probably already formed your own conclusions about the objectives of this gathering, so I shall not elaborate.

The newspapers tell us, also, that Dr. Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University, served as the chairman of that conference. It might be quite worthwhile, therefore, to look into the views and sentiments of Dr. Shapley and determine whether or not he has any particular interest in the enactment of this proposed legislation. If so, perhaps the inference would be justified that others of similar views who reside either in this country or in foreign lands might also wish us to put this proposal on the statute books.

An article which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune in its issue of April 26, 1948, with a Washington date line of April 25, 1948, purported to give the attitude of Dr. Shapley along the line I have indicated. It bears this headline: "SHAPLEY GROUP SEEKS CONTROL OF U. S. RESEARCH." It might be well, in our own research, and as a preliminary approach to this matter, to quote some pertinent passages from that article.

"Minutes of the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation, a group of scientists promoting a bill to spend 15 million dollars a year on research, disclose that the group intends to pick the personnel of the foundation when and if it is approved by Congress.

"Prominent in lobbying for the legislation is Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University observatory. He is a member of various organizations designated by Atty. Gen. Clark as subversive. Shapley is vice chairman of the group which would make the selections.

"Shapley has a long record of affiliation with groups which the House un-American activities committee has labeled as communist-ic or Communist fronts. Recently he was disclosed as the master mind of 'The Committee of One Thousand,' a group formed to press for abolition of the House committee.

"Cite His Affiliations

"Shapley was a member of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which the house committee cited as a Communist front organized to defend Communist teachers in a report March 29, 1944. He was a member of the League of American Writers, which was described as a front organization in three committee reports.

"He was revealed in the columns of the Daily Worker as the signer of various letters supporting the aims of organizations, described by the committee as Communist fronts, and of appeals in behalf of Communists such as Gerhard Eisler and Earl Browder.

"Minutes of a meeting in Chicago last Dec. 28 of the executive committee of the group sponsoring the research bill, report:

"The executive committee agreed upon the desirability of preparing a list of persons to be proposed to the President for membership on the National Science Foundation if and when one is established.

"It was agreed that the committee's recommendations should be ready for submission immediately upon enactment of the proposed legislation."

"Members of Congress have learned that the list has been prepared and is now ready for submission to the White House upon passage of the bill."

The accusations in that article are very serious ones. Naturally I wished to learn whether or not the alleged connection of Dr. Shapley with such organizations had been considered by the Committee on Un-American Activities. I made due inquiry in that regard and I quote the following information from the records and publications of that Committee:

"A letterhead dated September 22, 1939, discloses that Harlow Shapley was a member of the National Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. According to the 'Daily Worker' of July 25, 1940, p. 2, he was one of the signers of that organization's open letter setting forth a five point program to aid refugees which was sent to Secretary of State Hull. Letterheads, dated January 17, 1940, and May 26, 1940, reveal that he was a member of this organization's Executive Committee. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of June 25, 1942, page 13, cited the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom as a Communist front, stating: 'In recent years, no other organization has been more clearly stamped as a Communist front.' Again in the report of March 29, 1944, the Committee cited the organization as a Communist front, which defended Communist teachers.

"A folder of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which was issued in 1942, names Harlow Shapley as one of the prominent Americans who favored Presidential clemency for the release of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States. Report 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944, page 6, states: 'When Earl Browder was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder.' This Committee had previously been cited as a Communist organization by Attorney General Francis Biddle. (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7687.)

"Harlow Shapley has been affiliated with the Council for Pan American Democracy as a signer of the Open Letter which that organization sponsored and sent to the President of Brazil to save Luiz Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International. The list of signers appeared in the December 3, 1940, issue of 'New Masses,' page 28. The Council for Pan American Democracy, also known as the Conference for Pan American Democracy, has been cited as a Communist front in two reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. (Report, June 25, 1942, page 18; Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 161 and 164.) The organization has also been cited as 'subversive' and 'Communist' by Attorney General Clark in lists furnished the Loyalty Review Board, which were released to the press by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.

"The affiliation of Harlow Shapley with the League of American Writers is shown by the 'Daily Worker' of July 31, 1940, page 7, which reveals that he was one of the signers of the League of American Writers' Open Letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull

and the Pan-American Conference. The League of American Writers was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its reports of January 3, 1940; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Francis Biddle said of the League: 'The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 1935 The overt activities of the League of American Writers leave little doubt of its Communist control.' (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7686.) The League of American Writers has also been cited as 'subversive' and 'Communist' by the present Attorney General. (Press releases of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, dated June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

"Harlow Shapley, according to a letterhead of February 15, 1940, was a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. The 'Daily Worker' of May 13, 1940, pages 1 and 5, discloses that he was one of the signers of an Open Letter issued by this organization in support of one of its policies. The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 102.

"According to the 'Daily Worker' of March 18, 1945, page 3, Harlow Shapley was one of the signers of a statement issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which hailed the War Department order on Commissions for Communists. This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the Report of June 25, 1942, (page 20) and again in the Report of March 29, 1944 (page 50). Attorney General Biddle characterized the organization as 'Part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program.' (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7687.) The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has also been cited as 'subversive' and 'Communist' by the present Attorney General. (Press releases of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, dated December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

"Harlow Shapley was one of the signers of the New Masses Letter to the President, according to 'New Masses' of April 2, 1940, page 21. Both the Special Committee on Un-American Activities and Attorney General Francis Biddle have cited this publication as the weekly organ of the Communist Party. (Committee Reports of June 25, 1942, page 4, and March 29, 1944, page 48; and Attorney General Biddle, in the Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7688.)

"Harlow Shapley was one of the signers of a statement in defense of Gerhart Eisler which was printed in the 'Daily Worker' of June 28, 1947, page 6. On February 6, 1947, the Committee on Un-American Activities held public hearings on Gerhart Eisler. In the hearings, Gerhart Eisler was revealed as an International Communist agent directing Communist activities in this country."

What I have cited is but part of the records of the Special

Committee on Un-American Activities with reference to affiliations and activities of Dr. Harlow Shapley, but I think it is enough to be sufficiently informative.

Now, finally, the very pertinent question arises as to whether Dr. Shapley actually participated in conferences with Governmental authorities concerning the provisions to be included in a National Science Foundation Bill. In that respect, I think convincing proof is readily available.

I have before me a copy of the Congressional Record of May 5, 1948. On page 5434 of the daily Record for that day appears a speech of Senator Smith with reference to the National Science Foundation Bill which was then pending in the Senate. In that speech, and recorded on that page, Senator Smith included a letter, dated May 5, 1948, which he had just received from the Director of the Budget, the Honorable James E. Webb. I quote for your information a passage from that letter of Director Webb, which appears on the page indicated:

"As you know, in all of our discussions concerning the organization of the foundation, the awarding of contracts had been vested in the director with the concurrence of the Executive Committee. In this way, both the interest of the scientists and the interest of the Government were adequately safeguarded. Without the safeguarding of both of these interests the bill is subject to one of the major criticisms advanced by the President in disapproving S. 526."

Now listen to this, and remember that I shall still be quoting from that letter from the Director of the Budget:

"This was a key point in previous drafts of the bill to which Dr. Shapley and Dr. Bush fully agreed."

Note that priority of mention is even given to Dr. Shapley over that eminent scientist, Dr. Bush. Note also that Dr. Shapley had been consulted about such proposed legislation even prior to 1948.

Well, gentlemen, the records speak for themselves. I think any loyal American can interpret their import with reasonable accuracy. When did Dr. Shapley first get interested in such legislation? Maybe you can find out. At least we know that it antedates 1948. What was the original source of this proposed enactment? Wouldn't it be wise to endeavor to determine that before taking action on this Bill? Surely even the disclosed facts are enough to arouse suspicions and put us on notice that in the original conception of the suggestion may have lurked a desire of other than American origin to lead us to abandon our time-honored principles and systems. It is certainly a very serious decision which faces you.

Of one thing we may be very sure. The American preeminence we have attained has not been based upon the centralization of arbitrary power in Government. That's a doctrine of certain foreign regimes, and it is becoming increasingly evident that they wish us

to adopt it to their own totalitarian advantage. Our progress has come from that rugged individual upon whose freedom of action our governmental philosophy has been predicated, and individual laboring under the incentives of our Constitution and laws to give full expression to his God-given ingenuity in creative accomplishments for our progress. And, oh, how well the achievements of that unhampered individual have proved the wisdom of our policy! From the cellars and garrets of these humble, but independent, folk have emanated the forces of American greatness. Let us be sure to remember that. Surely no such legislation as this is necessary to inspire loyal American scientists to do their duty, and isn't it equally clear that no step should be taken which could diminish the ardor of the effort of those who have taken us to the forefront?

As I conclude, let me draw an analogy from an incident recited in the Scriptures. You remember that the great prophet Elijah was once in a land of drought and that he received a command from on high to go to a little brook called Cherith. He was told that there he would be fed by the ravens and that he could drink the water of the brook. And then the Scriptures go on to say: "And it came to pass after a while that the brook dried up."

Gentlemen, if we decide to follow the un-American philosophy of establishing governmental institutions to centralize and dominate the field of research and thereby diminish or destroy the incentives of that rugged American individual to work for the advancement and the welfare of our country and the world, let us bear in mind that the source of the water in the brook of our preeminence is destined to dry up.

When I contemplate the hardships and the privations and the suffering and the courage of those brave souls who made possible our American way of life, so productive of the blessings of liberty that have glorified our progress, and then meditate upon the seductive songs of governmental sirens who would lure our Ship of State upon the rocks of totalitarian regimentation, my mind and my heart seek refuge in the prayer of the poet:

"Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

Kurt Burckhard

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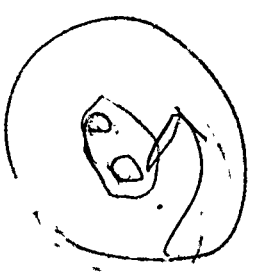
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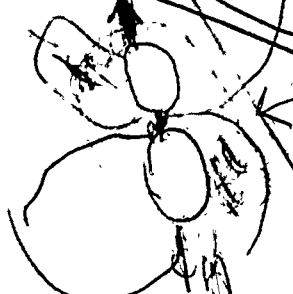
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From NATIONAL PATENT COUNCIL
618 Albee Building
NA 5506

FOR RELEASE AT
10:00 A.M.,
APRIL 26, 1949

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, -- Smaller Manufacturers had their inning today in opposition to Science Foundation bills (H.R. 12, etc.) in a hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Health, Science and Commerce of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

John W. Anderson, president of National Patent Council, presented a statement in which he charged that recent disclosures by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and others, have unmasked the entire campaign for Science Foundation legislation ~~and~~^{ev} having been "spawned somewhere within the long leftist shadow of Henry Wallace," prior to the introduction, in 1943, by Senator Harley M. Kilgore of his "Science Mobilization Bill."

Anderson pointed out that the same arguments that were used in support of the Kilgore bill are now being used in support of H. R. 12, except that, in support of the Kilgore bill, "proponents argued that Industry could not cope with the technological problems presented by the war and that only Government control in fields of research and invention could bring victory.

"Regardless of the skilfully applied pressures of war hysteria," Anderson said, "the Kilgore bill did not become the law. Industry went steadily ahead and applied its seasoned capacity for organization and its technological know-how to every task of production - including that of producing the atomic bomb - with results that brought consternation and defeat to all the enemy nations."

"Now we are told," the NPC president continued, "that national security again is in jeopardy because the citizen still may follow his research programs without legalized trespass by mental policemen and procurers of Government."

The Council president proceeded, with extended documentation, to support his claim that "Doctor Harlow Shapley, and others recently named as active in organizations identified by Congress as subversive, actually participated, prior to 1948, in drafting or editing the succession of Science Foundation bills that have appeared in Congress beginning in 1943."

He further tied known subversives into what he claimed to be a deep-laid and persistent conspiracy to use Science Foundation legisla-

tion as "a destructive instrumentality to be controlled by subversionists and employed to disable our Industry."

Anderson said: "When the planner moves in, with grants of power by Government to interfere with the normal exercise of the essential functions of competitive Industry, two unalterably opposed concepts collide. Neither can team successfully with the other. Resultant industrial stagnation must eventually wipe out about everything of value in our economy - even the source of the tax money which supports the planners."

Anderson challenged the wisdom of establishing any sort of foundation without exhaustive additional study in the light of recent disclosures of "the possibilities of the bill for irreparable disturbance of industrial equilibrium in America.

"Legislation in support of the proposed Science Foundation is repugnant to our American political and economic traditions," the NPC head added, "and even if administered always in good American conscience would inevitably dry up the creative fountainheads of American Industry by stifling individual incentive to invent and produce."

"The language of H. R. 12," Anderson pointed out, "confers upon the Foundation the power to destroy the equilibrium of private industrial research programs, by legalized trespass thereon.

"Included in the list of sponsors of Science Foundation legislation there are found almost no representatives of Smaller Industry in America. By 'smaller Industry' is meant that group of usually inarticulate industrialists, ranging from the very small up to, but not including, corporations usually classified as Big Business. Members of National Patent Council, whom I have the honor of representing here today, are all included in the category of smaller manufacturers.

"The smaller manufacturer asks only for a fair opportunity to outinvent and outperform his competition. He does not carry a mendicant's tin cup - or a bottomless barrel. He pays heavy taxes. He asks no handouts from Government.

"But the Smaller Manufacturer does ask that Government refrain from subjecting his operations to interferences by tax-supported planners, volunteering from the field of professedly prodigious intellects, comfortably preoccupied with observations of the labors of others, including the Almighty - with stimulating speculation as to how every-

thing might be better done. Such intellects, you may have noted, court little criticism from those who have learned, as must be learned, the hard way, what it takes to get things done."

Anderson asserted that men identified by Congress as active in subversive organizations have prepared "a list of persons to be proposed to the President for appointment to all controlling positions in the Science Foundation."

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REVIEW OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE

ARRANGED BY THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES
AND PROFESSIONS

AND HELD IN NEW YORK CITY
ON MARCH 25, 26, and 27, 1949



APRIL 19, 1949

Prepared and released by the
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

the

LASKER AWARDS

.....

for

REPORTING ON

MEDICAL RESEARCH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH

SCIENCE SERVICE

March 28, 1949

To the Members and Trustees of Science Service, Inc.:

W
To facilitate the plans of various Trustees the meeting at which annual reports are presented will be held this year on Sunday, April 24. A formal meeting of members must be held on April 28 to comply with the by-laws, but this meeting can be accomplished entirely by proxy without actual attendance of the trustees.

This is therefore formal notice of a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Science Service, Inc., called by President Shapley for Sunday, April 24, 1949, in the Science Service Building, 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 12:00 noon. (If Washington, D.C., is on daylight time, as seems probable, this time will be noon Eastern Daylight Time). There will be a "breakfast" served at the beginning of this meeting. Reports and the discussion of general progress of the Institution will be presented and it is hoped that all trustees who can do so will be present.

Attention is called to the provision of the by-laws: "Trustees shall receive expenses of attendance, if any, for attendance at each regular or special meeting of the Board."

This is also formal notice of the Annual meeting of members of Science Service to be held in accordance with the by-laws on Thursday, April 28, 1949, at 10:00 a.m. at 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. This meeting will be accomplished entirely by proxy and the necessary proxy is enclosed, which it is hoped members (all trustees are also members) will return in the enclosed postage paid envelopes. The business of this meeting will be limited to a formal election of new members and the election of the complete list of members as trustees. The special meeting of the Board on April 24 can conduct all of the business that is necessary.

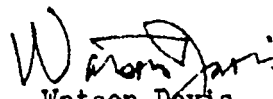
The following nominations for members of Science Service have been received:

American Association for the Advancement of Science - Dr. Karl Lark-Horowitz to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

E. W. Scripps Estate - Mr. Harry L. Smithton to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

Journalistic Profession - Mr. Neil H. Swanson to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

Respectfully,


Watson Davis
Secretary

WD:nc
Encl.

TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF SCIENCE SERVICE
AS OF ANNUAL MEETING OF
April 28, 1949

Term
Expires

Representatives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

✓ Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1950
✓ Edwin G. Conklin, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.	1951
✓ Karl Lark-Horovitz, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	1952

Representatives of the National Academy of Sciences

✓ R. A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.	1950
✓ Harlow Shapley, Director, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.	1951
✓ E. A. Maynard, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	1952

Representatives of the National Research Council

✓ Ross G. Harrison, Sterling Professor of Biology, Emeritus, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	1950
○ Alexander Wetmore, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	1951
○ Rene J. Dubos, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City	1952

Representatives of the Journalistic Profession

✓ O. W. Riegel, Director, Lee School of Journalism, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	1950
✓ A. H. Kirchhofer, Managing Editor, Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y.	1951
○ Neil H. Swanson, Executive Editor, Sun Papers, Baltimore, Md.	1952

Representatives of the Scripps Estate

✓ Frank R. Ford, Editor, Evansville Press, Evansville, Ind.	1950
✓ Charles Edward Scripps, 1126 Union Central Bldg. Cincinnati 2, Ohio	1951
✓ E. L. Smithton, 7743 Fay St., La Jolla, Calif.	1952

All members are members of the Board of Trustees

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF
SCIENCE SERVICE, TO BE PRESENTED
TO ANNUAL MEETING, 1949

American Association for the Advancement of Science -

Dr. Karl Lark-Horovitz to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

National Academy of Sciences -

Dr. L. A. Maynard to succeed Dr. Warren H. Lewis for the term ending 1952.

National Research Council -

Dr. Rene J. Dubos to succeed Dr. Hugh S. Taylor for the term ending 1952.

Journalistic Profession -

Neil H. Swanson to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

Scripps Estate -

H. L. Smithton to succeed himself for the term ending 1952.

SERVICES TO NEWSPAPERS

The use and distribution of our services to newspapers and other publications continues at about the same relatively satisfactory level as before. Spot surveys show good usage of our material.

In supplying newspapers, our daily wire service continues to play an important role. It reaches newspapers, coast-to-coast, and carries about 800 words a day over wire facilities leased from the United Press.

Some changes in the editorial content of our illustrated Science Page, issued weekly, with matrices or photoprints, have been made to fit it more effectively to the needs of newspapers.

Continual efforts are being made to place our various news and feature services in areas that are not covered.

Distribution of our newspaper services outside the United States and Canada is in the hands of the United Press, with placement of our material in Puerto Rico, Mexico City, Montevideo, Asuncion, Tokyo, Oslo, Frankfurt and Buenos Aires.

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

The circulation of the SCIENCE NEWS LETTER (weekly) as shown by Audit Bureau of Circulation net paid figures for six months ending June 30, 1948, was 49,471 and for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1948, was 51,135. The net paid for the last issue in the fiscal year was 46,011 which reflects some resistance to subscription solicitation which probably is due to economic conditions.

The results from promotional efforts, upon which the sustaining and increase of the subscription levels depends, have fallen off somewhat. We are in the midst of adjusting our offers to meet these conditions.

In an attempt to meet rising printing costs, which are still very serious, we increased the regular subscription rates from \$5 to \$5.50 a year and from \$8 to \$10 for two years, while the \$3.50 a year rate to members of scientific and educational societies was replaced by ^aScience Service Associates plan at \$4.50 a year. There seems to have been little resistance to these increases on the part of subscribers, and the increased income resulting will compensate in part for increased cost of operation.

Unfortunately, the Science Service Associates plan which was expected to increase the percentage of return, by providing the feeling of participation in the work of the institution, produced lower returns than the preferential subscription plan that it was intended to replace. It is possible that there is a decided lack of appeal in joining any organization these days, which may be a reaction to the fact that some citizens are taken to task by official and unofficial bodies for being members of various organizations. A return to the previous arrangement is in process and combinations are being tested to attempt to increase the results.

Savings amounting to approximately \$8,000 in printing costs of SCIENCE NEWS LETTER over the previous year were obtained through a change of printers, but sizable increases in printing expenditures may be necessary in the coming months.

CHEMISTRY

1000
10
100
CHEMISTRY (monthly) is serving a very useful purpose as the magazine upon a high technical, yet understandable, level, that serves secondary school teachers, chemistry students, as well as professional chemists and those interested in chemistry because of commercial connections.

Its circulation continues at about the same level and is now 7,000 net paid.

Because the magazine is linked to the school year in large part, the frequency of issue is being changed to nine times a year instead of twelve, with issues September to May, inclusive, with the May issue each year a larger book issue, with single copy price of \$1. The May 1949 issue will be a CHEMISTRY SHOW BOOK, telling of experiments, demonstrations, dramatic presentations, etc. that can be performed. There will be no change or readjustment in subscription price.

THINGS of Science

Production of THINGS of Science (monthly) continues at 10,000 units per month with the production being utilized effectively. This service continues to have a good reception from many unconnected with education, while it plays a major role in providing materials for science teaching at almost all levels.

Subjects of THINGS units during the fiscal year were:

Impregnated Paper, Coffee By-Products, Light Weight Aggregates, Cellulose Plastics, Sand, Specialized Textiles, Fungicides, Tablets-Pills-Capsules, Color, Magnetic, Disease-Resistant Plants, and Silk.

Subjects of THINGS in production for future use:

Geometric models, stainless steel, polyethylene, detergents, hormone plant, scale of hardness.

The possibility is being explored of distributing by various methods standard units of THINGS that can be kept in stock. This correlates with the other experimental kits being distributed.

EXPERIMENTAL KITS

To further the knowledge and practice of science and the scientific method, experimental kits are useful for general distribution and for

educational use. We have SCIENCE FUNDamentals kits still in stock in three varieties (Soilless Gardening, Electricity and Magnetism, Black Light and Glowing Materials). These stocks should be utilized in the coming months. It may be advisable to continue kit production as an important part of our institutional program, but the kits probably should sell for not more than \$1.95 instead of the present \$4.95. This will mean a redesign and experimental production to determine the sales and utilization possibilities.

Through use of existing kits, as well as some of the less ephemeral THINGS kits, tests are contemplated upon the use of such material in teaching science in the elementary grades.

Special kits are being designed for possible use by the UNESCO FUNDamental Education projects in remote parts of the world (See section on UNESCO).

SCIENCE CLUBS OF AMERICA

The science club movement sponsored by Science Service continues to be of major importance. Our services to clubs and teachers in the secondary schools is aiding the teaching, understanding^{and}/practice of science. This area of our activity is important in providing a scientifically-informed public for the future and to promote discovery and training of the research scientists of the future.

Well over a third of all the high schools of the nation have science clubs, the number now listed as active being 9,500, with an additional number being reached and in the process of reaffiliating.

Science club activity at the state level is being encouraged and aided, since there are 36 organizations in 30 states cooperating formally by agreement with Science Service and Science Clubs of America. In many cases there is close and active joint action in many activities.

The growth of science fairs is very significant. Fairs are being held this school year in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Washington, St. Louis, Atlanta, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Oneonta and other smaller cities as well as numerous fairs and exhibits in connection with junior academies of states. Most of these have had their inception and operation as the result of Science Service encouragement, stimulation and accumulated know-how handed on to the committees in charge. One fair (St. Louis) had over 1200 exhibits, many others have many hundred each;

Stimulation of science activities in the schools, through the club method, is capable of much greater expansion, dependent upon additional financial resources.

SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH

The Eighth Annual Science Talent Search for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships culminated in March 1949 and the Ninth STS is getting underway along the same lines and upon the same budget as the previous Search. The Westinghouse Educational Foundation of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation continues its support.

The information on the selection of scientific ability and methods of training for creative scientists that has been gathered in the conduct of the Science Talent Search needs analysis and correlation with other such experiences. The educational and research experience of those who have entered the Science Talent Search constitute significant data which should be utilized to a larger extent than the resources at our disposal for the Science Talent Search will allow. Methods of undertaking this project should be explored.

NATIONAL SCIENCE QUESTS

A more intensive development of science club projects, described in last year's report and approved by the Board at its last meeting is

still a major need, but despite a considerable amount of work and interest, such QUESTS have not yet been brought to fruition. There should be about ten Quests eventually although two would ^{be} the optimum number to inaugurate the first year. For each Quest, we should have financial support of about \$30,000 a year, or more if the national culmination and scholarships are to be awarded. Most discussion has been on Weather, Growth, and Steel Quests.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Science Service's "Adventures in Science" program, presenting America's leading scientists as guests over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Saturday afternoons at 3:15 p.m. is now in its 20th year.

A television program, in which scientific tricks are performed by Joseph Kraus of our staff, has been developed and shown to CBS-Television without immediate adoption. This and similar projects are still to be explored. Television is in the same period of development as radio of about two decades ago, except that operation is much more expensive and complex. If we are to produce television programs, they should be self-supporting.

COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Science Service has administered since 1943 the Department of State program for support of the translation and publication of U.S. books into Spanish and Portuguese and vice versa. This project continues.

We have also administered a motion picture production and evaluation program for the Department of State, which is just about completed.

The Office of Naval Research has contracted for our cooperation in reporting scientific conferences and developing techniques in connection

with holding of conferences, an activity that is supported by \$20,000 grant. Conferences on titanium, fluorocarbons, wood, and nuclear physics have been reported or are in the process of being reported.

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

As authorized by the Board at its last meeting, cooperation with UNESCO, both the U.S. National Commission and the world organization at Paris, has been developed.

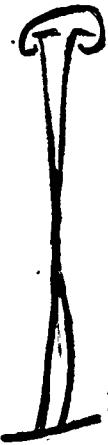
Staff has been exchanged between Washington and Paris for short periods, and active participation in some UNESCO projects has been undertaken.

There is particular interest in the popularization of science through various media, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, science clubs, etc.

Science Service has aided UNESCO by preparing radio scripts and publishing material in its "Food and People" program.

Development of kits to be used by teachers for UNESCO fundamental education in the fields of plant growth, conservation, medicine, nutrition is being undertaken by Science Service with the expectation that this may be a major project.

SCIENCE JOURNALISM SEMINARS



The proposal by Mr. Riegel that Science Service should provide opportunities for conference or working sessions on science interpretation and reporting for working newspapermen, students of journalism and other schools, and persons from other countries was approved by the Board at its last meeting. This has been explored further in a preliminary way and it is hoped that the Board will discuss this project further, determining possibilities of financing.





Pris: Would you save this? Maybe you could mail it for H.S. to see after you are through

Second National Conference

Part.

United States National Commission UNESCO JOURNAL

Cleveland Public Auditorium

April 2, 1949

Cleveland, Ohio

Eisenhower Expresses UNESCO's Appreciation For Cleveland's 'Heart-Warming' Hospitality

By MILTON S. EISENHOWER,

Chairman, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO

Among American cities, Cleveland is remarkable for the manner in which it has organized itself to promote international understanding. The Cleveland Council on World Affairs, now in its twenty-fifth year, has done an outstanding job of educating the citizens of this great city to an awareness of the problems which, unsolved, must lead to the ultimate horrors of atomic war.

Every phase of community life has been coordinated for this educational effort. First under Brooks Emeny, and recently under the leadership of W. Russell Burwell and Shepherd Witman, the president and

executive secretary of the Council respectively, the Council has been doing in this community what UNESCO is striving to do in the world as a whole.

It was largely because of this community-wide educational program, in the field of international relations, that the U. S. National Commission selected Cleveland as the site for this Second National Conference on UNESCO. We are now heartily glad that we did so. Mayor Thomas A. Burke and the city government; the Cleveland Chapter of the American Red Cross; the Committee of 100 appointed by the mayor; and the literally hundreds of other Cleveland people who have played their parts in the preparation for this meeting—all of them have made us feel happily at home here as we go about our work. The hospitality of the city as a whole has been heart-warming.

It is my sincere hope that many other communities throughout America will be inspired by Cleveland's example, as well as by our Conference, to make a coordinated attack on the problems of international understanding. No community effort, in these perilous times, is more worthwhile.

community voluntary organizations, men and women like you are struggling to uphold those spiritual values that preserve a nation's virtue from corruption—the fellowship of men, respect for man as an individual, and respect for civilization as an assertion of freedom. . . .

And may I tell you frankly that of all your victories the one that impressed me most was that supreme victory over yourselves, when you decided, in the hour of triumph, to erect

(Continued on Page 2)

Director General Bodet Re-Affirms His Personal Faith in UNESCO

Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director General of UNESCO, spoke at the Second Plenary Session in Main Hall of the Public Auditorium, April 1, on "UNESCO—A Personal Faith." Following are excerpts from his remarks:

I am deeply grateful to the United States National Commission and to the citizens of Cleveland for this opportunity to speak to you. This is not my first visit to your country. It has, however, a special significance for me, because it is my first visit as Director General of UNESCO.

I am happy to greet on this platform tonight one of your most distinguished citizens—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Her work in furthering the international understanding to which you are all committed has long been remarkable. Her signal efforts in helping the completion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Assembly of the United Nations has renewed the world's hope that mankind will use the victory of the last war to build a better world for all men to live in . . .

Through your participation in the work of UNESCO, and in many other ways, you are making a major contribution to the cause of human progress. In you I salute greatness achieved and greatness yet to come: the strength of a young nation. But what strikes me most is not the immense material force of your country. It is the fact that in your universities and colleges, libraries and many other national and com-

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first draft

Dr. Dael Wolfle

1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Dr. Wolfle:

I may be quite wrong, ^{and} ~~but~~ I am sure you did not intend to misrepresent me, but I have a feeling that your distribution of the statement of Fritz Lanham without comment, to the members of the Executive Committee ~~and~~ ^{Inter-Society} of the ~~interested~~ ^{committee}, has been rather unfair to me. And ~~also~~ ^{definitely} ~~the~~ ^{unfairness was} the distribution to all the members of the ~~Inter-Society~~ ^{and} committee of your letter of April 15, which quotes from Lanham's statement fails to mention that Lanham's ~~remarks were~~ ^{attack was} based wholly on ~~the~~ ^a smear article ~~of the typical sort of~~ ^{from} the Chicago Tribune and ~~its~~ ^{from} distorted ~~reports of~~ ^{documentation by} the now fully discredited House Un-American Activities Committee.

There are many American scientists who have not troubled to inform themselves about ~~the~~ ^{the Un-American} committee, ~~except to know that it was~~ ^{They may remember only its} apparently disgraceful ~~procedure~~ ^{in the Condon case.} ~~That~~ The fact that its first leader, Martin Dies, went into ~~political~~ retirement; its next leader, John ~~Langdon~~ ^{Rankin} was ~~purged~~ ^{recently} from his own committee; ~~that~~ its Republican leader during the last two years is ~~successfully~~ ^{now} postponing his ~~trial~~ ^{own} (after indictment by ~~the~~ federal court) for alleged violations of federal laws, ~~gives a special flavor to Lanham's reliance on the committee's~~ ^{distorted methods of persecution.} For example, the committee has just ~~recently~~ ^{very} published at the tax-payers' expense the statement that Einstein, Higgsbotham, ~~Wiskopf~~ ^{Wiskopf}, Shapley, Veblen, and two or three other scientists were at ~~the~~ meeting at which Richard Boyer, writer ~~for~~ the New Yorker, preached civil disobedience. Not only did he not preach it, but three or four of the mentioned scientists were not even in New York City when Boyer spoke, and not one of them ~~was~~ ^{was} at the meeting.

Lanham mentions my participation in various petitions, not mentioning that famous American jurists and famous American capitalists were also among the petitioners. He cites committees that do not exist and implies ~~every~~ ^{that} humanitarian

unpopular, is

activity that can somehow be classed as liberal *is* a subversive communistic plot.

such Congressional immunity protects *a statement* official slanderers. For example, the Un-American Activities Committee has just published ~~an official statement~~ that I was a participant in the Wroclaw Peace Conference of last August. I have never been in Poland and had nothing whatever to do with that conference at the time or since, declining both an invitation to go and an invitation to be on a continuing committee. But there is nothing I can do to protect myself. Perhaps *it is* ~~am expecting~~ *To expect* too much that *my* friends *should not be led to* ~~would at least~~ not misunderstand because accusations are left *distributed and* unanswered.

There are some optimists who believe that the hysteria will soon begin to recede, as it did about three years after the first World War. The pessimists are probably nearer right in believing that conditions will get worse and that our freedoms will go *some distance further* in the direction of those of Russia now or of Germany in late Hitlerian days.

Sincerely Yours,

H.S.

rf1

*Lanham asks why and when Shapley got interested in Science Foundation legislation. The steps are ① Appointment by the President to Dr. Bush's survey committee to study the problem ② As President of the Scientific Research Society of America (SRS), delegated to work on the problem. ③ Similarly delegated as President of the A.A.S. and as chairman of its executive committee. ④ *active* ~~as~~ vice chairmen of the Inter-Society Committee*

Executive Committee of the Inter-Society Committee for the National Science Foundation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
NATIONAL APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORIES

ADDRESS REPLY TO
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
INSTITUTE FOR NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
405 HILGARD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIF.

April 18, 1949

IN YOUR REPLY
REFER TO FILE NO.

11.0/s

Professor Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38. Massachusetts

Dear Professor Shapley:-

I have at hand the first draft of the memorandum on the question of the establishment of an international computation center under the general sponsorship of UNESCO and ECOSOC. I think a very good start has been made in the preparation of the report. I should like to go on record as approving of all portions of the report up to and including Section 6. However, thereafter, in Sections 7 and 8, I believe considerable clarification and amplification is in order.

I have attempted to deduce from a study of these two paragraphs just what sort of a staff and sort of an establishment is being contemplated. I found this rather difficult to derive from the way these two sections read, inasmuch as I am not at all sure as to whether you were going to have the "twelve persons of college degree training and higher," who are supposed to be the resident staff, working at the punched card equipment and other computing equipment. I presume you do not intend them to work at the lower levels of computing, and that it is expected that they will be doing consulting work, research work, and problem set-up work. Therefore, you will need, let us say, about 10 persons to run your hand machine unit, about 5 more persons to run the IBM unit that you mention there, about 5 more persons to run the intermediate digital calculators (perhaps this estimate is high by 1 or 2 individuals), and a couple of persons to run the differential analysers, not to speak of secretarial and machine maintenance persons. Therefore if I have interpreted the intent of these sections correctly, you will need about 40 persons on the regular staff, and there may be some 12 to 20 visitors. The budget which you have indicated is quite inadequate even for just the salaries of these persons under the conditions of the present American salary structure.

I think the figures which are placed in Section 8 for what we in the Government call "other objects" (this means objects of expenditure other than salaries) is quite a good deal more realistic than the salary figure. Nevertheless there are some aspects of unrealism even there. Of course, once again I have in mind the dollar expenditures which would be encountered if operating expenses were similar to what they are in America. I have no idea just how to interpret such American operating expenditures

[illegible]

April 18, 1949

in the framework of the financial structure of whatever foreign country you might have in mind. To arrive at any sensible estimate for a foreign location, I should suppose that a rather careful ad hoc study would be necessary.

It might be useful to the committee for me to set up a budget for what I infer to be the laboratory covered by this preliminary draft in terms of American prices and American dollars. I have done so in the enclosure. You will note that I arrive at a salary total of \$246,000, a total for other objects of \$74,000, making a total yearly operating budget of \$320,000. There will be certain first year expenses necessary which I would anticipate may run around \$65,000. Incidentally, I think your figure of \$5,000 for the library is altogether too low if the library is not contributed. Our experience dictates that you will certainly need periodical subscriptions and back numbers in addition to books, no matter how near you are to a good university library.

Incidentally, I am just barely patriotic enough (in a sense of which you may not approve!) to want to raise the following question: If you state that equipment for an international computation center can be obtained at substantial discounts from manufacturers, and in particular if it is implied (I am not at all sure it is in the report) that punched card machinery can be rented at a substantial discount for such an international computing center, and if this is to be an action taken by AMERICAN manufacturers, then I am going to raise the question as to why these manufacturers could not see fit to make the same discounts for our own National Applied Mathematics Laboratories.

You may be surprised at the very considerable increase in my budget estimate over that contained in the preliminary report. I should like to assure you that if we can put the matters of exchange and foreign salary structures aside, I am not giving you an unrealistic picture. The organization which you have in mind seems to be rather similar in size to our Institute for Numerical Analysis in Los Angeles (one of the sections of our NAML), and we have now had considerable experience in operating this Institute. There is a good deal of nonsense going around about how much it ought to cost to run a computing laboratory. A certain engineer at MIT who is constructing a large scale automatic digital computing machine has estimated some fantastic sum such as \$1,000,000 or so for the annual budget required successfully to operate such a machine. I believe that that figure is just as unrealistic as the rather low figure which appears in the preliminary report, and that the true figure really does lie somewhere near the estimates presented in the enclosure.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Curtiss @
J. H. Curtiss, Chief

National Applied Mathematics Laboratories

cc:

Dr. C. I. Bliss
Dr. W. J. Eckert
Dr. P. M. Morse
Dr. B. J. Bok
Dr. E. W. Cannon

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES EXCLUSIVE OF SPACE RENTALS

SALARIES

Resident Research, Supervisory, and Administrative Staff (12 persons) (not including clerical and secretarial)	\$ 75,000	
Visitors	75,000	
Computing Unit (10 persons)	30,000	
IBM Unit (5 persons)	20,000	
Intermediate digital computer (5 persons)	20,000	
Differential analyzer (2 persons)	8,000	
Secretarial and machine maintenance (6 persons)	<u>18,000</u>	
TOTAL NUMBER PERSONS ON REGULAR STAFF-40		\$246,000

OTHER OBJECTS

(Exclusive of original equipment)

Maintenance and Machine Rental	\$ 50,000	
Travel including conferences	15,000	
Transportation of things	1,000	
Communication	3,000	
Miscellaneous utilities, supplies, and materials	<u>5,000</u>	
		<u>74,000</u>
TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGET		\$320,000

Non Recurrent Capital Expenditures

Desk Machines (20 @ \$1000), other equipment	\$30,000
Building alteration	15,000
Library	20,000
	<u>\$65,000</u>

Space

Between 13,000 and 15,000 sq. ft. gross will be needed to house the entire establishment.

J

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

AGENDA

Editorial Board Meeting

Thursday, April 28, at 6:30 P.M.

The Biltmore - Madison Avenue and 43rd Street
Suite 101-103 - 1st Floor (take elevator)

4) *Alvin Johnson should be removed from the*
Editorial Board

* * * * *

1) ...
2) ...
3) ...

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

VOL. 18

Summer 1949

No. 3

In Memoriam - The College President, An Editorial	R.W. Emerson, secundus
Some Developments of Materialism	George Santayana
Physicians of Warsaw	Martin Gumpert
Ten Poems	Theodore Spencer
Bourgeois Genetics and Party-Line Darwinism	Harold H. Plough
Sidney Hillman: Leader of the Amalgamated	Charles A. Madison
High Summer, A Poem	Mary Atwater Taylor
Prudence of Canterbury	Edmund Fuller
The Case of "In Re Wren"	Malcolm Moos
Legend, A Poem	Eve Triem
A Modest Appraisal	John J. Maloney

AMERICAN SCHOLAR FORUM

Communism and Academic Freedom

Factual Statement; Statements by Raymond B. Allen, Joseph Butterworth, Ralph H. Gundlach and Herbert J. Phillips; Discussion articles by T.V. Smith, Max Lerner, Helen Lynd and Arthur O. Lovejoy

THE READER REPLIES

National Interest and Moral Principles in Foreign Policy

W.T. Holliday, Edgar Ansel Mowrer and Paul M. Sweezy

The Conservative University Press

Fon W. Boardman, Jr., Joseph Brandt, Datus C. Smith, Jr., Earl Schenck Miers, Emery Neff, Thomas F. Wilson and Victor Reynolds

Miscellaneous Comments

UNDER WHATEVER SKY

Irwin Edman

THE REVOLVING BOOKSTAND: Ichabod Crane Attacks Modern Art

Jerome Mallquist

Accepted for Future NumbersARTICLE or POEMAUTHOR

British Socialism on Trial	C. L. Mowat
William Dean Howells: Conscience in the Parlor	Lloyd Morris
David Antiphons (A Poem)	Ralph de Toledano
Return (")	Ruth T. Grandin
Incantation (")	Hillel Frimet
Prologue (")	Milton Gelman

Under ConsiderationARTICLE or POEMAUTHORREADERS

National Science Foundation	F.J. Weiss	Schlesinger Hamilton
Scientific Progress and the Unity of Knowledge	Karl Deutsch	Schlesinger Hamilton
How Whig is Macaulay's History?	Wm. G. Carleton	Frank Schlesinger
Dedalus Under Victoria	Jacob Korg	Brooks Duffus Van Doren

Promised (No Commitment)ARTICLEAUTHOR

Essay	Malcolm Cowley
Art and Politics: Pound, Gieseking, et al.	Marc Friedlaender
Mineral Resources and the Problem of Conservation	Howard Meyerhoff
Chapter from forthcoming book	Roger Butterfield
Essay	Cowl Rider
Suggestions by Board Members (to be tried for Autumn and Winter numbers)	

DEPARTMENTS

R.W. Emerson, secundus

PORTRAIT (Autumn)

Learned Hand

Suggested Writers

Felix Frankfurter
Walton Hamilton
Whitney Hart Shepardson

FORUM

American Democratic Ideology
(Difference in the way it is interpreted by
the business community and by the people)

R.L. Duffus
Will Herbert

READER REPLIES

Suggestions for people to write comments on Summer Forum.

BOOKSTAND

Autumn

Robert Redfield
(anthropology)

THE EDITORIAL CORNER

Volunteers?

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 8, 1949

Dear Mr. Priest:

On behalf of the other members of the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation I would like to comment on the statement presented by Mr. Frits G. Lanham to your Subcommittee on April 5.

Beginning on page 7 and continuing through page 11, Mr. Lanham's statement consists primarily of a discussion of the activities of Professor Harlow Shapley, his membership in various organizations, and his support of the National Science Foundation bills. Near the top of page 8 Mr. Lanham refers to the Inter-Society Committee on which Dr. Shapley and I serve, and quotes the Chicago Daily Tribune as saying that we "intend to pick the personnel of the foundation when and if it is approved by Congress." The statement is ridiculous; Section 3 of H. R. 12 and the other bills specifies how the members of the Foundation are to be selected and appointed. That section requests the President to give consideration to any nominations which may be submitted to him by a number of named associations and "by other scientific or educational organizations." In accordance with this provision, the Inter-Society Committee has given some thought to the question of whom it would like to propose for membership on the Foundation. The list is not yet finally selected. When it is, the President will have an opportunity to consider the names which appear on it along with the names proposed by other sources.

Since much of Mr. Lanham's testimony consisted of an attack upon one member of the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation, I would like to recount briefly the history of that committee and the purposes for which it was established.

In your remarks opening the hearings on March 31 you pointed out that scientists themselves had been of different minds concerning science legislation. You are certainly correct, as a reading of the hearings conducted by the Senate Committee of the 79th Congress will show. As a result of the fact that scientists had held different opinions concerning the bills considered by the 79th Congress, President James H. Conant of Harvard University and at that time also President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (which President Truman addressed at its Centennial last September) invited each of a number of American scientific associations to select two delegates to serve on the Inter-Society Committee. The purpose of the new committee was to provide scientists with a means of pooling their best judgment and expressing that judgment to the members of Congress who would consider National Science Foundation legislation in the 80th Congress.

The Inter-Society Committee held its first meeting in February, 1947. At that time an Executive Committee was elected by the members of the committee. The Executive Committee consisted of the following persons:

Edmund E. Day, chairman (Dr. Day is president of Cornell University. He has a distinguished career as a university professor and administrator, as a director of the Rockefeller Foundation, and as a member of federal Boards and Commissions.)

Harlow Shapley, vice-chairman (In addition to the interests of Dr. Shapley which Mr. Lanham has enumerated, he is one of the world's most famous astronomers and has been honored by his fellow scientists in this and other countries with a long list of medals, awards, presidencies, honorary degrees, and similar tributes. He was a member of one of the four committees appointed by Vannevar Bush to prepare Science, the Endless Frontier, Dr. Bush's report to the President on a program for postwar scientific research.)

Paul Woffle, secretary (Executive Secretary of the American Psychological Association)

Isaiah Bowman, member of executive committee (Dr. Bowman at that time was President of the Johns Hopkins University. He had been closely associated with Dr. Vannevar Bush in considerations of science legislation by the 79th Congress. Because of his many other obligations, Dr. Bowman was unable to serve as a member of the executive committee of the Inter-Society Committee.)

Ralph Gerard, member of executive committee (Dr. Gerard is Professor of Physiology at the University of Chicago and had been director of one of the research projects of O. S. K. D.)

R. G. Gustavson, member of executive committee (Dr. Gustavson is Chancellor of the University of Nebraska and a member of the Board of Governors of the Argonne National Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was formerly Vice-President and Dean of Faculties of the University of Chicago. Dr. Gustavson appeared before the Subcommittee on Public Health, Science, and Commerce as a representative of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and the American Association of Universities.)

W. A. Noyes, Jr., member of executive committee (Dr. Noyes was President of the American Chemical Society and head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Rochester. Unfortunately, he was unable to serve because of ill health.)

Douglas Whitaker, member of the executive committee (Dr. Whitaker is Professor of Zoology and Dean of the graduate school of Stanford University.)

Since neither Dr. Bowman nor Dr. Moyes were able to serve, Dr. C. G. Suits, Vice-President and Director of Research for the General Electric Company was elected to membership on the executive committee. Dr. Suits served as director of one of the divisions of O. S. R. D. during the war. Dr. Suits recently resigned from the executive committee and was replaced by Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Professor of Geology at Smith College, Administrative Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Chairman of the Industrial Minerals Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. For eight years Dr. Meyerhoff was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company and was one of the small manufacturers whom Mr. Lanham wants to protect.

It is unnecessary to name here the other members of the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation, but the associations they represent are listed on an enclosure. Certainly they can not be thought of as a communist-front group as might be implied from Mr. Lanham's statement.

In view of the interest of American scientists in National Science Foundation legislation, members of the Inter-Society Committee have discussed proposed bills with a number of members of the Congress as well as with representatives of the executive branch of the government. In the fall of 1947 Dr. Shapley and I on one occasion and Dr. Day and I on another talked with representatives of the legislative and executive branches about the bill which was later introduced in the Senate by Mr. Smith and others and in the House by Mr. Wolverton. It is apparently these discussions which Mr. Lanham refers to on page 11 of his statement. They dealt with details of the proposed bills and with ways in which they might be modified to make them acceptable to the 80th Congress while at the same time avoiding the possibility of a Presidential veto.

Enough has been said, I believe, to establish the nature of the Inter-Society Committee and its interest in a National Science Foundation. The specific recommendations which we have made concerning science foundation legislation are included in the records of the hearings of this and earlier years.

In the discussion following Mr. Lanham's testimony it was suggested that perhaps Dr. Shapley should be asked to appear before the Sub-Committee. This suggestion grew out of the implication that Dr. Shapley is a Communist, a charge that Mr. Sadowski strongly, and I believe correctly, denied. I am sure that Dr. Shapley would be willing to appear if you care to ask him. I do not, however, see what would be gained by such a special hearing. Surely the committee would not wish to be in the position of deciding that H. R. 12 (or the similar bills) should be killed because they thought one of its endorsers a Communist, or of deciding that the bill should be favorably reported because they decided that endorser

was not a Communist. There are better reasons than that for the final action that your committee will take on such an important measure.

Sincerely, .

Dael Wolfe

The Honorable J. Percy Priest
House of Representatives Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Statement of Dr. Dael Wolfle
Secretary of Inter-Society Committee
for a National Science Foundation

March 31, 1949

Members of the Subcommittee on Public Health, Science, and Commerce

My name is Dael Wolfle. I represent the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation. That committee was organized two years ago by the scientists of the country to provide themselves with a means of expressing their judgment concerning national science foundation legislation. The committee consists of representatives from each of some 75 scientific organizations. Most of those organizations are national in scope; they represent all branches of science; and they include several hundred thousand individual scientists.

Through questionnaires and correspondence and through several meetings of the entire committee we have considered the various bills that have been introduced into the 80th and 81st Congresses and have in previous hearings informed the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of our complete endorsement of the principle of a National Science Foundation.

On this point we are in full accord with the President, the Commission on Scientific Research which he established by Executive Order in 1946, and the members of both Houses of Congress who have introduced the bills now under consideration. With almost complete unanimity, American scientists who have expressed themselves on this issue are convinced that a National Science Foundation is necessary for the maximum development of the nation's scientific resources.

As to the specific provisions of the bills now before the House of Representatives and the bill, S. 247, which has passed the Senate, the Inter-Society Committee has the following recommendations to make.

1. With regard to the administrative structure, we have a slight preference for S. 247 over H.R. 12 or the similar House bills. The Senate bill does not require a specific committee organization as is required in most of the House bills. It is extremely unlikely that the Foundation would try to operate without an Executive Committee. The appointment of such a committee is therefore almost as likely under S. 247 as it is under the House bills. But other committees may also be necessary. Time may change the Foundation's requirements. Since fairly general agreement has now been reached upon a Foundation consisting of 24 experts, we believe that they should be given as great freedom as possible to arrange the details of their own internal organization and to change those details from time to time as changing conditions may warrant.

2. With regard to the Director of the Foundation, we support the manner of appointment described in Section 6 (a) of H.R. 12. We strongly recommend the retention of Section 6 (b) of H.R. 12 which specifies the duties of the Director. This statement of his duties and authority seems much preferable to the silence of S. 247 on the question of the authority of the Director.

3. With regard to the special commissions provided for in Section 4 (a) (7), we prefer the Senate version to that included in the House bills. Nowhere else in the bills are specific research problems mentioned. And that seems wise as a general policy since the Foundation itself will be able to select more wisely than we can now the problems of greatest importance at any period of time.

4. With regard to research activities in connection with matters relating to the national defense, we recommend that the bills be changed to permit the transfer out of the Foundation of any research which requires security classification. The purpose of the Foundation is to promote the progress of fundamental research. Investigations which serve this purpose will not need to be classified. Those which do require classification can frequently be better handled by other agencies. We therefore recommend that Section 15 (1) be amended to read as follows:

The Foundation, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, and in accordance with such national policies as may be established by Congress, shall establish such regulations and procedures as it deems proper for the security classification of information or property having military significance in connection with scientific research under this Act, and for the proper safeguarding of any information or property so classified, or for the transfer of such research to an appropriate other agency.

5. The present bills provide for transfer of the wartime National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel to the Foundation. That roster, however, is dead. We therefore suggest that the following statement replace the present Section 15 (j) of H.R. 12.

The Foundation shall establish or support such activities, including necessary rosters, as will effectively maintain an adequate accounting of the current numbers and trends in numbers of scientific and specialized manpower in the United States, and the current requirements and trends in requirements

for such manpower in the United States. Except for material which would adversely affect national security, the results of these studies shall be made freely available.

Any rosters of scientific and specialized manpower and other pertinent information derived from these and related studies undertaken by the Foundation shall be maintained in such form as to be usable in event of the mobilization of the nation's scientific and specialized manpower.

6. With regard to the geographical distribution of the Foundation's research grants and contracts, the Inter-Society Committee has carefully considered the various formulas that have been included in past bills. We are in complete agreement that one of the Foundation's major functions should be to aid in increasing the nation's total scientific resources by improving many existing research laboratories and by making certain that adequate research facilities are developed on a broad geographic basis. We therefore endorse the statement of Section 4 (b) of H R. 12 and other statements in this bill intended to make certain that Foundation funds will be used to aid scientific progress throughout the entire nation.

Dr. Whaley

THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 15th, 1949

To the Members of the Executive Committee:-

In accordance with the recent mail ballot, the Spring meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, April 27th, at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C. It is hoped that the members of the Committee will be able to meet for luncheon at 1:00 P.M.

W
The regular meeting will begin at 2:00 P.M., and, it is expected, will continue throughout the afternoon and evening.

It is of the utmost importance that all the members of the Committee be present for the entire program of this meeting, if it is at all possible.

Please return the enclosed card at your earliest convenience.

Yes
Faithfully yours,

George A. Baitzell
George A. Baitzell

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National Academy of Sciences

ANNUAL MEETING 1949

National Academy of Sciences Building

2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

SESSIONS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

(Open to the Public)

MONDAY, APRIL 25

MORNING SESSION 10:00 TO 12:30

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Auditorium, Academy Building

- 10:00 ROBERT S. MULLIKEN, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois: THE FUTURE OF THE QUANTUM MECHANICAL THEORY OF CHEMICAL BINDING. 15 minutes.
- 10:20 VICTOR K. LA MER, IRWIN B. WILSON AND EDWARD C. Y. INN, Columbia University, New York: DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT OF THE SIZE OF AEROSOL PARTICLES IN THE RANGE BELOW TYNDALL BEAM DETECTION. (Illustrated) 15 minutes.
- 10:40 WILLIAM D. HARKINS, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois: COMPOSITION OF METEORITIC MATTER, NUCLEAR SHELL STRUCTURE, AND THE PRINCIPLE OF REGULARITY AND CONTINUITY OF SERIES. 15 minutes.
- 11:00 PAUL W. MERRILL, Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Pasadena, California: STARS WITH ATMOSPHERES OF GLOWING HYDROGEN. (Illustrated) 15 minutes.
- 11:20 OTTO STRUVE, Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin: SOME PROBLEMS OF THE EVOLUTION OF STARS. (Illustrated) 10 minutes.
- 11:40 A. L. KROEBER, Columbia University, New York City: VALUES AS A SUBJECT OF NATURAL SCIENCE INQUIRY. 15 minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:00

Auditorium, Academy Building

- 2:00 C. G. ABBOT, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.: FORECASTING FEATURES OF WASHINGTON WEATHER. (Illustrated) 10 minutes.
- 2:15 HORACE R. BYERS, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (Invitation of Committee on Arrangements): STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF THE THUNDERSTORM. (Illustrated) 20 minutes.
- 2:40 W. P. WOODRING, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.: THE PANAMA LAND BRIDGE. (Illustrated) 15 minutes.
- 3:00 HUGO BENIOFF, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California (Introduced by BENO GUTENBERG): EARTHQUAKES AND ROCK CREEP. (Illustrated) 15 minutes.
- 3:20 H. R. SEIWELL, Woods Hole Oceanograph Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts (Introduced by JOHN A. FLEMING): THE PRINCIPLES OF GENERALIZED HARMONIC ANALYSIS APPLIED TO OCEAN WAVE DATA. (Illustrated) 10 minutes.
- 3:35 RALPH W. CHANEY, University of California, Berkeley, California: EARLY TERTIARY ECOTONES IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA. (Illustrated) 15 minutes.
- 3:55 EDWARD KASNER, Columbia University, New York City: THE SPHERICAL SECTIONS OF A GENERAL SURFACE. (Illustrated) 10 minutes.
- 4:10 PAUL A. SMITH, Columbia University, New York City: HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF CERTAIN ALGEBRAIC SYSTEMS. (Illustrated) 10 minutes.

MONDAY EVENING LECTURE—8:00

Auditorium, National Academy Building

2101 Constitution Avenue

SIR HAROLD SPENCER JONES, Astronomer Royal, The Royal Observatory, England: THE MEASUREMENT OF THE SUN'S DISTANCE. (Illustrated).

TUESDAY, APRIL 26

Business Sessions for Members Only

for Dr. Curtiss

MEMORANDUM on the Establishment
of an International Computation Center
under the General Sponsorship of UNESCO and ECOSOC

PRELIMINARY

Following a recommendation of the United States Delegation with regard to the establishment of an International Computational Center, the General Conference of UNESCO at its Beirut meeting in 1948 instructed the Director-General "to consider the possibility of an International Computation Center and plans for its establishment, and report to the General Conference -- to bring the importance of this proposal to the attention of the Committee of Experts on International Laboratories created by the United Nations."

At the subsequent meeting (December 8, 1948) of the Natural Sciences Department of UNESCO, under the chairmanship of Professor Pierre Auger, "It was pointed out by the Delegates of the United States that, while for budgetary reasons it had been deemed impossible for the Secretariat to call a conference as proposed in the Resolution with UNESCO funds, it might be possible to obtain funds from elsewhere. He suggested that the Head of the Natural Sciences Department should write to the National Research Council -- which had instigated the resolution -- asking for further clarification of the proposal, and an inquiry into the possibility of obtaining funds for its implementation."

The National Research Council Committee on UNESCO at a meeting in Washington on January 14, 1949, under the chairmanship of Dr. Bart J. Bok, adopted a motion that a special sub-committee be appointed which could draw up an organizational plan for the proposed International Computation Center and submit it to the forthcoming meeting of UNESCO officers, and possibly submit it also to the joint committee set up by UNESCO and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which is to consider the general problems of international research institutions.

The Sub-Committee is composed of the following: C. I. Bliss, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; J. H. Curtiss, National Bureau of Standards; W. J. Eckert, Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory at Columbia University; Philip M. Morse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory. The Sub-Committee

met in the morning and afternoon of March 17, 1949, at the Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory, with Bliss, Eckert, Morse and Shapley present. The following preliminary report and recommendations have been circulated among the members.

THE REPORT

1. In view of the complete absence of an effective computing laboratory in continental Europe at the present time, the Sub-Committee favors the immediate examination by a special committee of UNESCO, or a joint commission of UNESCO and ECOSOC of the advisability of setting up an international computing laboratory, equipped fully with instrumentation of the kind now available.

Specifically the Sub-Committee recommends that an International Computing Center* be considered as a serious international enterprise, and suggests further that it should be located in one of the university cities of one of the smaller countries of Europe - - for example, in Switzerland, or possibly in Denmark, Holland, or Belgium. To make the institute clearly international, the committee believes it should not be located in America, and it should not be in one of the larger countries of Europe. The computing laboratory would have the advantage of proximity to a good library, and possibly to a staff of applied mathematicians, if located in or near a well-established university or technical college.

2. To be effective, an international computing laboratory must be well equipped, capably directed, centrally located for those who would most benefit from it, and so constituted that it would serve practically in many sciences. Extensive computational problems can be and should be attacked in widely diversified fields, from pure mathematics and celestial mechanics to agriculture and population trends.

3. In many respects, this is the age of large high-speed computing machines, but it is even more an age where the aid of mathematical analyses and calculations in practically all departments of science and technology is recognized. The Sub-Committee has carefully considered the problems of the large calculators, both those now in operation and those in design or contemplation. Without going into detailed arguments for our decisions, we report that the Sub-Committee believes an International Computation Laboratory should not now plan to acquire one of these large

* Since the laboratory would quickly transcend routine computing, it has been suggested that a more appropriate designation might be "International Mathematical and Statistical Consulting Center". The computing equipment would be an essential and central element.

calculators. In the first place the technology of such machines is rapidly evolving and today's best equipment is tomorrow obsolescent. In the second place, the question of the design and construction of large calculators is under consideration by governmental institutions in several European countries. No machine of great size and speed is, however, likely to be in operation in Europe for some time to come.

4. It is probable that there would be active interest in the proposed International Computing Laboratory on the part of several existing international organizations that are concerned with statistical work. Such are the Biometric Society, Econometric Society, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, and in particular the International Statistical Institute, which is a quasi-governmental organization that has held meetings and conferences for more than fifty years. Some of these biometric and statistical organizations are holding meetings in the summer of 1949 in Switzerland; it is suggested that on the agenda of their meetings there might be placed a discussion of the project of international computing centers which would give opportunities hitherto unavailable to the scientists of many of the European countries.

It is suggested further that the project of an International Computing Laboratory might be developed by the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Statistical Institute. Possibly other well-established organizations with international membership and programs could join the sponsorship. For example, associated with the United Nations is the Sub-Committee on Sampling (P.C. Mahalanobis, chairman), and the FAO carries on statistical investigations and could well be both sponsor and user of an international computation center.

5. The Sub-Committee notes that the computing can well be divided into two rather separable activities -- research computing and routine computing. The latter requires in general a resident staff, a comprehensive library, and a good arrangement for the publication of results. There is much to be done in the collecting of calculations already made and widely scattered, and the extension and improvement of sketchy tables of special functions. This work can best be done by a resident staff.

The research computing, which requires the presence at the computing center of the investigator himself, is the most important part of the project. The heart of a successful computing center, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, is therefore the availability of ample "fellowship" funds to provide travel and living expenses for the scientists coming to the laboratory, both before and after their data are collected.

6. Without a preliminary decision as to the scope of the proposed International Computing Center, it is difficult to make useful suggestions on organization or budget. Should there be a single computing center, or one also in South America, and possibly later in Asia? Certainly whatever is attempted should begin modestly, but with vigor and vision, and should expect to grow steadily in capacity and equipment. It would require expert and experienced management, and to be properly international its board of directors (like the suggested international committee that would further consider the problem) should cover various fields of science and be geographically representative of those countries where mathematical computing is a significant part of the intellectual economy.

The Sub-Committee notes that a computational center might eventually have associated with it other international research laboratories, such as the proposed International Astronomical Laboratory. It could serve not only the needs for actual mathematical computing, but also as a counselor in the design of investigations, in the setting up of problems for computation, and in the carrying through of statistically evaluated researches. Beyond the fields of physics, mathematics, astronomy, and other physical sciences, there is important mathematical computing (and counseling) in general biology, public health, sample censuses, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, population research, and other biological and economic fields.

7. To accommodate the potentially numerous demands on an International Computing Center, the laboratory should be well equipped with standard computing equipment, and be competently staffed. For a reasonably good installation the committee suggests the following:

Resident staff (not including secretaries and caretaker)
of twelve persons of college-degree training and higher

Visiting staff of twelve to twenty per year, many
perhaps on short term appointments

Offices, conference rooms, reading room, etc. to an
extent requiring about 10,000 square feet of floor space

Specialized library of a thousand volumes or so

Equipment: Twenty desk calculators of various capacities

Modern office equipment of typewriters, duplicators,
a multilith machine to take care of much of the printing

One or two complete sets of punch-card equipment, including
key punches, sorters, printers, calculating punches, etc.

Probably one or more digital calculators intermediate
between the standard punch-card equipment and the large

sequence-controlled instruments, but these intermediates would need to be built to order

Small differential analyzer, if possible

The Sub-Committee believes that a considerable portion of such equipment could be obtained, for an International Computing Center, at very substantial discounts from the manufacturers, and some possibly by gift.

8. The prevailing economic situation is such that even rough estimates of budgetary items for the setting up and operating of an International Computing Center are not very meaningful. The Sub-Committee suggests, however, that the inauguration of a laboratory of the capacity indicated above might entail the expenditure, in addition to the housing of the laboratory, something like the following:

1. General office equipment	\$ 20,000
2. Desk calculators	10,000
3. Keyboard posting machine	5,000
4. Other purchasable computing machines	10,000
5. Library (if not contributed)	5,000
6. Miscellaneous items (installation, conferences, travel, etc.)	10,000
7. Special adaptation of office building (wiring, partitions, etc.)	15,000
Total	\$ 75,000

The annual budget might look something like the following:

1. Resident staff, including Director and Business Manager	\$ 50,000
2. Research fellowships (visiting staff)	50,000
3. Instrumental equipment (annual purchases, rents, maintenance)	50,000
4. Staff travel expenses	5,000
5. Secretarial and caretaking	10,000
6. Publication funds, eventually	10,000
	\$175,000

With one-third of the above amount, the Sub-Committee believes, a substantial beginning could be made. The suggested annual expenditure of \$175,000 might be attained in five years.

9. In conclusion it is recommended that an international committee be set up for the careful study of this project in international

cooperation - - one that should be of high value, especially in the many countries where national computing centers do not exist.

Respectfully submitted,

Harlow Shapley, Chairman
for the Sub-Committee

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Allis Chalmers

Goulden

March 31, 1949

PROPOSAL FOR A SERIAL OBSERVATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY
IN STELLAR HYDRODYNAMICS AS EXHIBITED IN THE PHENOMENA
OF CEPHEID VARIABLES AND NOVAE

By Harlow Shapley and Zdenek Kopal

Through the release of atomic energy, by the transmutation of matter into radiation, the stars, as is well known, maintain their radiant lives throughout the hundreds of millions of years that are established by the geological time scale.

The nature of the atomic transmutations, and the transfer of the radiation within the non-homogeneous gases of which the stars are composed, can be most effectively studied in those objects where variations in dimensions, temperature, brightness, and spectrum can be observed. Such objects are Cepheid variables and Novae.

The pulsations of the Cepheid variable stars are maintained through deep-seated operations involving little known controls of energy production. The oscillations in the body structure are only partially analyzed. The pulsations are periodic, but vary greatly in many respects.

The Nova outburst, although it has some similarity to the Cepheid pulsations, is an explosive type of phenomenon. And the Supernova represents a far more violent explosion. It is indeed the most energetic demonstration known in the whole universe, second, possibly, only to creation itself.

Both the explosive Nova and the periodically pulsing variable present fields for scientific research that are as yet only superficially exploited.

The Cepheid variables are numerous. Five thousand are already discovered, mostly very faint and difficult and distant. The Novae now on record number less than two hundred -- the Supernovae about forty -- and with very few exceptions the Novae and Supernovae in our records can no longer be studied because they have faded away into untouchable obscurity.

The proposed observational work on the Cepheid variable stars involves a photometric, photoelectric, colorimetric, and spectroscopic study of many hundreds of those already known, and it involves the discovery and study of many hundreds of others. The analytical study of the Cepheid variable stars involves the further development of the appropriate mathematical formulations in the field of gas hydrodynamics, and especially the elaborate calculations that can only be done, if they are to be thoroughly carried through, with large computational equipment.

The new study of the novae requires from the observational standpoint special spectroscopic and photometric studies of existing material and of observations newly acquired; but in the first place it demands special patrolling of the nucleus of the Milky Way and of other galaxies for the detection of the unpredictable outbursts. The analytical study of the Nova phenomena parallels that for Cepheid variables, and deals specifically and directly with shock waves of astronomical magnitude. In fact, the Nova-phenomenon in astronomy represents a series of spherical shock waves of unsurpassed strength, on the largest scale ever encountered in Nature. Its nearest (and, in fact, quite close) terrestrial counterpart - the explosion of an atom bomb - can be regarded as a veritable "micro-explosion" in comparison with a Nova. A large amount of photometric and spectroscopic observations of many such stellar outbursts has been accumulated in the past decades, and more is urgently needed. Without an adequate theoretical background which has so far been lacking, these observations represent, however, little more than a collection of empirical facts. An interpretation of these facts on the basis of a quantitative theory is bound to disclose important information concerning the behavior of matter under conditions transcending widely the facilities of any terrestrial laboratory. This quantitative theory is largely contained in the differential equations of the problem that can be set up without difficulty. There is not much room for differences of opinion among experts as to what these equations are. The difficulty of the problem rests almost entirely with their solution. In more specific terms, we have to cope with certain systems of partial differential equations which, by virtue of their non-linearity, have so far defied all attempts at an analytical solution. Since a formal mathematical analysis is unable to throw very little light on the nature of their solution, the numerical integrations on a large scale appear to be the only effective avenue of approach. It should be emphasized that the differential equations governing the propagation of stellar oscillations of finite amplitude (Cepheid variables) and of the shock waves (Novae) are virtually the same; the differences in observed phenomena are invoked almost entirely by the different boundary conditions imposed upon the problem.

The Harvard College Observatory for more than fifty years has been the foremost center of the world in the study of variable stars (for example, half a dozen members of the staff are on the International Variable Star Commission). The Observatory has given special attention to the Cepheid variable stars ever since Professor Bailey made his important discovery of the prevalence of Cepheids in the globular star clusters some fifty years ago and Miss Henrietta Leavitt, through her studies of Cepheids in the Magellanic Clouds, laid the foundation for the period-luminosity relation. This relation has now developed into the yardstick for measuring the sidereal universe. From his earlier work in establishing the period-luminosity relation, Dr. Shapley has steadily continued the investigations of Cepheid variable stars and their relation to the pulsation theory (which he first proposed). In the past two years he has completed extensive analyses of the Cepheid variable stars in the nearest of the external galaxies, the Clouds of Magellan.

The Harvard Observatory, with its well equipped stations at Oak Ridge, Massachusetts, and Bloemfontein, South Africa, is in a peculiarly strategic

position to undertake a concentrated study of both Cepheid variable stars and Novae. A dozen photographic telescopes, two of them with high-speed spectrographs, are available as needed for the investigations. Two new telescopes are under construction, both of the Baker-Schmidt type, one of which will be especially suitable for the patrol of the Milky Way for Novae, and spiral galaxies for Supernovae, and the other a powerful instrument for Harvard's Bloomfontein station to be used in the study of the colors, spectra, and light variations of Cepheid variables.

For the proposed study of variables and Novae, the key personnel is available on the Observatory staff, but to carry the work through, appropriately coordinated with the analysis, several observers, plate measurers, and computers will be necessary.

The Harvard Observatory has been formulating this year a special five-year study of the center of the Milky Way (the Hub of the Universe). Since the solar system is located far out on the edge of our Milky Way galaxy, the study of the nucleus involves many difficult problems, all requiring telescopic power and a numerous personnel. Moreover, the galactic nucleus is in a direction 30° south of the equator and can therefore best be studied from our southern station. The station was located in latitude -29° in order to be daily directly under the Milky Way nucleus. The new large Baker-Schmidt telescope would naturally, therefore, be located at this southern station (where there are eight other active photographic telescopes): but the study of the photographic plates, and the analyses of the observations and interpretation, would be entered in the Observatory headquarters in Cambridge.

One large part of the Observatory's five-year plan for the study of the center of the Milky Way concerns the Cepheid variable stars. It is that phase of the work that would receive the principal attention of Dr. Shapley, Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, Dr. S. Gaposchkin, and their assistants; and Mrs. Gaposchkin would give special attention to the spectroscopic analyses of the Nova outbursts, a field in which she has made many notable contributions. The proposed attack on Cepheid pulsations would therefore fit directly into the five-year plan.

A detailed budget of the new expenses that would be required by the observational attack on the Nova and Cepheid variable star problems will show that something of the order of fifty thousand dollars a year would be appropriate. The study should be planned to continue for not less than four or five years. There should in addition be made available something like twenty-five thousand dollars to provide for the initial organizational expenses, the initial measuring equipment, and the adaptation of some existing instruments to the special researches that would be undertaken. For example, although we have available two photoelectric photometers, possibly two others should be constructed to handle the precise colorimetry; and one of our Oak Ridge (Mass.) telescopes should be adapted for special studies on northern Cepheid variables.

The Harvard Observatory, founded more than a hundred years ago, is a semi-autonomous research institution. Its endowment is in excess of two million dollars, but annual gifts and government contracts bring its annual expenditures, this year for instance, well above two hundred and fifty

thousand dollars. It is separate from but associated with the Department of Astronomy in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, which has the largest graduate school of astronomy in the country. It operates at the present time six out-stations of which four are in Colorado and New Mexico, devoted exclusively to the study of the sun and of meteors. It has for sixty years operated the most active observing station of the Southern Hemisphere, formerly in Peru, but for the past twenty years in the Orange Free State, South Africa. Under the general supervision of the Provost of the University, the Observatory is managed by a Director, two Associate Directors, two station Superintendents, and an Observatory Council of six members which advises on programs and policy.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with its Center of Analysis and its large-scale computing facilities, is uniquely suited to join the Harvard Observatory in the combined attack on the Cepheid and Nova problems, and to assume responsibility for the parallel analytical and computational work. Its existing equipment includes two differential analyzers and a number of different analog-type machines, which in a few months will be joined by the "Whirlwind" digital computer that has been designed and developed at M.I.T. in recent years under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research at the expense of two million dollars. This computer and other large-scale machines now available represent a total investment of over 2 1/2 million dollars. In addition, the Center of Analysis is equipped with an adequate number of electric desk calculators of various types, and also with a battery of powerful engines for precision measurements of photographic plates.

The staff manning these facilities includes over 20 people and ranges from faculty members to graduate students. It is headed by Dr. Zdenek Kopal, associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is also a research associate at the Harvard Observatory, lecturer in Harvard University, and a co-author of the present proposal. Machines and people all considered, the group and facilities now available at M.I.T. represent probably one of the strongest teams that could be assembled anywhere in this country for the purpose of the numerical analysis of the problems involved in this project. When reinforced with the assistance of available experts as consultants, the Center at M.I.T. is fully competent to carry through the work. For the past two years, this group has already collaborated with the Harvard Observatory in an analysis of certain solar and upper atmospheric phenomena, and the results have borne out the old dictum that in unity there is strength.

For the analytical and computational work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the detailed budget will show that an annual expenditure of the order of thirty or forty thousand dollars is indicated for the first year. This figure should include the compensation for expert consultants from outside whose services may be desirable. It does not, however, include the expenses, at a somewhat later time, of putting the long calculations through the large-scale high-speed calculators.

In conclusion, it should be stated that both the Observatory and the Center of Analysis could begin these special and intense studies of gas hydrodynamics, as exhibited by Cepheid variables and Novae, at once. In its plate vault the Observatory already has tens of thousands of unstudied photographs that are suitable for a large scale beginning on the discovery, light-curves, periodicity, and period variation of the Cepheid variables. The

Center of Analysis could already begin this summer the preliminary analytical studies of the various problems of shock waves and allied phenomena. In fact, a certain part of the analytical ground work has already been accomplished with fully encouraging results.

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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1949 APR 22 PM 2 53

DR HARLOW SHAPLEY=

HARVARD OBSERVATORY CAMBRIDGE MASS=

AT WALTER ROBERTS REQUEST WILL SEE-YOU SCIENCE SERVICE MORNING

APRIL TWENTY FOURTH=

J H ~~Y~~ RICH DUKE UNIVERSITY PHYSICS DEPT=

Rush

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DATE: April 22, 1949

SUBJECT: Supplemental Income for Holders of Corporation Appointments

TO: Provost Paul H. Buck

FROM: Harlow Shapley

FULL NAME: Donald Howard Menzel

CITIZENSHIP: U.S.

HOME ADDRESS: 32 Hubbard Park, Cambridge

MARITAL STATUS: Married

BIRTH DATE: April 11, 1901

CURRENT TITLE: Professor of Astrophysics

Department: Astronomy

Covering the Period: Permanent Tenure

Annual Salary: \$12,000

TO BE EMPLOYED UNDER CONTRACT: W19 122 ac-17

For the Period: 2 months in the interval June 1 - September 1, 1949

Salary for the Period: \$2400 (1/5 of regular salary)

SEND CHECKS TO: Cambridge Trust Company, Cambridge 38, Mass.

APPROVED BY THE OFFICE FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:

RECOMMENDED BY:

REMARKS:

114C
Ans. April 7, 1949

R. L. DUFFUS
227 KINGS HIGHWAY
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

April 4, 1949

Dear Dr. Shapley:

I hope you and I are still on friendly terms, and I even hope that you and The New York Times, which thought your Conference had a right to be held and heard, are on friendly terms.

I belong to an institution known as The Dinner Club, which includes journalists, lawyers, a banker or two, a professor or two and so on. It meets about once a month during the winter and discusses grave issues, including cold wars and such. The attendance ranges all the way from fifteen to thirty. It is our custom frequently to try to lure outsiders with interesting personalities and ideas to come and discuss with us. We do not pay their expenses or offer them a fee, but they do get a good dinner. They don't make speeches. All we expect of them is that they should open up a little on whatever interests them most and then join in whatever talk follows.

What the visitor gets out of this adventure is a chance to influence people who may influence others. Nat Peffer, Walter Millis, Bruce Bliven and others whose names you may know are among our members, though we cannot promise to produce all of them at any given meeting. I think we would all call ourselves liberals, though we range from very liberal to fairly conservative.

Carl Stern, who is our untitled president, suggests that it would be fine if we could get you to meet with us. We expect to hold a meeting late in ~~May~~ April (not April 28, however). Would you be interested and if so could you drop me a line giving me a possible date or two? There will also be a meeting in May, but as I hope to be in Italy then I hope you won't come then; and a meeting in June, where I would hope to be present.

I know you're busy and you must be frank if you feel like saying no-- we'll understand. But I hope otherwise.

Sincerely,

R. L. Duffus

Dr. Harlow Shapley.

[Handwritten mark]

7/3/48
Mc
DIVISION OF
ASTROPHYSICAL RESEARCH

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY
WASHINGTON 25 D. C.

DIVISION OF
RADIATION AND ORGANISMS

October 12, 1948.

Handwritten: To Harlow
Dear Dr. Shapley:

I have just received the following which I quote from F. A. Greeley's letter regarding the questions in your September 29 letter to me:

"I don't know of any meteorological station in Calama or Chuquicamata or of anyone in that vicinity who takes weather data.

"The strong westerly trade wind you will remember is quite predictable. It starts nearly every morning between ten and eleven o'clock and continues until an hour or two after sunset. Occasionally it blows night and day for two or three days. A light east wind is apt to start about ten or eleven o'clock at night and blow until morning. Sometimes it reaches moderate force.

"During my four years at Montezuma a total of one-half inch of rain fell.

"I think there is an air field at Calama which the Chilean Air Force uses. It is probably maintained by the Air Force. There is no air field at Chuqui that I know of.

"When we left Chile two years ago there was a daily train both ways between Calama and Antofagasta."

I am sorry Greeley's statement isn't more complete. If you wish we will have Mr. Froiland, now at Montezuma, investigate further.

Yours very truly,

P. B. Aldrich

Dr. Harlow Shapley,
Harvard College Observatory,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

no 39

September 29, 1948

Mr. L. B. Aldrich
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Dear Aldrich:

Your letter concerning the observational conditions in Southwest Africa and in Northern Chile was taken by me to Zurich, where I reported on my general investigations of suitable sites for an international southern observatory. Your offer to make observations on night conditions at Montezuma was heartily welcomed, because I had a pretty good case for my argument that possibly the best astronomical site in the world (if it were not in such a God-forsaken desert) is in the high country of Northern Chile.

Perhaps you have already heard that you were elected to membership on I.A.U. Commission No. 39, to which is assigned the job of considering the many problems associated with the establishment of international astronomical observatories and laboratories. I shall be sending you some material from time to time, indicating what we are thinking about, and showing you how exceedingly slow our progress is going to be.

I never seem to have time when I am in Washington to have the proposed conference with you, and since I do not plan to go back to that town for quite a while, I now write to ask if we could not at once accept your kind invitation to assist in evaluating the night cloudiness condition at Montezuma. Unfortunately we do not as yet have any funds to pay for special labors in making such observations, or in equipping observers with appropriate instruments for the testing of seeing. That is one of my goals — the financing of exploratory work. But what could be done at Montezuma at the present time, without being a burden on your observer? The more we could get, the better; but a man who must greet the early morning sun should not be available to greet the midnight stars. Perhaps sunset and sunrise observations, supplemented with a systematic bedtime record, could be managed? To what extent are meteorological observations, including wind and rainfall, kept at Montezuma or nearby at Calama, or Chuquimata?

Is there an airfield at or near the copper mines, privately or publicly owned and operated? Is there still a daily train through Calama both ways, coming up from the coast?

I am thinking of getting Gaviola, if he can remain politically free and easy, to report on the situation in Northwestern Argentina; and from South Africa I shall try to get things from Paras, and from the people around Johannesburg.

Sincerely yours,

List of scientific works.

1) Magnetic Survey of Podolia (Russia)

Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in St. Peterburg 1917. (in Russian)

2) Magnetic Survey of Novgorod district (Russia).

Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in in St. Peterburg 1919. (in Russian)

3) Ueber den Zusammenhang zwischen der Fleckentaetigkeit auf der Sonne und den Stoern gen des erdmagnetischen Feldes.

Acta Univers. Latviensis Vol. XIX 1920. (in German)

4) Untersuchungsmethoden ueber den Zusammenhang zwischen der Sonnentaehtigkeit und der erdmagnetischen Stoerungen.

A. Schmidt's - Festschrift 1930. (in German)

5) The Reasons of Horizontal Movement of the Electrified Particles from the Sun.

Acta Univ. Latviensis. Vol. III Math. 1941 (in English)

6) The Orbits of Electrically Charged Particles Moving with High Speed from the Sun.

Acta Univ. Latviensis. Vol. III Math. 1941 (in English)

At present moment not published ,but delivered to publication

a) to the German Hydrographic Institute in Hamburg.

1) Zur Festimmung der genauen Eintrittszeit der Hauptphasen des Mondes, 1946 (in German)

2) Umtauschverlauf der Sonnenenergie in Meereswassermassen. 1947. (in German)

Detailed paper about the possibility of ice formation.

3) Verlauf der Stoerungen des erdmagnetischen Feldes bei einzelnen Flecken auf der Sonne. 1949. (in German)

Detailed paper about magnetic storms.

b) to Commission of Prof. N. Maltz Memory script.

Duration of Sun- shine in the Vegetation Period. / in Latvian with English summary 1947.

c) not delivered to publication

Stratification of refractionally equal layers of air on sea and lakes shores. 1948. (in English)

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HIGH ALTITUDE OBSERVATORY

OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

LABORATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICE
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO
(Please reply to this address)

11 April 1949

OBSERVING STATION
CLIMAX, COLORADO

AIR MAIL

Dr. Harlow Shapley
Harvard College Observatory
60 Garden Street,
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Shapley:

I have gone carefully over your memo from the Secretary of the Corporation of Harvard University. I have also gone over the various bits of information about Professor Edward Gelins, Hamburg 36, D.P. Zoo Camp, House 23, Germany. The great obstacle facing the obtaining of a position for this man on a faculty anywhere is his age. He is, of course, over 65 years old. He states that he has a wife and daughter, and it seems possible that if the daughter is at all capable, she could obtain a position of some sort in United States wherever he obtained a position, so that he might get a very nominal position, and still be able to support his wife and daughter with the assistance of her working.

On the other hand, I do not really know of anything to recommend. It is possible that we could give the man a place with a desk to do some research on solar terrestrial relationships which, according to his list of scientific works, is the field in which he has worked. I notice that he seems to have shown quite a spurt of activity in writing papers from 1946 up to the present. I do not know whether he would actually be of much usefulness, but he could probably justify a small salary as a research person, and he might actually turn out to have enough flexibility to be of considerable use. It is hard to say without knowing more about him.

Although he has held, according to his record, a fairly responsible position as Director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy and Analytical Mechanics at the University at Rega, Ohman does not know his name.

It seems impossible to get hold of any of the documents which contain his articles later than 1928 here in Boulder. Thus we cannot make any evaluation of his competence at all. I think if we feel inclined to do it, however, we might justify offering him a small-salary position of say \$2,500 per year, then simply give him a chance to work on some solar-terrestrial things. It is possible that he would be greatly useful, or it is possible that he would not be of very much use.

I would not want to do this without making some further investigation of his

Dr. Harlow Shapley

- 2 -

11 April 1949

capabilities, and would not want to undertake anything of this sort unless it meets with your approval and with Menzel's approval. However, I am not averse to considering it if you think it advisable. The circumstances of these people, for one reason and another, are certainly tragic, regardless of what percentage of personal responsibility we may feel that they should accept for their personal plights. I presume that there are available funds for transportation of entire families to the United States under some sort of Federal program for relocation of D.P.s. Therefore transportation here to the United States would probably not make an obstacle.

Anyway let me know your reactions. I enclose your material as it was received here.

Very sincerely yours,



Walter Orr Roberts

WOR:kv

Enclosure

✓
H.S.
Ret'd
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THE BLAKISTON COMPANY

Publishers of Books in Medicine and Science

1012 WALNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 5

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

April 14, 1949

Dr. Bart J. Bok
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38
Massachusetts

Dear Doctor Bok:

I have not as yet solved the situation with Italy. I expect to get some information very soon on how the translation may be conducted. Your friend at the Vatican is a friend indeed since he is a constant purchaser of the books on Astronomy. In the end I may have to call on him for help.

Please note the enclosed letter to Doctor Watson. Before he gets into serious revision of the book, I would like to talk with you about it. I will try to make a date to see you in Boston before you leave for South Africa. You can see that I am still thinking about the drink you promised me!

With my very best personal wishes

Yours sincerely,

Eunice Stevens
Eunice Stevens
Associate Editor

ES:cm
Enc..

April 14, 1949

Dr. Fletcher G. Watson
Harvard College Observatory
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Doctor Watson:

I have received both your letter with the corrections and the book from Doctor Bok and these are now in the hands of our copy editing department to see that plate corrections are made.

Certainly we will be very much interested in a new edition of your book. It is our intention to keep the Astronomy Series up to date and revised as the authors and the editors consider advisable. Far from horrifying me, the thought that a quarter of the text needs reducing is pleasant to hear. We never feel that we are honest in calling a book revised unless 25 per cent of the material is new. I should not like to see the manuscript before a year since we have very heavy commitments for publications in 1950. If you have the manuscript in my hands about April or May of 1950, we can plan on publication in early '51. Think it over, give me a date which you expect to meet, and we will begin to make serious plans.

With kindest regards to you

Yours sincerely,

Eunice Stevens
Associate Editor

ES:cm
cc: Doctor Bok

Freiburg, Germany
February 10, 1949

Dear Friends:

This is the first time I have ever cut a stencil myself, and I shall go merrily along without making any corrections. Most of you are accustomed to my occasionally making duplicate copies when I have not time to write personal letters. I am thinking of you all personally, even if I haven't time to write personal notes on each letter. I regret I could not get this to you as a Christmas or New Year's greeting, but, triste as it may sound, I have just been too busy. I decided I might as well live this year, even if my friends get no letters. Life is so full and so interesting, that I feel I cannot afford to miss any of it. However, I am now a little beyond the halfway point of the year, and since I am leaving Freiburg on Monday, I want to report about this part of my work.

Most of you have heard by this time that I had a very good trip over on a Marine boat, spending 4 or 5 hours in England and 8 days in Paris, arriving in Freiburg on July 19. For the first month or so I did not feel quite busy enough, as my predecessor, Jessie Poesch was still here, and I did not know exactly what I should be doing. But that situation was soon remedied, I assure you! Never a dull moment now. Never enough hours in the day, or the nights either.

Our "Freiburg team" consisted of Charlotte Brooks Read, Smith '42, who was team leader, looking after housekeeping details and dealing with officials, etc.; Ralph Randall, in charge of food distribution, Jim Akins, head of transport, Betty Collins and Roland Hoermann who run the Student Center, and myself, in charge of clothing distribution. The first week Jessie was gone they also asked me to keep track of finances, and so I have had two full time jobs, and never felt that I got on top of either one, since they were both new at once, and our working conditions around the barracks are not conducive to concentration. When I first came Charles Read, Charlotte's husband was in charge of all the Quaker work in the French zone. Then they decided to set up a central office in Frankfurt for all AFSC work in Germany, with Charlie as head. For months they were trying to find headquarters in Frankfurt, but remained here until last week, four of them occupying one large office, and the rest of us were crowded into the rest of the space. I had to carry my various sets of papers from one place to another, and had to do my finances at night, or on Sundays, as Jim and I used the same desk, and one of the secretaries had it in the daytime. It was in the main office where Charlotte's desk was, and also the mail boxes. We have two wooden barracks. One contains the kitchen, the living-dining room, the reception office, our combined office and two store rooms. The other contains the clothing distribution room, shoe repair room, transport room (full of tires, tools gasoline cans, etc.) Charlie's office and a small office which I shared for part of the time with Ralph.

We each live with a German family. I have had a very nice room with a family by the name of Holler. Herr Holler is in the department of Justice. Frau Holler is a very nice little lady who is very kind to me. We can understand each other quite well, although they speak no English. My German has not improved as rapidly as I had hoped, but they say I have improved. I had supper with them tonight, and we kept up a conversation for two hours. They have a daughter who is engaged to a man who learned ~~German~~ English as a prisoner in England. He does not live

(over)

here, but has been here twice. If they get married before I leave Germany I shall be invited to the wedding/ My windows look directly into the Schwarzwald, with only a railroad track between. Only twice, however, have I had time to walk into it. Not enough fuel is obtainable to use the furnace, so each room has a stove. I get wood from the barracks, and the stove heats up very quickly. I am usually not in my room between eight in the morning and midnight, so I do not bother with a fire except on Sunday or on the rare evenings when I go home early. I have the almost exclusive use of a modern bathroom, but there is no way of heating it. I can have hot water in the tub once a week. You would be surprised how well I get along without baths! I bought a pan and an electric rod for heating water, but I often give myself a lick and a promise in icy water. The thing I mind most is brushing teeth in frigid water. We do have a tub at the barracks, but we must build a wood fire. We take all our meals at the barracks. We have most of the food sent over in cans, but we can buy fresh vegetables in German markets, and have the privilege of buying at the French Economat. Once in awhile Charlotte would buy oranges or butter there, but mostly we eat margarine and quantities of peanut butter. The first time we had eggs was a great occasion. Two German women do our cooking and laundry. They are sisters. We take turns (men and all) getting breakfast, usually cooked cereal, coffee, powdered milk, toasted dark German bread, with occasionally fruit juice. We really eat very well, and sometimes when we have guests. I wonder if they think we treat ourselves too well. We have supper at 6:30, and by the time we finish, and talk over the days event, and I get my finances in order or write a clothing report, it is bedtime.

We have many guests, Quakers from Philadelphia or other teams passing through, or friends we have made in Freiburg. One of the most thrilling experience I have had was one day when I was using the dining table as a desk, and Charlotte came in and said "I am bringing the Schweizers in". It was Albert Schweizer, recently returned from 10 years in Africa. They have a house in the Schwarzwald and have many Freiburg friends. The Reads had once helped Mrs. S. in some way. He said he was giving an organ recital that night for some of his friends, and we could bring some of our friends. It was in a protestant church with no heat, and we wore our overshoes and took blankets.

One interesting experience we had was sitting for five hours in the cold cathedral to witness the enthronation of the new archbishop of Freiburg. It was certainly a colorful pageant, but unfortunately too cloudy a day for color pictures. I have taken as many color pictures as possible, and many black and white. I never have time to get really artistic ones. I bought a new Argus C3 while in Philadelphia, and took my first pictures on the dock. While on a truck trip to deliver clothing to a children's camp, my knapsack containing my camera disappeared from the truck. I have never found it, of course. But Charles Read had one just like mine, which he seldom used, so he sold it to me. I was glad, as I had flashbulb equipment which fit that particular camera. Fortunately my light meter was in my pocket book, so I did not lose it. Several of you have asked what you could send me, and color film is one thing that I cannot get here. They sell it at the PX in the American zone, but are usually out of it when I ask. I can use Kodak 35 mm. Kodachrome, both daylight type and for artificial light.

I have been privileged to take several trips. In August I attended the meeting of the International Astronomical Union held in Zurich. The Swiss government gave us several luncheons and dinners and trips. The

An all day trip by bus into the Alps, and of course I was thrilled, as I always am by mountains. I got some good color pictures. Later I spent a weekend in Fribourg, Switzerland, visiting Mrs. Mayer and Lore. Dr. Mayer was a doctor at the Veterans' Hospital in Northampton. I took the first week in February for vacation, and visited Algie and Eva Newlin in Geneva. Mont Blanc was obliging enough to show, and I took many pictures, but have not seen the results yet. I had lunch one day with the group of Smith Juniors studying in Geneva, and talked to them about my work in Germany. In September I visited our other two French zone teams at Ludwigshafen and Koblenz. I went by train, and got my first view of castles on the Rhine. In November we had a conference of all Quaker workers in Germany at Garmisch in the Bavarian Alps. We took the train to the top of the Zugspitze. We drove back via Dachau and viewed those now empty but very suggestive gas chambers, which are kept open for anyone to see. At Garmisch Dorothy Fosdick gave a talk one night on the United Nations. She was surprised to find me there. I made several trips by jeep and truck to the small, old town of Pfaffen-dorf, where a small factory makes very beautiful clothing from textiles donated by manufacturers in America. I paid three visits to Neustadt in the Black Forest to see Miss Behelm, a friend of Mrs. Rose at Smith.

I am continually surprised how normally life goes on in the midst of the ruins left by the bombs. We attended concerts (some were in the car barn!) and occasional operas and movies. It was very strange to hear Bing Crosby speaking German. One Saturday we helped gather grapes in a vineyard, and later saw them making the wine.

About the middle of the second page of this letter I left Freiburg and moved to Munich. At the Garmisch conference we decided to turn over our direct relief work to the German agencies who had been working with us, and to ask the towns to pay the bills. In this way we can help to send supplies into Berlin and the Russian zone, and we can save on personnel. I have been transferred to the DP program. The unit working with the displaced persons has its headquarters in Munich. We are one of the Voluntary agencies working under IRO (International Refugee Organization). We have an office in their large building. IRO gives us rooms in German families, and gives us an allowance each month which we can spend on food in any of the American restaurants. It is against the rules to eat in German places. We are privileged to use the officers' clubs, and altogether, life is much more luxurious in the American zone. Our job in the DP camps is to give the people going to America some orientation classes to help them learn what America is like, and to help them practice English. There are two large camps near Munich with one AFSC worker in each. I have been observing here, and have taken the class several times myself. I shall put on a movie to a large audience tomorrow night. Next week I shall drive to Bremen (they are providing me with a German Volkswagon, which is small, but more comfortable than a jeep. It has four gears, and I must learn to drive it.) to observe the camp there, and then I shall go to Wentorf Camp, 15 miles from Hamburg, in the British zone to set up a similar orientation program. It certainly is a big job and a challenge, but the people are so eager to learn and so friendly, that I know I shall enjoy working with them. I believe my travels around the U.S. have given me knowledge that I can use. I do not know my address there, but the Munich address on the envelope will reach me. Please use it. I will probably not have much time to write, as this is the biggest job I have ever had. The time is short, as I sail Aug. 26 on the Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam. This year has been the most exciting one of my life so far. I shall have much to tell when I see you.

Your friend,
Marjorie Williams

Bremen, Germany
April 10, 1949

Dear Margaret and Newton,

It is about time I sent you one of these letters and the few sundial pictures I have been able to collect. I have taken some on slides which I haven't seen yet. One in Freiburg is a beauty - the signs of the zodiac (the animal figures) in color on the side of a white house.

The two largest prints are of BIRNAU Church, a beautiful Baroque church. The sundial hardly shows in the picture of the tower (just above the lowest oval window). The other one is lower down on the side of the tower. The Elmet sundial was taken by Ray Seake who heard me say I was photographing sundials. His are printed in a German shop - we think they do much better work than the Army PX. I took some colored slides of dials in Berchtesgaden and Salzburg. I have obtained some rather good slides. My favorite, Margaret, for color is our breakfast party on the Storch's balcony.

I have been in Bremen for a month now, waiting for the red tape to be untied for me to go to the British zone. I am helping with the program here and learning. I am asking all my friends to send me anything they have which will help to show people what America is like. We have an information room, with maps, time tables, Sears Roebuck catalogues, etc. - *marginie*

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION HEARINGS

Before subcommittee of House Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
~~Rep~~ J. Percy Priest, D., Tenn., presiding.

April 26, 1949

ANDERSON (text and handout attached; also two other exhibits referred to in text).

p. 11, last para., says we have surplus of scientists and engineers!

pp. ~~10~~ 13-21 -- HS and W. A. Higinbotham

p. 13- Walter Trohan, long of Chicago Tribune Bureau here is
new chief of bureau.

p. 16- Inserted between "Higinbotham. That letter quotes" ~~and~~
(middle of page) was a report to Anderson from a member of National Patent Council apparently delegated to investigate F. A. S. The ~~letter~~ report told of the Patent Council representative approaching Dorothy Higinbotham at the FAS office (after having trouble in finding it, due to the ~~king~~ cigar store and finally resorting to making inquiry at a nearby haberdashery) with a proposition for the FAS to distribute Patent Council literature ~~xxxxxx~~ to the scientists. D. Higinbotham (much made of the fact that ~~sh~~ she is W. H.'s sister) told him that they had no complete list of members but were working on it. The report read like a movie thriller.

Folk, NAM, is more or less attacked on page 24 and then quoted as an authority on p. 30.

p. 38 "who have had no other representation at these hearings,."
(next to last paragraph). Lanham testified both last year and this and is a ~~xxx~~ representative of ~~the Patent~~ Anderson's patent council.

PRIEST, in reply to Anderson: If this legislation were one-tenth as bad as you say it is, the committee would not report it.

The first 13 pp. of testimony devoted to idea that bill alien-inspired. Committee does not intend to write this bill for Mr. Higinbotham or Mr. anyone else.

2 NSF 4/26/49

Priest (cont.) I was in on this from the beginning with such people as Dr. Vannevar Bush.

Foundation bill provides maximum incentive (patent provisions) and minimum of govt. and political administration.

We do not believe bill would provide for condemnation of patents. Disagree with p. 29. ~~that~~ No statute ~~authorizes~~ authorizes patent condemnation. Priest then asked Anderson to supply for the record list of his membership.

A Mr. Hill, formerly patent examiner and inventor, arose from the audience and protested that you can't buy inventions. Told to prepare statement for the record. Appeared senile.

Potter read statement. (copy attached).

Rep. Biemiller (Wis., D., author of one of the NSF bills): thanked Potter for excellent statement on patents and NSF.

Dr. Charles Waring, head of department of chemistry, University of Conn., read statement prepared by him and two others on basis of NRC panel findings.

Rep. Wilson, Okla. D., asked Waring if he thought the bill was communist-inspired?

Waring: "No, sir. I do not."

Priest announced that hearings had been concluded. ~~Subcommittee~~

Subcommittee has not scheduled an executive session to consider NSF, yet.

rr 4/26/49

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. ANDERSON

For Delivery April 26, 1949 to the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
of the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Subject: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BILLS H.R. 12 AND OTHERS
(H.R. 185 - H.R. 311 - H.R. 359 - H.R. 1846 -
H.R. 2308 - H.R. 2751 and S. 247)

My name is John W. Anderson. My residence is 578 Broadway, Gary, Indiana.

I speak in my own behalf as a citizen and in behalf of National Patent Council, of which I am president. The Council is a nonprofit, nonpartisan educational organization controlled exclusively by smaller manufacturers who are its Associates and who operate in many different industries throughout the Nation.

I am president and active administrative head of The Anderson Company, Gary, Indiana, which I founded in 1918. My company is in its thirty-second year of uninterrupted research, product development and manufacture. Hundreds of millions of product embodiments of patented inventions originating and perfected in its laboratories have served and are serving citizens of America and of all other civilized countries. Its inventions have provided for military and commercial uses a sole source of an important type of functional components developed by it to meet military needs.

I have served, during the past twenty-five years, as president of other national associations of manufacturers and am at present a director of one state, and three national, manufacturers' associations. During three consecutive years

of World War II I served as president of Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association. I have represented Industry on various advisory committees of Government.

National Patent Council is concerned with any movement, condition or influence that may affect the potency of the American institution of incentive enterprise as catalyzed by the U. S. Patent System.

The Council, its Members and Associates, which include hundreds of men engaged everywhere in research, invention, manufacture, or the practice of professions related thereto, are much alarmed by persistent efforts of other men, coldly fanatical men, alien-inspired, believed to have as their objective the stifling of that incentive to invent and produce which has given to America its phenomenal industrial growth.

Even those carrying most responsibility for the quiet hospitality extended to those enemies among us seem no longer inclined to deny that infiltration of our productive and protective institutions is approaching the point of saturation. That infiltration is by citizens and non-citizens, bearing allegiance to a common and hostile alien handful of cunning conspirators against human liberty everywhere.

The public press and radio now shock us almost daily with new revelations of the depth of penetration by this vast fifth column of underground operatives set upon us by the Kremlin. Constantly more and more Americans are shaken by the realization that they have supported, in good faith often translated into enthusiastic activity, organizations, theories and legislative programs skilfully contrived to appear inspired by patriotic motives when in fact intended only to entrench the

master planners at one or another of what they have termed the vital "nerve centers" of our national economy.

Among the favorable signs, which it is hoped may not prove mere straws, we have frank reversals of opinions and positions, by conscientious Americans who at last have realized how seriously they have been misled.

Men and women in public life, who formerly were innocent relays for the enemy's preachings and propaganda, now seek, by bold denunciations of their erstwhile affiliates, to repair in part the damage they have done.

Publishers formerly transmitting, to the public, viewpoints of editors and writers infiltrating their staffs to use the prestige of the publication as a carrier for narcotic thought, are showing unmistakable signs of a struggle to rid themselves of such influences and reset their editorial and reportorial policies.

Perhaps the most heartening manifestation of growing awareness of the character of the conspirators, and of the subtleties they employ, is to be seen in the stubborn resistance of our Congress to a strange new pattern of proposed legislation that has made clear at last, even to those most reluctant to believe, the unholy strategy and ruthless intent of the master planners, who would entrap all our people through the vanities or venalities of a few of them.

Frightening import of mounting public disclosures suggests a careful examination of facts seeming to warn that the proposed legislation for a National Science Foundation dovetails significantly into this general subversive pattern.

Reluctance to accept such facts as significant can be understood, because such acceptance may mean re-evaluation of relationships once cherished and a reclassification of personalities once respected. But such seems to be the order of the troubled days in which we live.

May we first trace, toward its still somewhat obscure origin, the National Science Foundation concept - believed by some to have been spawned somewhere within the long leftist shadow of Henry Wallace? In 1943 Senator Harley M. Kilgore introduced his "Science Mobilization Bill" (S. 702). I was honored by Senator Kilgore's acceptance of an invitation by its publishers to debate that bill with me in the September 15, 1943 issue of MODERN INDUSTRY. Because of its pertinence, I offer herewith, as an exhibit to my testimony, a photostatic reproduction of the original publication of that debate - with underscoring and other emphasis supplied.

It is interesting to note that it was argued in 1943 by Senator Kilgore, and of course by others, that a tremendous emergency existed - and that the war could not be won without the enactment of his bill for "Science Mobilization." To quote from my argument in the debate with the Senator, that bill would have placed "in the hands of a single 'Administrator' - with minor checks and restrictions having partisan political origin and subject to partisan political dominance - the arbitrary power innocently to plant, by his own rules and regulations (which 'shall have the force and effect of law') unlimited numbers of assorted monkey wrenches in every part of the machinery of our complex industrial economy." This same criticism applies equally to the Science Foundation bill

recently passed by the Senate.

The present H.R. 12, while in some respects not phrased as frankly as the Kilgore bill of six years ago, does present the same general pattern of controls as did the Kilgore bill. The more refined and restrained language of H.R. 12 nevertheless confers upon the Foundation (and, in the version recently passed by the Senate, confers upon the Director of the Foundation alone) the power to destroy the equilibrium of private industrial research programs by legalized trespass thereon. Industry would be disciplined through the manipulation of patent rights acquired by the Foundation. Those rights, as will be shown, could be taken from the citizen through condemnation proceedings if such were the will of the Foundation. And the trespass may be expanded by similar acquisition, retention and/or transfer of other property, real or personal, conveniently regarded by the Foundation as "necessary for, or resulting from, scientific research." (Sec. 11 (e) of H.R. 12.)

In substance, many of the same arguments used in support of the Kilgore bill are now being used to support H.R. 12 and its companion bills, to which this statement is directed. The testimony and exhibits in hearings on the Kilgore bill, before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs in the U. S. Senate in the 78th Congress, are voluminous. In their testimony proponents of the bill argued that Industry could not cope with the technological problems presented by the war and that only Government control in fields of research and invention could bring victory. Now we are told that national security again is in jeopardy because the citizen still may follow his research programs without legalized

trespass by mental policemen and procurers of Government. Senator Kilgore in his debate above referred to made the following amazing statement:

"This is wartime, and technology cannot be permitted to develop on commercial terms. We cannot afford the peacetime luxury of finding the best techniques by trial and error. In wartime we must have the best at once, and put it to use without a moment's delay. Government initiative is required - these steps will not be taken without it."

Why has Senator Kilgore withheld from Industry, since 1943, his information as to how solutions of involved research problems can be had at once and without trial? Has he not overlooked here an unusual opportunity for public service?

Seriously, is there not in the Senator's statement above quoted a warning that the "best at once" thinking of the master planners would be hard indeed to live with under the broad grant of power proposed in these Science Foundation bills - hard even for fellow planners?

Regardless of the skilfully applied pressures of war hysteria, the Kilgore bill did not become the law. Industry went steadily ahead and applied its seasoned capacity for organization and its technological know-how to every task of production - including that of producing the atomic bomb - with results which brought consternation and defeat to all the enemy nations. Those nations had enjoyed for years the "benefits" of the kind of regimentation of mind and spirit, and of physical resources, which would have resulted inevitably from a projection of our economy toward the objectives of the Kilgore bill - now again substantially renewed in these Science Foundation bills.

As co-founder of the Automotive Council for War Production in Detroit, as an officer and member of its board of directors and as chairman of its Military Replacement Parts Governing Board, throughout the war, it was my privilege to see Industry rise admirably, to challenges for inter-cooperation, with sacrificial devotion to the highest concepts of patriotism. That cooperation produced abundant proof that Industry's inventive and productive muscle, seasoned throughout generations of competitive enterprise, could give to the world a salutary demonstration of the superior power of our normally competitive economy, greatly in contrast with the performance of nations long regimented in their activities for production.

There is submitted herewith, as an exhibit, a printed transcript of my address entitled "Better Look Now - Over Your Shoulder!" delivered March 11, 1949 to the Dayton Patent Law Association, Dayton, Ohio, with extensions and revisions to April 1, 1949.

Another exhibit offered as a part of this testimony, and already supplied to each member of your Subcommittee, is the book entitled "Ordeal by Planning," published by The Macmillan Company and written by Dr. John Jewkes, noted British economist. You are referred particularly to pages 20 to 28, inclusive, of the transcript mentioned (the Dayton address) for quotations from Dr. Jewkes' book and for documentation bearing upon late industrial calamities in Britain attributed to the injection of governmental influence and controls into the business of research as affecting industrial development for peace and for war.

Perhaps worthy of direct inclusion in this statement is the following excerpt beginning on page 20 (with an editorial in the London Times of August 11, 1846, more than one hundred years ago) and concluding on page 22 of the transcript mentioned:

"'The greatest tyranny has the smallest beginnings. From precedents overlooked, from remonstrances despised, from grievances treated with ridicule,' from powerless men oppressed with impunity, and overbearing men tolerated with complacency, springs the tyrannical usage which generations of wise and good men may hereafter perceive and lament and resist in vain. At present, common minds no more see a crushing tyranny in a trivial unfairness or a ludicrous indignity, than the eye uninformed by reason can discern the oak in the acorn, or the utter desolation of winter in the first autumnal fall. Hence the necessity of denouncing with unwearied and even troublesome perseverance a single act of oppression. Let it alone and it stands on record. The country has allowed it and when it is at last provoked to a late indignation it finds itself gagged with the record of its own ill compulsion.'

"Days could be spent profitably in contemplation of Doctor Jewkes' revelations, out of the frightening experiences of Britain, of what is in store for us, unless we at once dismiss our power planners and all their deluding devices. Time permits only brief references. One, of particular interest to those who must decide whether to open to our planners new channels by which to tap our treasuries for the support of research controlled by Government, is found on page 162 of Doctor Jewkes' book, from which I quote as follows:

"'The highest type of intellectual effort, such as pure research in the sciences,' can only be carried out where the individual is virtually autonomous. Those who are to do the path-breaking work for society, those upon whose success progress so uniquely depends, must in their activities be allowed to go their own gait, to follow

their own intuitions wherever they lead.
Now it is logically impossible to permit
these liberties in a planned economy.
They outrage the general principles of
orderly control; no sincere and authentic
planner can be expected to sympathize with
the idea that one group in the community
does not fit in with the general scheme
and is up to tricks which the State knows
nothing about. Pure research must
inevitably wither in the planned economy
for a double reason. It CANNOT go on in
that sort of environment. And, in any
case, it will not go on, because those who
are capable of it will be disgruntled by
what appears to them the foolish policy of
the State in failing to provide the only
environment in which they can work.'*

"Appended by asterisk to the above-quoted material
is an ominous footnote which reads:

"*'One of the most striking illustrations
of this is provided by the wholesale
resignation of the experts on jet
propulsion, who had given Great Britain a
substantial lead in this field, when the
Government took over this type of research.'
(Emphasis supplied.)

"Sir Roy Says Planners' Results Ghastly

"What can happen in a planners' paradise, so long as
transfusions of outside cash continue, is reported
on page 94 of March 14, 1949 TIME under heading 'Last
of the Tudor IVs,' opening with the sentence:

"'In the first lap of the postwar inter-
national air race Britain had bet on the
long-beaked "Avro Tudor."'

"After reporting how British Overseas Airways tested
their performance and refused to accept Tudors - how
two out of four Tudors disappeared in salt water
with a total of 51 aboard - it reports how Civil
Aviation Minister Lord Pakenham 'solemnly intoned':

"'I have regretfully come to the conclusion
that this type of aircraft should not
continue to be used for carrying passengers.'

"The report closed with a quotation from the lips
of Avro Managing Director Sir Roy Dobson, in this
sentence:

"I would like to see the whole lot (of Tudors) swept out and burned so that we can forget this ghastly chapter and start again."

Research controls established by the planners of Britain we thus see breaking down, almost overnight, the British accumulation of technological skill and know-how developed in her private industries over generations of participation in the competitive exercises of British industrial economy and of the world. In those exercises Britain had developed, for industrial research and production, tough muscle which carried her through to victory in a second World War - against what had been in Germany for many years perhaps the most exhaustively regimented industrial economy of all history - wherein scientists labored constantly in the shadows of police-state coercion.

May we pause here, not only to consider broader lessons of history, but also to examine significant current pressures toward a similar political domination of our industries? H.R. 12 and its companion bills make no discernible effort to hold the proposed Science Foundation free from political dominance and resultant exposures to unfortunate inadvertences such as the selection, for control positions, of men at heart committed to ideologies repugnant to American traditions - men now perhaps having no choice but to follow the dictates of alien masters or be confronted with dire consequences of public disclosures of previous indiscretions.

Doctor Frank B. Jewett, speaking as the then president of the honored National Academy of Sciences, as shown on page 118 of the record of the hearings on H.R. 6007 (identical with H.R. 12), said, with respect to the question of political dominance under Science Foundation bill H.R. 6007:

"The elimination of these objections makes the present bill more purely a politically controlled affair and if passed would make the Foundation a firmly fixed bureaucracy which Congress will find hard to control. As a purely political body it will be subject to all the pressures of every sort of interested group. As such it runs counter to the strongly expressed views of all the scientists who objected to the dangers of political control and were in favor of the bill passed last year."

Parenthetically, Doctor Jewett, on page 119 of the record, in discussing the claim that Science Foundation legislation is needed to accelerate the development of new scientists and technical specialists, from his pre-eminence in the field of science, says:

"At best such a Foundation may possibly produce a few more good scientists, doctors, and engineers, and a little more first-rate science than would otherwise be produced, but at a high price. One thing it certainly will produce is a torrent of second-rate scientists, doctors and engineers."

What assurance is offered that the few "good scientists, doctors and engineers" that might be produced, by the vast expenditures contemplated in this legislation, would be less reluctant to serve in the regimentation of Science Foundation bureaucracy than other good scientists, doctors and engineers have been to serve under the Atomic Energy Commission?

And is it not true that the G. I. Bill of Rights, since its enactment in 1944, five years ago, already has produced

such a surplus of scientists and engineers that many of them are walking the streets today looking for jobs that do not exist? It is understood that this condition recently has become so common as to deserve the notice of this Committee, as one of the altered aspects, but recently apparent, which have suggested a complete re-evaluation of the entire Science Foundation scheme even by its strongest proponents of but a few months ago?

(Possibly the sponsors of this Science Foundation legislation, who have argued its urgency because of a presumed need for increasing the supply of scientists and engineers, may again demonstrate their versatility by arguing now that the legislation is needed because of an oversupply of scientists and engineers.)

Many dire prophecies were made to hasten enactment of the ill-fated Kilgore bill of 1943. The prophets were completely discredited by ensuing events. Now presumed urgenices advanced in support of the plea for enactment of H.R. 6007 (now H.R. 12) already are fading. Even recent publicity, stirring memories of the "flying saucers" hoax, has excited little public interest and has raised few "goose pimples" in Congress.

Appalling examples of studied infiltrations of Government by subversive personnel, at positions within range of vital governmental functions affecting national security, have not been lacking. That the proposed Science Foundation would be immune from such attacks can scarcely be imagined. That the Foundation has been planned as a destructive instrumentality to be controlled by subversionists and employed to disable our industries is not now totally unsupported by significant facts.

For example, it is doubted that any man on this Subcommittee, or more than a very few men in all of Congress, would choose

Doctor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard University Observatory, as Director of the proposed Foundation. Yet, as pointed out by witness Fritz G. Lanham in his statement delivered before your Subcommittee on April 4, 1949, Doctor Shapley, identified as participating actively in the work of an amazing number of organizations branded by our Government as subversive, is identified in a letter from the Director of the Budget as having been consulted as to the phraseology of "previous drafts" (note the plural) of Science Foundation bills - even prior to 1948.

On page 103 of the record of testimony on H.R. 6007 there appears, in extension of remarks by Honorable Robert Nodar, Jr., of New York, a press report by Walter Trohan, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 25 (1948) -- Minutes of the Inter-Society Committee for a National Science Foundation, a group of scientists promoting a bill to spend \$15,000,000 a year on research, disclose that the group intends to pick the personnel of the Foundation when and if it is approved by Congress.

"Prominent in lobbying for the legislation is Doctor Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University Observatory. He is a member of various organizations designated by Attorney General Clark as subversive. Shapley is vice chairman of the group which would make the selections.

"Shapley has a long record of affiliation with groups which the House Un-American Activities Committee has labeled as communistic or Communist fronts. Recently he was disclosed as the master mind of the Committee of One Thousand, a group formed to press for abolition of the House Committee."

In view of such identification of a member of subversive groups as influencing over such a long period the phrasing of Science Foundation bills, perhaps even more interesting in its implications is a statement in the public press to the effect that, in anticipation of the enactment of this Science

Foundation legislation, a list of persons to be proposed to the President for appointment to all the controlling positions in the Foundation has been prepared - for submission immediately upon the enactment of the proposed legislation - but has not been published.

It is not understood, therefore, whether the names of Doctor Shapley, W. A. Higinbotham (who has submitted a statement in favor of H.R. 12 in these hearings), Alger Hiss, or Henry Wallace are included in any slate presumably prepared or sponsored by Doctor Shapley perhaps with the advice and consent of his conferees at the recent "Scientific and Cultural Conference" of the "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions" which is the subject of a sensational review prepared and released under date of April 19, 1949 by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. You are respectfully referred to that review as of particular interest in establishing the character and possible origin of our succession of Science Mobilization-Foundation bills and hoped-for liaisons between the dominating structure proposed to be set up by these bills and the core of Communistic task forces operating at all levels in America today.

Among the list of panel moderators and chairmen participating in the recent subversive meeting with which the above-mentioned review deals at length, we find the name of Harlow Shapley. In the list of panel speakers we find W. A. Higinbotham, also above mentioned. There has been encountered nowhere any report to the effect that either of

these gentlemen opposed in any particular the hostile purposes of the meeting or attacked in any manner the subversive philosophies therein advanced.

On page 12 of the review of April 19th by the Committee on Un-American Activities, above mentioned, under the heading of "Civil Disobedience" these words occur:

"A member of the Communist Party struck the main chord of the Conference in his outright advocacy of civil disobedience. Chosen for this role was Richard Boyer, who spoke openly as a member of the Communist Party . . . Those who have thoughtlessly lent their names to the so-called Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, should weigh carefully the motive behind his remark that 'the very heart of American thought was that no act or policy of the Government is binding on the individual unless it meets the requirements of his conscience,' and that 'it is the duty of Americans to defy an American Government intent on imperialist war.'"

On page 15 of the review we find, under the heading "Scientists," a statement by the Committee on Un-American Activities as follows:

"It is by no means accidental that Richard Boyer's appeal for civil disobedience was directed to an audience which included the following atomic scientists: Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University; William A. Higinbotham, of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island; William Orr Roberts, High Altitude Observatory, Colorado; Philip Morrison, of Cornell University; Victor Weiskopf, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Oswald Veblen and Albert Einstein, of Princeton. If the Communists could succeed, by playing upon the notorious political naivete of physical scientists, in inciting scientists to a 'strike' against their own Government, or sabotage, it would be a real achievement for the Soviet fatherland. They would like nothing better than a repetition in the United States of the cases of the Canadian atomic scientists, Raymond Boyer and Allan Nunn May, who divulged atomic secrets to the Soviet Military Intelligence. Such is the main purpose of this international movement, which is headed by Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Communist and atomic scientist, who has attacked the United States for keeping the atomic bomb secret, a tactic he called 'dangerous.' Echoing the Soviet position, he has also demanded the United States halt its production of

atomic bombs."

It may be helpful to note in H.R. 12, sec. 4 (a) under the heading "Powers and Duties of the Foundation" a subsection bearing upon the above-quoted comment, as follows:

"The Foundation is empowered ... (5) to foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in the United States and foreign countries;"

For relentless tenacity in pursuing their objectives, and for enforced unanimity of purpose, the planners surely are outstanding.

Under date line of "Washington 6, D. C., May 17, 1948," addressed to Honorable Charles A. Wolverton, Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., on page 116 of the printed Record of the Hearing before that Committee on H. R. 6007 (identical with H.R. 12) there appears a letter by W. A. Higinbotham. That letter quotes what purports to be a resolution of the "Federation of American Scientists," of which Mr. Higinbotham is understood to be executive secretary. Section 2 of that Higinbotham resolution, in a listing of the features recommended to be embodied in National Science Foundation legislation, presents:

"2. Specific assignment to the Foundation of responsibility for formulation of national science policies, with the right and duty to survey public and private research, and to make recommendations for its co-ordination."

Mr. Higinbotham and his associates in the Federation of American Scientists apparently want the National Science Foundation invested with full authority to invade the realms

of private research and invention and "to make recommendations for its co-ordination." Diligent inquiry to date has not disclosed the identity of constituent bodies forming Mr. Higinbotham's Federation. However, there is listed at the same address, 1749 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with the same telephone number, National 5818, a Federation of ATOMIC Scientists.

Your patience in considering our treatment of the testimony of Mr. Higinbotham is solicited because of the presumption that he speaks eloquently for a substantial segment of our scientific world - and reflects, as well, the hopeful concurrence of the international groups he mentions.

While, in the light of recent public disclosures, including those herein discussed, many parts of Mr. Higinbotham's letter begin to take on new significance, perhaps worthy of careful review by your Committee, there is another section of the recommendations of the resolution worthy of quotation here. It is section 8, and it reads as follows:

"'8. Provision that all research supported by the Foundation be non-secret."

Thus the Foundation, empowered to invade all research, governmental, academic and commercial, would be mandated to disclose it to the world, of course including Mr. Higinbotham's conferees from Russia. At another point in his letter Mr. Higinbotham says:

"I feel that the principal weakness of the present bill is that the scope of the Science Foundation is severely limited. In the first place, it is restricted to the support of 'basic' research.

This side of research is certainly most in need of support. But it will be exceedingly difficult to tell where to draw the line."

And we should not omit one further paragraph which reads:

"There has been some concern that aid to foreign scientific institutions, as provided in 11 (c), might be used as a diplomatic tool. I'm sure this was not the intention. The generous provisions for support of international research and for sending scientists to international meetings (sec. 13 (a) (b) meet with our hearty approval and will secure good will and do much to stimulate world science."

In his statement of March 25, 1949 to this Committee, discussing H.R. 12 and other subject bills, in behalf of his "Federation of American Scientists," Mr. Higinbotham lays down, with painful frankness, his challenge to our right to retain in secret, and employ for world peace, scientific discoveries and developments for which we alone pay. An example, of course, is the atomic bomb. On page 4 of his statement last mentioned, in its Section 6, he complains that:

"In S. 247, Section 15, the support (of 'international cooperation in furthering scientific activity') is made contingent upon 'the foreign-policy objectives of the United States as determined by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Director.' H.R. 12, Section 16, contains an essentially similar provision although with somewhat improved wording. Real dangers exist in this frank coupling of scientific support and foreign policy. To scientists it will represent a breach of a long-standing tradition - that the search for objective knowledge is not to be cast along national lines or limited by national policy. To critics of the United States, it will afford an opening for the charge that our assistance is no indication of genuine concern for extension of knowledge or for the welfare of other countries, but only an attempt to further our own interests."

Then, in the same paragraph, Mr. Higinbotham says:

"We believe that the National Science Foundation, in giving support to international science, should do so through established international agencies, e. g. UNESCO and the international scientific Unions, with no strings of special national interest attached."

Could not Mr. Higinbotham just as logically insist that it would be humiliating to our scientists for our State Department to decline to make available to our foreign enemies information as to the number of ships, airplanes and guns we possess, the number of our soldiers - and the disposition of all our military strength for defense? Have we forgotten our overwhelming proof of the fact that the secret knowledge of a single scientific achievement not only can end a war abruptly but, by its defensive threat to a ruthlessly advancing foreign imperialism, perhaps delay for years a third World War? Would we not be better off to give our enemy, if we must, information as to the disposition of our military forces - without informing them completely as to the potency of their weapons?

And what standing would any man have before our legislative bodies, or the court of public opinion, were he to insist that we should sanctify, by legislation, the disclosure of military information vital to our national security?

Could there be, on the part of any group, a more conclusive demonstration of inability to understand fully the opportunities for service presented by American citizenship? With more than half of the population of the world now defenselessly exposed to the brutalitarian domination of an openly hostile and venomously insulting nation which, from

behind its iron curtain, takes everything and gives nothing, what must we understand to be its possible promises of reward for advocates, among us, of a policy of giving everything and taking nothing?

Can it be that its advocates in America are insensitive to the significance of the already-matured fate of native advocates who assisted it in the capture, by similar methods, of nations now its hopeless satellites?

With all such advocates in this country, and all their disciples, pressing relentlessly for this Science Foundation legislation, might we not reasonably examine all potentials of such legislation for advancing, in America, the identical type of stifling techniques employed in the hopeless enslavement of once-proud nations of once-free men?

Why should the egos of productive Americans continue to cringe before the indefensible presumptions of superior wisdom of native academic Messiahs chosen by cunning alien enemies to lead us innocently to our destruction?

Since the date of Mr. Higinbotham's letter we have had from him perhaps conclusive evidence of his sincerity in desiring to remove limitations of the proposed National Science Foundation legislation - and in commending its provisions "for sending scientists to international meetings."

But apparently Mr. Higinbotham, Doctor Shapley and many others of affiliations questioned by our Government have become impatient of the delay of six years by Congress in placing in their hands the potent instrumentality now identifying itself within the four corners of H.R. 12 and similar bills. Such

impatience would seem evidenced by their enthusiasm for the recent international meeting of "scientists" held in New York City on March 26 and 27, 1949 under the auspices of the subversive "National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions." According to the grant of power in sec. 4 (a) (2) of H.R. 12 the Foundation could extend its activities to include all the so-called sciences - and to concern itself with "the impact of research upon industrial development and upon the general welfare" - with powers specifically granted for establishing special commissions in the medical field and (sec. 4 (a) (7)) "such other special commissions as the Foundation may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this Act."

Subsection (b) of Section 7 of H.R. 12, following an enumeration in subsection (a) of four specific divisions of the Foundation, states:

"There shall also be within the Foundation such other divisions as the Foundation may, from time to time, deem necessary."

It seems obvious that sponsors of these Science Foundation bills have intended never to be required to return to Congress for increases in the scope of powers of the Foundation.

With this bill enacted, particularly if in the form recently passed by the Senate, subversive infiltrates and indoctrinates - perhaps as yet unidentified as hopelessly captive to the authors of all this iniquity - would have shortened, to a single step, whatever distance remains between them and absolute power to destroy in America not only all

incentive to create and produce but also all competitive opportunity for creation and production.

May I repeat here, please, a brief paragraph from my statement in debate with Senator Kilgore in 1943:

"There is here neither space nor occasion for a detailed analysis of the text of the (Kilgore) bill. Hours would be required to accent adequately the adroitly related subtleties, deep implications, and revolutionary implementations of the document. It reflects profound and prolonged deliberations and a proficiency in deceptive draftsmanship which friends of Senator Kilgore disclaim as among his accomplishments."

The sponsors of this Science Foundation scheme have since had six more years in which to practice their admittedly advanced semantics - not only in their draftsmanship of the bill itself but also in their testimony and propaganda supporting it.

Have any of you gentlemen of the Committee examined the roster of men who have testified in support of this bill to determine how many of them could reasonably hope to become financial beneficiaries of the operations of the proposed Foundation? If not, it is recommended respectfully that you do so. Your interest in such an examination we hope may be stimulated by words of the noted scientist, Doctor Louis Koenig, of Armour Research Foundation, as they appeared in the March, 1949 issue of CHEMICAL BULLETIN - reproduced, beginning on page 27 of my herewith-exhibited Dayton address of March 11, 1949, above mentioned. Those words of Doctor Koenig read as follows:

"Throughout the entire history of the National Science Foundation legislation, although there has been much bickering over the precise construction of the Foundation, there has been a most remarkable unanimity of opinion concerning the desirability of the Foundation itself. As one example of this unanimity there may be cited the testimony of hordes of witnesses at the various Congressional hearings. In all of these hearings on the numerous bills, and in all the testimony both oral and written, there can be found only one instance in which a witness expressed himself as opposed to the idea of a National Science Foundation.

"To a nation such as ours which decides so many of its elections by 54-46 and even 51-49 tallies, and which ridicules the Hitler and Stalin 99-1 and 98-2 victories, such a unanimity of opinion is grounds for suspicion or at least for inquiry. Testimony in the Science Foundation hearings was taken from more than 200 persons, of which only the one referred to was opposed. Our desires would seem to outdo both Stalin and Hitler - they are better than 99.4% pure.'

"Doctor Koenig, later in his discussion of H.R. 12, states:

"The unanimity is the more surprising in that all of the bills on the subject, including those now before the Congress, contain the germs of two authorities which may eventually strangle both the chemist and his employer. These authorities are (a) the authority to indiscriminately grant scholarships in science and engineering (b) the authority to engage in entrepreneurial research.'"

By comparing the dearth of men of Industry heretofore troubling to oppose such Science Foundation legislation, or even to understand it, with the host of professional men arising to support it, the soundness of the American system of propulsion by direct financial incentive becomes again apparent.

On page 112 of the Record of the Hearing on H.R. 6007 there appears a statement by Karl B. Lutz in which we find

the following:

"The Science Foundation is supposed to limit its work to basic or pure science.

"By the power of the purse the Foundation will inevitably try to direct the course of research. Not long ago Chicago University refused to accept Federal funds for a certain project. In making the refusal, Professor Thorfin R. Hognness said, 'If we take it, the American taxpayer foots the bill while the bureaucrat in Washington calls the tune.'

"That scientific research cannot be controlled or directed is conclusively shown by an English professor, John R. Baker, in his book, 'Science and the Planned State,' published by the Macmillan Company, 1945. He points out that the scientist must be free to follow his own ideas, wherever they lead. As an example, he points out that penicillin was a chance byproduct of other research. 'It would have been impossible to plan a research to find such a substance because the existence of such a substance was not envisaged by anybody.'"

Mr. Lutz, above quoted, is an employee of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, and as such must deal constantly with the practicalities of American industrial enterprise. It may be pointed out that George E. Folk, Patent Adviser for the National Association of Manufacturers, is listed as one sponsoring H.R. 6007 in behalf of NAM. However, it perhaps is noteworthy that among the long list of other supporters of the bill can be found very few corporations qualified for membership in NAM. Nearly all of the others listed as sponsors represent universities, colleges and groups of scientists and professional men.

All who testified from Industry as sponsors of H.R. 6007, including Mr. Folk, qualified their sponsorship with significant requests for restrictive changes in its provisions. Most of the others, principally of the academic field, listed as

sponsors, requested a broadening of the powers of the Foundation.

Included in the list of sponsors of H.R. 6007 there are found almost no representatives of Smaller Industry in America. By "Smaller Industry" is meant that group of usually inarticulate industrialists ranging from the very small up to, but not including, corporations usually classified as Big Business. Members of National Patent Council, whom I have the honor of representing here today, are all included in the category of smaller manufacturers.

Smaller manufacturers, and there are many thousands of them, provide most of the inventive and creative impetus of American Industry. Most of the functional components of major products of largest corporations are created, engineered and produced by smaller manufacturers. For example, sixty-five to seventy-five percent of the functional components of automotive vehicles manufactured in the United States today come from such smaller manufacturers who in fact deserve, and in informed circles are accorded, the lion's share of the credit for the over-all advancement of engineering in the automotive field. Military authorities have conceded that most of the inventive contributions that made possible the winning of World War II came from the smaller people of Industry.

All of our so-called "Big Industries" are supported by a vast understructure of thousands of smaller manufacturers and producers extending, step by step, to all our basic industries. Each of these smaller units of production is

stimulated to hard-to-win advancements in its techniques, and in improvements in its products, by a hope of financial reward for service rendered. In this vital area from which most of the productive strength of our Nation comes, the producer asks only for a fair opportunity to outinvent and outperform his competition. He does not carry a mendicant's tin cup - or a bottomless barrel. He pays heavy taxes. He asks no handouts from Government. As a modest example, my own research, development and manufacturing corporation, although supplying critical military products to Government, without once failing to meet a creative, an engineering or a production requirement of Government, has never accepted from Government any money for research or developmental purposes.

But the Smaller Manufacturer does ask that Government refrain from subjecting his operations to interferences by tax-supported planners volunteering from the field of professedly prodigious intellects comfortably preoccupied with observations of the labors of others, including the Almighty, and with stimulating speculation as to how everything might be better done. Such intellects, you may have noted, court little criticism from those who have learned, as must be learned, the hard way, what it takes to get things done.

When the planner moves in, with grants of power by Government to interfere with the normal exercise of the essential functions of competitive industry, two unalterably opposed concepts collide. Neither can team successfully with the other. Resultant industrial stagnation must eventually

dry up about everything of value in our economy - even the source of the tax money which supports the planners.

I know how men of Smaller Industry must appreciate the solicitous attitude on the part of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reflected in its Report on Senate Bill 247, in the following paragraph:

"Spokesmen for industry have revealed that more than 150,000 industrial establishments have no basic research facilities whatever, and that those establishments are pursuing goals which are peculiar to their own interest, without proper co-ordination with the general basic research problems of the Nation." (Emphasis supplied.)

The bill mentions the word "correlation" but does not contain the word "co-ordination." The testimony indicates an understanding that these two words may be used interchangeably. Any difference in the meaning of the two words is much narrower than differences frequently bridged in justifying administrative policies of governmental agencies.

Within those "150,000 industrial establishments" perhaps are to be found most of the significant achievements in applied research. And out of Industry as a whole, if facilities of universities and other research institutions employed from time to time by Industry on special assignments are included, no doubt has come much advancement in basic research unless such research is presumed to include only the most profound explorations in the realm of the sciences. In testimony relating to Science Foundation legislation it has been stated, however, that it is difficult to draw the line between basic and applied research.

As to industrial establishments "pursuing goals which are peculiar to their own interest," is that not the type of pursuit through which our advancements come? And is it possible, or desirable, to attempt, through a single governmental agency, "correlation" (which implies control) "with the general basic research problems of the Nation?"

Would it not be equally practicable to undertake to "correlate" all industrial functions and activities, which would mean the complete elimination of competitive factors and the complete domination, or absorption, of Industry by Government? Would not the proposed "correlation" of industrial research lead inevitably to such absorption by Government, not only of research but of Industry itself? And, again most seriously, may we not ask whether that is, in fact, the submerged purpose of these bills?

In a recent conversation with a representative of one of our largest industries, on the subject of this Science Foundation legislation, it was stated by that representative to be his belief that within about six months after the enactment of such Science Foundation legislation there would arise within Industry a tremendous uproar of protest and a futile hope for relief from the consequences of such departure from sound American traditions. Perhaps because of limitations imposed by responsibilities to interests exposed to governmental mechanizations, the gentleman expressed total inability to raise his voice in these hearings. Most men of Industry have been found to have heard only vaguely about the National Science Foundation bills and to have been spared any considerable understanding of their serious import.

As an example of the obviously studied unfrankness of H.R. 12 may we examine whether the bill in fact provides for authority to confiscate patents, research facilities and plants? Under the heading "Authority of Foundation" Section 11, we find:

"The Foundation is empowered to do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and without being limited thereby, the Foundation is specifically authorized - ... (e) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan or gift, and to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting from, scientific research."

May we at this point submit for the consideration of the Committee an opinion rendered to National Patent Council, by Richard S. Melvin, legal adviser to the Council, which opinion reads in part as follows:

"It is necessary, before any agency of the United States Government exercises the right of eminent domain and condemnation proceedings, that it have authority in some act of Congress, giving it that power. This power does not need to be set out definitely and specifically, but, as has been held, legislation authorizing the acquisition by the Government of lands for public use will, where such construction is possible, be construed as authorizing the Government to acquire such lands by the exercise of the power of eminent domain. (Albert Hansen Lumber Company, v. U. S., 261 U. S. 581, 67 L. ed. 809, 43 S. ct. 444.) Since H.R. 12 at Section 11 (e) grants the National Science Foundation the right to acquire property, the doctrine of the Hansen case would be applicable even though the language is 'acquire by purchase, lease, loan or gift,' and the National Science Foundation would have the power of eminent domain."

This supports the contention that, under the provisions of H.R. 12, if enacted, the Director of the Foundation could arbitrarily acquire, by condemnation, real estate, buildings, facilities, patents, patent rights, drawings and other property relating to research, with the question of

compensation entirely beyond control of the owner of the property condemned.

It is not understood that many of the proponents of the bill have given it, publicly, any such interpretation. However, it may be noted on page 62 of the Record of the Hearing on H.R. 6007, dated June 1, 1948, that George E. Folk, an eminent lawyer, testified in part as follows as to that bill, identical in text to H.R. 12:

"Therefore, the Foundation would be authorized to acquire, in any manner whatsoever, patents necessary for scientific research or development or resulting from scientific research or development. Surely no such unlimited power of condemnation of patents was intended to be placed in the Foundation."

Perhaps as a covering afterthought, there is appended to section 12 (a) under the title "Patent Rights" the following:

"Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Foundation, by any contractual or other arrangement, to alter or modify any provision of law affecting the issuance or use of patents."

This provision has been perhaps as fully effective as could have been intended. Some men high in the profession of patent law have referred to this provision, erroneously, as giving them every desirable assurance that the Patent System, as it functions in our economy, would not be disturbed by anything contained in H.R. 12. It seems there could be no more impressive proof of the high responsibility carried by the honorable members of this important Committee for study of the submerged potentials of this bill for seriously

disruptive economic repercussions.

With another and superpowered governmental agency engaged in the pooling of patent rights of import to Industry, added to the long roster of such already-established agencies, what must Industry think, and feel, as to its chance to retain any autonomy related to research and invention? Astounding practices in the manipulation of such agencies' cartels of patents are reported, with conclusive documentation, under the heading "Sauce for the Gander - What for the Goose?" beginning on page 13 of the exhibited transcript of my address of March 11th to Dayton Patent Law Association.

And might inquiry be made as to whether it is regarded as within the authority and duty of your Committee to examine the extent to which H.R. 12 and related bills would subvert the intent of the Constitution of the United States? Attention of your Committee is directed to sections (5) and (6) of National Patent Council's communication to the Department of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, under date of October 9, 1947, beginning on page 17 of the transcript of the exhibited Dayton address. Those sections read as follows:

"(5) A patent grants only a negative right. That right is to exclude others, for the limited period of seventeen years, from manufacture, sale and/or use of the invention - at the will of the patent owner, and to any extent he may desire.

"(6) When our Government, which is presumed to be the entire citizenry, acquires a patent, that patent by every Constitutional intent automatically expires, because there is none left to exclude. To hold differently is to hold that our Government has become a competitive device imposed upon the citizen and deriving its powers arbitrarily from a source apart from any formalized expression of the will of its people. The Government, which has granted the

patent, in presuming to own it places itself in the untenable position of having vested in itself, without authority, a right which clearly, by Constitutional intent, can be possessed only by the citizen."

While the attention of your Committee is directed particularly to the above-quoted sections, it is suggested that you read that portion of the transcript beginning on its page 16 under the heading "Power Planners Scorn Constitution."

The above-quoted challenge of the constitutionality of ownership of U. S. patents by the United States Government has not been questioned by any authority. It has been supported unequivocally by eminent lawyers including, according to advice of the Office of Technical Services, lawyers of Government to whom the question was referred.

There perhaps has been no more flagrant flaunting of the Constitution by agencies of Government itself than the persistence of such agencies in acquiring, pooling, and manipulating patents and patent rights. That Government which decries cross-licensing, agreements to assign improvement patents, exchanges of know-how under patent licenses and selective and restrictive licenses, proceeds, as above documented, to do all these things which it would forbid the citizen to do. The distinction is that the citizen in doing them is well within Constitutional intent and the framework of our laws. Government, in doing these things, and in its every act of pretended ownership of a patent, operates in scornful contravention of the clear intent of the Constitution.

Could not this Committee as such decline to report out H.R. 12, or any similar bill with such provisions relating to patents, on the ground of clear unconstitutionality - and then could not the members of the Committee cause to be drafted, and introduced under their sponsorship, a bill having the effect of restoring to the public its Constitutional right to enjoy, fully and unconditionally, all patent rights once acquired by Government?

By what concept of consistency does H.R. 12 provide that no provision thereof shall disturb our patent laws and at the same time provide for Government ownership of patents in contravention of the clear intent of our Constitution?

During the past fifteen years we have seen our Patent System, and the incentive provided thereby, seriously weakened by extraneous applications of subversive doctrines, without any substantial changes in the patent laws themselves. The ideologies that induced such sabotage of our Patent System are now rather well understood, as to their objectives and as to their source.

In this Science Foundation Bill H.R. 12, and related bills under consideration by this Committee, there would be exerted upon our Patent System a subversive extraneous influence perhaps more sinister than any as yet imposed upon it by agencies of Government. While other agencies of Government are attempting to exercise, presumptuously, similar powers with relation to the absorption of patents by them, it is obvious that the proposed Foundation, with its over-all penetrations of Industry and with its tentacles formed through

unlimited numbers of scholarships presumably feeding patent pools of Government, would establish much more comprehensive, and steadily intensifying, pressures toward diminishing inventive and productive activities throughout private Industry.

In my statement filed with the Senate Patents Committee under date of October 23, 1942, here offered as an exhibit, there appear the following paragraphs:

"In times of confusion talented talkers have seemed able always to find exciting words and enticing theories with which to disable the patient builders of a nation - and perhaps innocently to destroy that nation itself - more spectacularly perhaps than those talkers could find for themselves the tedious ways in which to help their neighbors build.

"If we permit ourselves to be talked into disabling our Patent System and thus dishearten the most vital volunteer force ever to serve America - that inventive force without which America could never have grown strong - I think we may some day ask the Japanese to yield to us for all time their standing as the world's leading exponents of hara-kiri.

"Should we not instead religiously maintain adequate incentives in our Patent System and devote our thought and energies to improving and supporting that system to make it even more productive of inspiration for inventors and of resultant benefits to all our people?

* * * * *

"Then let's keep intact also the inducements which for so long have inspired men of management who, under our free enterprise system, have performed so well in directing men, money and machines toward serving our public with the fruits of invention.

"Make those men manage fairly - but keep them inspired and free to carry us ahead in world competition - in peace or in war."

If we must have a National Science Foundation, which is doubted seriously, why not limit its authority, and its operations, to the "correlation" of research activities of

other governmental agencies? Why not first test its ability to "correlate" research activities of the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces, not to mention the Marines - remembering that correlation, to be effective, requires absolute control. Without such control attempts at correlation must serve only to create confusion.

It would be interesting to observe the reactions of the hard-bitten "brass" of our respective military establishments to attempts to fasten upon them such controls, operated perhaps by astronomers, psychologists and other academic specialists.

It perhaps should be noted that the military establishments conducting basic research include the Office of Naval Research, said by the Steelman Report to the President dated September 27, 1947, page 56, to be "supporting about 600 basic research projects in more than 150 colleges, universities, and other nonprofit institutions" - at a total cost approximating \$21,713,678 covering the fiscal year 1947.

And might not such a "limited" Foundation, after successfully "correlating" the military, find adequate tasks for all the competent talent it could accumulate in "correlating," in addition, the many other governmental agencies engaged in basic research?

On page 36 of the Record of the Hearing on H.R. 6007 there appears the following dialogue between Congressman Hugh D. Scott, Jr., and Doctor Lawrence R. Hafstad, Executive Secretary of the Research and Development Board:

"Mr. Scott: What does the bill do to eliminate or, rather, to integrate some of the numerous research facilities which the Government already has in other departments? Does not this just merely add one more research agency on top of all of the others?"

"Dr. Hafstad: That is correct."

"Mr. Scott: Just as with the armed forces unification bill, instead of your having three services you add another one to them and you get quadruplication. That is what you are headed for."

While some of the proponents of Science Foundation legislation admit that there is need for such co-ordination in governmental research, it is interesting to note the testimony of the Honorable Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce, in the Record of the Hearing on H.R. 6007. On page 71 of the Record occurs the following dialogue:

"Mr. Scott: Mr. Secretary, how does this bill accomplish the purpose that you and Congressman O'Hara have been discussing, the co-ordination of research? I do not see anything in the bill which actually co-ordinates research. It seems to me, as one witness said this morning, it adds another bureau."

"Secretary Sawyer: Well, are you asking me whether or not it adds another bureau? The answer to that, of course, is yes."

"Mr. Scott: I know the answer to that, but after we add the bureau what good does the bureau do or how does it co-ordinate research? I suspect, if you are in my position, you do not know how many research agencies there are now."

"Secretary Sawyer: There are, I suppose, 20 or 30, at least. I have a list right here in this report of the President's committee, that was made some time ago, which I have glanced at hurriedly.

"Your question is: How does this bill accomplish co-ordination?"

After a somewhat rambling discussion of the question raised by Congressman Scott, Secretary Sawyer says:

"But the very point that you raise I think perhaps could be answered, or your suggestions could be accomplished by amendments in this bill in connection with its administration."

It seems that Secretary Sawyer thus reached the conclusion that the jurisdiction of the Foundation should be limited to co-ordination of research activities of Government agencies engaged in such research. That co-ordination of course would extend through to such nonprofit organizations as the 150 colleges, universities and other nonprofit institutions above referred to.

It is regretted that time available does not permit exhaustive discussion of the above and other significant phases of the legislation in question. Much could be said, for example, about the dangers of lack of restrictions on, or accountability for, the use of money, and lack of limitations as to the number and character of scholarships to be established. However, the import of the above-discussed specific features of the bills, plus that of the broader considerations involved, it is believed should persuade the Committee to examine most carefully the possibilities of the bill for irreparable disturbance of industrial equilibrium in America - before even attempting to effect adequate amendments to the legislation - assuming that any such legislation, however amended, is indicated at this time.

And should we not make certain that we have proved our ability to identify and clear all subversives out of other agencies of Government before we set up this one - so skillfully tailored to subversive purposes?

It may be argued that to defend established agencies of our Government from subversive infiltrations is a common and inescapable problem which should be expected to extend likewise to new agencies - and that proposals for new agencies should not be rejected for such reason.

Such argument, however, cannot be urged logically in support of the proposed Science Foundation legislation. That legislation is repugnant to our American political and economic traditions and, even if administered always in good American conscience and in line with its express provisions, would inevitably dry up the creative fountainheads of American Industry by stifling individual incentive to invent and produce. Administered incompetently or subversively, such Science Foundation legislation it seems would spread rapidly through our industries that feeling of futility which promotes resentful surrender to the kind of destructive chaos our alien enemies have planned for us and our children.

In behalf of manufacturers and others who are members of National Patent Council, including my own company, and in behalf of many thousands of smaller manufacturers who have had no other representation at these hearings, our respectful prayer is that this Committee decline to report any of the Science Foundation legislation here under consideration, either in its present form or in any form which permits the imposition upon American Industry of any of the controls contemplated in the present bills.

We thank you for your patient attention today and for your generous consideration in granting these hearings, particularly this extension thereof.

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ENCLOSURES (3)

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January 12, 1949

HARLOW SHAPLEY

PROFESSOR HARLOW SHAPLEY, Director of the Harvard Observatory, is one of the foremost Communist fellow-travelers in the educational field in this country. He has been associated with the following Communist front organizations:--

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS. He was a signer of the call to join the American Crusade To End Lynching, a pilgrimage to Washington that took place on September 23, 1946. This "crusade" was sponsored by the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS. Professor Shapley was present at the press conference held by PAUL ROBESON, COMMUNIST PARTY Member and Chairman of the crusade, when Robeson announced that President Truman would see this delegation when it arrived in Washington. Other Communist fronts such as the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER and the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY also sponsored this crusade. The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS has been declared subversive by the Department of Justice. It was formed in 1946 by a merger of the NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES and the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE--both of which have also been declared subversive by the Department of Justice.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA. HARLOW SHAPLEY was a Vice-Chairman of this organization and was elected to this position at its first convention which was held in Chicago, September 28-29, 1946. The PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA was formed at this convention by a merger of the INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS and the NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE--both of which were Communist front organizations. The PCA Board of Directors which was elected at this convention was composed of one hundred persons equally divided between former officials of the ICCASP and NCPAC.

Professor Shapley has been very active in the PCA. He submitted a paper to the "Conference on Thought Control" which was sponsored by the PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA and its Hollywood ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL at the Beverly Hills Hotel on July 9-13, 1947. At the second annual Convention of the PCA in Chicago in January, 1948 Shapley was re-elected as Vice-Chairman of the organization. It was at this Convention that the PCA endorsed HENRY WALLACE for President and authorized its National Board and State chapters to take steps to merge or affiliate themselves with the Third Party.

Professor Shapley was also the signer of the PCA's open letter to the Motion Picture Industry which opposed a "purge" or "black listing" of the Hollywood figures who were cited for contempt of Congress because

of their refusal to answer questions when they appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during its investigation of Communist penetration of the Motion Picture Industry.

Professor Shapley was Chairman of the "Conference on Cultural Freedom" which was held by the PCA in New York City, October 26, 1947. He was also a speaker at the PCA's KEEP AMERICA FREE RALLY which was held at the St. Nicholas Arena on October 25, 1947. This Rally was held to present the "real story" from the nineteen Hollywood "progressives" who were subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Professor Shapley was a signer of the Call to the CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES sponsored by the ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS DIVISION of the PCA which was held in the Hotel Commodore in New York City on October 25-26, 1947. He was also Chairman of this Conference which called for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the revocation of President Truman's Loyalty Order, and a fight on the Taft-Hartley Law. The Conference also condemned the "attack" on Hollywood and stated that every American had a right to join the COMMUNIST PARTY or any other political group.

Previous to his association with the PCA, Professor Shapley was one of the leaders of the INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS which was one of the predecessors of the PCA. In 1945 as a Vice-Chairman of the ICCASP, Professor Shapley testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in favor of the Full Employment Bill. He was Chairman of the ICCASP Conference to discuss national post-war problems in relation to international security, rehabilitation and reconversion, and full employment which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, June 22-23, 1945. A short while before this Conference was held Shapley went to Moscow to attend the Twentieth Anniversary ceremonies of the Academy of Science of the USSR.

Professor Shapley was also Chairman of the Crisis Meeting "Atom Bomb--For War or Peace?" held by the ICCASP in Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 4, 1945.

On November 14, 1946 HARLOW SHAPLEY appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He had been called before the Committee to tell what part had been taken by the CIO-PAC, the NCPAC, the ICCASP and the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE in the Massachusetts elections between Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. and Mrs. Martha Sharp. Shapley told the Committee he did not belong to the first two named or-

ganizations, that he was only a sponsor of the JAFRC and that, as Massachusetts Chairman of the ICCASP, he did not have the authority to produce its records. The Rankin-Shapley meeting was a stormy one and resulted in Rankin's ordering contempt proceedings against Professor Shapley. Shapley in turn accused Rankin of "technical assault" and of using the "star-chamber methods of the gestapo".

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS. Professor Shapley, is Chairman of this Communist front organization. On June 27, 1948 Shapley and LOUIS UNTERMEYER, another leading figure in the NCASP, sent a telegram to President Truman asking for permission for the NCASP delegation to Washington to present a petition for presidential clemency for the eleven members of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE who were cited for contempt of Congress.

On December 28, 1948 Shapley as Chairman of the NCASP issued a statement calling for the end of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He also announced at this time that the NCASP would hold a series of large meetings in key cities in this country during the month of January, 1949 and that the first one would take place at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on January 9.

On January 10, 1949 Shapley announced that over two hundred educators, artists, scientists and clergymen had signed a call sponsored by the NCASP to a cultural and scientific conference to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, March 25-27, 1949. The alleged purpose of this conference was to "reestablish American-Soviet understanding and cooperation". It should be noted that the calling of conferences of this type for intellectuals is in conformity with the Party line as established by the WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS which was held in the Summer of 1948 and later promulgated in For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy, official publication of the COMINFORM, which is published in Bucharest.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
Professor Shapley was Chairman of a meeting of this Communist front organization which was held at the Hotel Astor in New York City on September 18, 1946. The purpose of the meeting was to honor five artists and writers of the Soviet Ukraine who were at that time in this country.

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE. Professor Shapley was a sponsor of the Spanish refugee appeal of this organization in 1946, 1947 and 1948. On October 1947 he was a speaker at a banquet held by the Committee at the Hotel Astor, New York City. The JAFRC, one of numerous fronts formed to agitate for "Republican" Spain.

has been declared subversive by the Department of Justice. In July, 1947 sixteen members of its Executive Committee were convicted and imprisoned or fined for refusing to turn over to the House Committee on Un-American Activities the organization's records.

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE. During the year 1948 Professor Shapley was a member of the Board of Directors of the AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE. He was also seated on the dais at the annual American-Russian Institute Dinner which was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on May 19, 1947. The ARI is an out and out pro-Soviet Russian propaganda agency.

COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND. The formation of the Committee of One Thousand was announced on January 19, 1948. The sole purpose of this Committee is to fight and destroy the House Committee on Un-American Activities. HARLOW SHAPLEY was a sponsor of the COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND and during its early days was Acting Chairman and Executive Secretary. He was also one of the initiators of the Committee--the formation of which received its impetus from the PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

In March, 1948 the COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND called on Congress to reject the proposed \$200,000 appropriation for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At a luncheon held by this organization on June 3, 1948 Shapley deplored the inclusion of the AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE ON the Department of Justice's list of subversive organizations. He said that the AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE was "not a propaganda organization". For some unexplainable reason the ARI was later taken off Attorney General Clark's list of subversive organizations.

Professor Shapley attended "a parley of 75 trade union and progressive leaders from five states" (Daily Worker description) which was held in Washington, D. C. on April 27, 1948. This parley was called by the following eleven Congressmen who announced that they had formed a bloc to fight the Mundt-Nixon Bill in Congress.

Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY)	Glen Taylor (D-IDA)
Leo Isaacson (ALP-NY)	George Sadowski (D-MICH)
John Blatnik (D-MINN)	Adolph Sabath (D-ILL)
Adam C. Powell (D-NY)	Chet Holifield (D-CAL)
Emanuel Celler (D-NY)	Arthur Klein (D-NY)
Walter Granger (D-UTAH)	

ARNOLD JOHNSON, legislative representative of the COMMUNIST PARTY, also took part in this parley as did representatives of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, the UE and other Communist-controlled organizations.

Professor Shapley has also been active in defense of the "Hollywood Ten". On November 25, 1947 he sent a telegram to ERIC JOHNSTON, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, protesting any yielding to "hysteria" by "black-listing" or "purging" any of the Hollywood figures

cited for contempt of Congress. He was also scheduled as a guest speaker at a Los Angeles Banquet which was held on March 5, 1948 to raise funds for the "Hollywood Ten". During the same month he was the main speaker at a similar affair held in the Beverly Wiltshire Hotel, Hollywood, which raised over \$15,000 for the cause of these Hollywood Communists and fellow-travelers. At this affair he urged a fight on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and its "spawn" (the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of California and similar committees).

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. PROFESSOR HARLOW SHAPLEY has written for this publication. An article of his entitled "Stars Over Russia", appeared in the September, 1945 issue of this magazine. This article was written after Shapley had completed one of his trips to Russia. In this article he stated that "Russia. . . . is just rising from the greatest social revolution of modern times". SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY is foremost pro-Russian propaganda organ in the United States. JESSICA SMITH, editor of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, is the former wife of HAROLD WARE, Soviet espionage agent, now deceased. Her present husband is JOHN ABT, who has been named by Whittaker Chambers as a member of one of the spy groups which operated in government circles. When he appeared

before the House Committee on Un-American Activities but refused to state whether or not he was a COMMUNIST PARTY Member and whether or not Chambers charges against him were true. JESSICA SMITH worked in the USSR from 1922 to 1927 and for the Soviet Information Bureau in Washington from 1929 to 1933.

Following the WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE which was held in August, 1948 in Breslau, Poland an INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE IN DEFENSE OF PEACE, composed of twenty-one members, was established. Four Americans were named members of this Committee. Professor Shapley was one of them, the other three were ALBERT E. KAHN, JO DAVIDSON the sculptor, and HOWARD FAST. KAHN is a COMMUNIST PARTY Member, DAVIDSON is one of the foremost Communist fellow-travelers in the United States and HOWARD FAST no longer denies that he is a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY.

Professor Shapley was also one of the sponsors of the SCIENTISTS COMMITTEE ON LOYALTY PROBLEMS. This organization recommends the rescinding or modifying of President Truman's Loyalty Order and has as sponsors a number of well-known fellow-traveling scientists.

Professor Shapley was also a sponsor of the NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS. This "Conference" was established in 1940 after the

dissolution of the AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY. Supported wholly by Communists and fellow-travelers it was one of numerous fronts which were formed on the "democratic rights" line. This organization fought the Dempsey Deportation Bill and agitated for the dismissal of indictments against sixteen persons who had solicited the enlistment of volunteers for the Spanish Republican Army.

The esteem with which Professor Shapley is held by Communists and fellow-travelers is indicated by the fact that fellow-travelling DONALD OGDEN STEWART's play "How I Wonder" was based partly on the life of HARLOW SHAPLEY. This play according to BARNARD RUBIN, DAILY WORKER columnist, portrays the "conflict which faces top modern scientists; science in an ivory tower versus science battling for the common man".

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Original in possession of Fred Woltman,
N.Y. World Telegram Staff Writer. Photograph
made 2/16/60. *FW*

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April 12, 1949

Memo on Dr. Harlow Shapley.

Dr. Harlow Shapley is without question the most eminent Communist fellow traveler in the field of science. He's one of the leading fellow travelers in the intellectual field generally. As director of the Harvard Observatory and former president of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, his prestige in helping front causes is invaluable. He can line-up more fellow scientists behind them than anyone in the country. And does.

There's no indication whatever that Dr. Shapley is a Communist or even a Marxist. His record ~~even~~ does not conform to that pattern. Yet, as the attached memorandum shows, for years Dr. Shapley has been a close collaborationist with the Communists, giving aid and comfort to scores of causes they prize highly. In a sense, he's one of their most useful fronts.

Dr. Shapley would probably say this all stems from his concern for civil liberties, minority rights, the common man. The curious fact is that, in these activities, it's the Communists he works with. As James Burnham of NYU said (Item 35, Page 17, of the attached memo): "When we examine these civil rights

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cases in which he is involved, they always turn out to be persons who are Communists or who are approved by the Communist party."

One theory is that he's a complete innocent; another, that he's actually a confirmed Communist sympathizer who realizes that too close association with the Communist party will impair his usefulness.

Pages 23 to 28 of the attached memo, covering incidents at the Waldorf-Astoria "cultural conference", show a definite befuddlement, it seems to me. They also show a certain guile, if not downright intent to mislead the American public.

Norman Cousins of the Saturday Review of Literature, who crashed the ~~conference~~ Waldorf affair and represented the only discordant note in the official program, ~~had~~ has had an interesting exchange of correspondence with Shapley, whom he knows. Since Cousins is in the hospital, I have not been able to talk with him. From the exchange, however, Cousins is convinced that Shapley is "not irretrievable," that he might be won away from the Communists.

Whatever his motives, there's no doubt that Shapley has surrounded himself with Communists and Communist sympathizers; or that he's dazzled by them.

The best way to judge him is by his record of activities which are set forth in the accompanying memo.

Fred Woltman

4/12/49

ACTIVITIES OF DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY.

Following is a list of activities, associations and statements of Dr. Harlow Shapley over the past ten years which make him ~~the~~ the chief front man of the Communist fellow travelers in American ~~scat~~ science if not, indeed, in the entire intellectual field. It includes his sponsorship of and membership in many Communist fronts; his willingness continuously to lend the prestige of his name to them; his association with known Communists and excerpts from his speeches and articles. In some instances, the affiliations, standing alone, mean nothing. Separately, they may represent worthy objectives which the Communists happen at the moment to favor (and to have a hand in). What's significant is the pattern, -- a pattern of repeated collaboration with the Communists and ~~apna~~ operating within the Communist orbit rather than cooperating with those movements which want nothing to do with the Communists. The Communist orbit, the record shows, has drawn Dr. Shapley closer and closer in recent years.

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Cited are ~~12~~ organizations, listed by Attorney General Clark as Communist and subversive, which Dr. Shapley sponsored, aided or cooperated with at one time or another. They

are the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Congress of American Women, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Council for Pan American Democracy, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New Masses, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Civil Rights Congress, American Youth for Democracy, International Workers Order, Council on African Affairs, ~~and~~ National Negro Congress, Congress and Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

Dr. Shapley's activities follow:

1. 1939.

Executive committee, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This was a Communist front among college teachers which defended Communist teachers and organized the opposition to the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Inquiry into Communist teachers in New York City public schools. It was set up as a rival to John Dewey's anti-totalitarian Committee for Cultural Freedom.

2. 1940.

Signed an appeal to Secretary of State ~~Mr~~ Hull to intervene in behalf of Spanish anti-fascists trapped in Europe. This was promoted by the League of American Writers, one of the most vicious Communist fronts during the Hitler-Stalin pact. It folded with the invasion of Russia.

3. April, 1940.

Signed a petition to President Roosevelt demanding that an end be put to what it called "the badgering of Communist leaders." Specifically, ~~it~~ the petition demanded that the FBI drop

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its investigation of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Attorney General list); and that the Washington grand jury discontinue questioning editors of the New Masses (Attorney Gen. list), Communist party magazine. This was in line with CP maneuvers during the Hitler-Stalin pact period.

4. Sept. 17, 1940.

Signed appeal to President Roosevelt to use his influence to secure bail for the Communist leaders of the Fur Workers Union who were appealing their conviction under the Sherman Anti-trust law. The appeal was circulated by the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, a CP front during the Hitler-Stalin Pact period.

5. Sept. 17, 1940.

Listed on the board of sponsors of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, one of the fronts set up after the Communists dissolved the American League for Peace and Democracy. The conference was loaded with Communists and fellow travelers. It followed the Hitler-Stalin Pact era strategy of taking the play off the U. S. defense program and the Nazi war in Europe by hammering away at the FBI, Roosevelt's domestic policies, his "crippling of labor unions," etc., etc. The Nazi invasion of Russia brought an about-face in this strategy.

5. Dec. 3, 1940.

Signed an appeal issued by the Council for Pan American Democracy (Attorney Gen. list) and another appeal ~~in~~ on June 8, ~~1944~~ 1945. The council's objective was to promote the Communist line in Latin America.

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6. 1943.

Sponsored Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder (Attorney Gen. list). Also signed its appeal to President Roosevelt to free Browder.

7. 1944.

Aided the Council on African Affairs (Attorney Gen. list) and National Negro Congress (Attorney Gen. list).

~~8. 1944-5-6.~~

8. 1944-5-6.

National vice-chairman and Massachusetts chairman of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This was organized originally to support a fourth term for Roosevelt; after the election it quickly fell into the hands of the Communists, as the ~~main~~ latter's principal front among intellectuals. Dr. Shapley, ~~an~~ also an initiating sponsor, ^{active} remained/throughout and appeared in its behalf before the Senate Banking Committee in favor of the full employment bill. On Dec. 4, 1945 he served as chairman of the ICCASP's "Crisis Meeting" in Madison Square Garden; subject: "Atom Bomb -- for War or Peace?"

The ICCASP plugged for the Communist party line on many fronts. Head of its literature division, for instance, was Communist party member Howard Fast.

Finally, on Aug. 8, 1946, its paid national director, Harold L. Ickes, resigned in disgust. One reason for his resignation, Ickes wrote the ICCASP, "was that I was constantly being called upon to devote time and energy to defending it from charges of communistic tendencies and sympathies. As I have said, I am not only not a Communist myself, I have no inclination in

that direction and no desire to be associated with an organization that is under constant suspicions of being, if not communistic, at least not unsympathetic to political doctrines with which I do not hold."

Dr. Shapley remained.

9. March 18, 1945.

According to the Daily Worker of that date, Dr. Shapley signed a statement applauding an announcement by the War Department that Communists would receive army commissions. The statement was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Attorney Gen. list). This "federation" was set up as a rival to the American Civil Liberties Union after the latter voted to bar Communist party members from its national board.

10. Sept. 1945.

In its issue of that date, Soviet Russia Today, foremost pro-Soviet propaganda magazine in America, carried an article by Dr. Shapley. (Soviet Russia Today was and is edited by Jessica Smith, wife of John Abt who was identified by Whittaker Chambers as a member of an underground Communist cultural cell in Washington.) Shapley's article, written after his return from Russia, said that:

"Russia....is just rising from the greatest social revolution of modern times."

11. Sept., 1946.

Dr. Shapley was elected vice-chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, a merger of the aforementioned ICCASP and the National Citizens Political Action Committee. It

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continue to carry on the CP's cultural and intellectual front program. Henry A. Wallace appeared prominently in the new PCA. Soon afterwards, ICCASP's resigned ~~executive~~ director, Harold I. Ickes, castigated the new PCA for ~~maintaining~~ throwing open its arms to Communists.

12. Sept. 1946.

Signed a call to join the "American Crusade to End Lynching." This was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress (Attorney Gen. list), the legal defense arm of the Communist party which currently is running the defense of the 11 Communist leaders on trial. Other sponsors of this CP enterprise were the International Workers Order (Attorney Gen. list) and American Youth for Democracy (Attorney Gen. list).

Dr. Shapley was present at the press conference in which Paul Robeson, the chairman of the "crusade," announced the forthcoming event. As president of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science and director of the Harvard Observatory, his ~~presence~~ presence lent valuable prestige.

13. Oct. 11, 1946.

The Boston Traveler carried a statement signed by Shapley and others (mostly fellow travelers). The statement protested an earlier Traveler story which disclosed that the board of trustees of the Unitarian Church had brought charges against the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, editor of its official magazine, "the Christian Register. The Shapley statement called the article "Red-baiting."

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Subsequently, the Unitarian Church dismissed Fritchman, a long-standing pro-Communist, for refusing to stop using the church publication to promote the party line, --- specifically for running attacks on the Marshal Plan against Unitarian Church policy.

14. 1947.

A sponsor of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney Gen. list). The JAFRC spots (and finances) Communist refugees from Europe in North and South America to do party work. According to a report to Congress by J. Edgar Hoover, it kept on its payroll Gerhardt Eisler, convicted Moscow agent assigned to the Communist party here.

15. May 19, 1947.

~~Sponsored by the American Russian Institute~~

A trustee of the American Russian Institute. He spoke on the above date at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner staged by the Institute to provide Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, with a sounding-board to attack U. S. atomic control policy. The American Russian Institute/^{was set up} to supply data to this country about the USSR. Some of its experts and trustees are Soviet supporters; the information it supplies presents the USSR in a favorable light. At one time the institute called itself a "Soviet Information Bureau." ~~Quinn Tamm~~ When asked for information, the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Consulate (in the past) usually refer queries to the American Russian Institute.

16. May 31, 1947.

Dr. Shapley addressed a Madison Square Rally

of the Progressive Citizens of America. The Daily Worker carried the speech in full, also ran a photo of Shapley with Henry A. Wallace, Jo Davidson and Elliot Roosevelt. Here are excerpts:

"Why should we not demand that our government be open and fair to its citizens. We, the civilians, ~~must~~ must pay the bills, we must fight the wars. Congressmen do not loan \$400,000,000; generals and ~~war~~ admirals never won a war; we the citizens do both of them.

"Why then this hazy double-talk about the proposed beachheads on the mainland of the Eastern Mediterranean? Why not frankly say what you mean, Mr. President? If you mean oil, why say Greece; why say Turkey, when you mean gravy. When we mean commercial gravy to a few, at the potential expense of the blood of the many.

"Greece, oil; Turkey, gravy -- it's hash -- and I don't like what they are cooking up. I don't like the way they cook it....

"You're welcome here, boys. Let me help you -- you there, with a subversive grin, are you a dripping Communist? No? You deny it? That means you are one. Back up the wagon, Mr. J. Edgar, we've got him.

"Back up 21,408 wagons, Mr. Attorney General, take them all away. The Gestapo purge is on....

"So far it is only this planet, as I say, that our government would make safe for capitalism....

"Yes, only this planet so far falls within the comprehensive scheme. But listen. Don't tell anybody, but recently the astronomers have found that there is methane out beyond the moon in the atmosphere of Jupiter. Now methane is the basic hydrocarbon fundamental in the building up of petroleum.

"If the oil companies should hear of this discovery, don't tell. I predict that with many pious words, poured out over the radio to the interruption of one or more soap operas (subversive of free enterprise, I call that) -- I predict that with pious words, and hiding behind your idealism, you Government would begin to mess up the operation of the solar system....."

17. June 14, 1947.

In the New Leader on this date, Reuben H.

Markham wrote:

"As Rakosi's Hungarian Communists, backed by the Red Army, overthrew the legally elected government of Hungary, Harvard's professor, Harlow Shapley, is reported to amuse callow youth by saying that Communism is less dangerous than somnambulism...."

18. Sept. 10, 1947.

The New York Times reported a meeting of the Eighth Annual Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion at the University of Pennsylvania:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9----Lashing out against the 'travesty and hypocrisy' of American foreign policy in Greece, Dr. Harlow Shapley....proposed tonight that the State Department be held accountable to the American people for its actions...."

19. Sept. 25-7, 1947.

Dr. Shapley presided over a conference on "Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties" in New York City, called by the Progressive Citizens of America, of which he was vice-chairman. Dr. Shapley's call to the conference read like the Daily Worker. It warned American artists, writers and scientists that "the basis of your life is under attack" and that the spirit of the ~~NA~~ Nazis ~~is~~ "is at large" in this country. Part of it read:

"The need for our conference is suddenly emphasized by the typical vociferous smear attack on Hans Eisler. (Brother of ~~NA~~ Gerhard Eisler; a self-admitted ex-Communist who was later deported to Germany.) We now see that the UnAmerican Activities Committee apparently will follow the pattern of claiming that art is subversive and that in America also we may be justified in destroying paintings, musical compositions and ~~works~~ works of literature.

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"One of the definite assignments of the conference will be to examine the attack on this well-known Hollywood composer...."

The conference itself demanded the revocation of the President's loyalty order, castigated "the sentencing of the anti-Fascists" (the Communists' name for ^{the} Communists and pro-Communists who have been convicted ~~xxx~~ of contempt of Congress) and defended the right of every American to join the Communist party.

20. Sept. 30, 1947.

The Daily Worker carried an advertisement high-lighting Dr. Shapley ~~xx~~ as the principal speaker at a rally sponsored by the Congress of American Women (Attorney Gen. list). This "congress" is the party's leading front organization among women and is the American wing of the Women's International Democratic Federation, a ladies' comintern run from Moscow. Its role here is to undermine U. S. foreign policy in favor of Russia's. The topic for Dr. Shapley's speech was: "Rescue the Atomic Age."

This meeting was typical of Dr. Shapley's willing association with Communist party members. A co-speaker was Albert E. Kahn, one of the CP's ~~xx~~ literary hatchet men. In May, 1944, Kahn wrote an article, published in In Fact and elsewhere, entitled ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ "Portrait of a Newspaper Liar." It was directed entirely against the author of this report. Declaring that "Woltman is afflicted with a brain-corroding disease," Kahn added:

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"Woltman is a lackey. His lord and paymaster is the publisher Roy Howard, a misanthrope haunted by a dread of democracy. Woltman is hired to protect Howard's interests and serve his ends...."

This same Albert Kahn, incidentally, was one of the moving spirits behind Dr. Shapley's Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria Dec. 25-7, 1949. Officially, he was in charge of the ~~am~~ press and speech preparations for all the sessions; unofficially, he served as the CP's whip. He was seen continuously in conference with Shapley and was one of the inner circle that directed the conference.

21. Oct. 30, 1947.

* Dr. Shapley wrote at a fund-raising banquet of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney Gen. list), which attacked the loyalty oath and the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. Co-speakers were Albert Maltz and John Howard Lawson, two of the Communist party's literary hacks.

22. November ~~1947~~ 1947.

As head of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, Progressive Citizens of America, Dr. Shapley presided at a "Free the Movies" rally which attacked the House UnAmerican Activities Committee's inquiry into Communists in Hollywood. The rally called it "a cultural blackout."

23. Nov. 16, ~~1947~~ 1947.

Dr. Shapley presided at an "American-Soviet Friendship Dinner" under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Attorney Gen. list), the foremost

pro-Soviet propaganda agency in America. The dinner furnished Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, USSR deputy foreign minister, with a sounding board to attack U. S. foreign policy. Shapley's co-speakers: Paul Robeson and the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchmen, discharged Unitarian Church editor.

24. Nov. 17, 1947.

George Seldes' In Fact gave its main play to an exclusive article by Dr. Shapley on what ~~the~~ In Fact described as "the effect of thought control on American science and universities."

Shapley's article gave the typical party-line defense of the inherent right of Communists and fellow-travelers to infiltrate college faculties and, ~~in the case of~~ in the case of scientists, to hold jobs with secret government military research projects. Shapley, indeed, specifically mentioned Oak Ridge atomic center. In Daily Worker style, he ascribed the current moves on Communists and Communist supporters on college faculties to "fascist hysteria" and "incipient fascism in America."

He also attacked New York University for removing Dr. Lyman R. Bradley ~~from~~ as chairman of its German Department, following the latter's conviction on a contempt-of-Congress charge as treasurer of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney Gen. list). Actually, Dr. Bradley was allowed to continue teaching at the time. Bradley ^{was} ~~is~~ closely involved with the Communists in many ~~many~~ other activities and was chairman of the board of trustees of the CP's/^{Marxist} training center in New York City, the Jefferson School.

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Yet, Dr. Shapley sought to martyrize him by commenting:

"The disciplining....of a heroic, gentle and highly altruistic professor is simply a disgrace."

25. Dec., 1947.

In connection with the ~~the~~ aforementioned American Russian Institute, of which Shapley is trustee:

The World-Telegram and several other publications disclosed that an in-service course^{on Russia} for city school teachers, provided by the Board of Education, was actually being sponsored by the American Russian Institute; and that the latter was supplying the instructors, including Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, whose party name was Bennett Stevens. As a consequence, the Board of Superintendent began an investigation. Dr. ~~Shapley~~ Shapley appeared in behalf of the Institute.

The Board of Superintendents thereupon dropped the course, announcing that Dr. Shapley had refused to answer charges of Communism raised in connection with the course.

On Dec. 11, 1947, the Institute released a blast by Dr. Shapley ~~which~~ in which the latter declared:

"As regards the charges by the Board of Superintendents that the American Russian Institute has not answered the attacks made upon it some time ago by the American Mercury, Plain Talk, NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM and the Brooklyn Tablet, I understand that the board of trustees of the American Russian Institute would not dignify the journals ~~make~~ making these irrelevant attacks with a reply."

26. December 1947.

The executive committee of Progressive Citizens

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of America met and voted to set up a third party for Wallace-for-President. Shapley was recorded as abstaining from voting. Shapley ~~and~~ apparently did not take the limelight in the Wallace campaign. However, a SHNA story from Chicago in January, 1948 and another SHNA story from Washington in July 1948 identified him as one of the behind-the-scenes figures in the third party movement.

27. 1948.

national
Became/chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which grew out of the Progressive Citizens of America. For its political activities, ~~and~~ PCA organized the Progressive party; to continue its cultural front activities, the NCASP. Under Dr. Shapley, NCASP continued to be overloaded with Communists and sympathizers on its control level and plug the party line. ~~It~~ (I have a fat file to substantiate this.) In other words, it continued the front tradition of the PCA and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and the Professions.

NCASP, incidentally, endorsed Wallace for President; over Shapley's name as chairman, it took out a full-page ad in the Times: "We are for Wallace." NCASP feeds out a steady stream of party line statements, often lining up innocents or other fellow travelers to lend their names.

Vice-chairmen under Shapley include Lillian Hellman, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge and Eohn Howard Lawson, one of the Hollywood Ten.

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28. 1948.

Shapley signed an appeal to the Supreme Court to reverse the convictions of the 10 Hollywood writers and directors as "a blow to the freedom of all artists." They refused to affirm or deny Communist party membership.

29. 1948.

Dr. Shapley signed a demand on the Board of Education to reinstate Isadore Rubin, a New York high school ~~teacher~~ teacher, who was suspended for conduct unbecoming a teacher. He had been picketing the Brooklyn Trust Co., in a Communist-inspired strike. The statement was issued by the Communist-led Teachers Union, Local 555.

This is still another ~~an~~ instance of Dr. Shapley's working with the Communist group rather than with the non-Communist union, the Teachers Guild of New York.

30. 1940.

Joined with fellow travelers and innocents in a demand that the 81st Congress abolish the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.

31. Jan. 19, 1948.

Daily Worker announced that Dr. Shapley was organizing a "Committee of 1000" ~~prominent Americans~~ ("prominent Americans," it said), in a drive to abolish the House UnAmerican Activities Committee as "betrayers of American ideals."

According to Counterattack, Jan. 23, 1948, this new committee was a front created by the Civil Rights Congress (

(Attorney Gen. list). Its headquarters were in the national office of the party-line National Lawyers Guild in Washington. Subsequently, I got a call from Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union; he informed me that original sponsors were resigning from the ~~new~~ Committee of 1000 because of its increasing Red coloration. One of them, he said, was Arthur Garfield Hays, who signed the original appeal but since became suspicious. The committee appears to have folded. Shapley was listed as acting chairman and executive secretary.

32. Feb. 8, 1948.

The Massachusetts Chapter, Progressive Citizens of America, voted to push Shapley as third-party candidate for Governor.

33. March, 1948.

Dr. Shapley served as co-chairman of the National Reception Committee for Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, who visited here under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney Gen. list). Wife of a French Communist, she was first detained at Ellis Island last June, then released pending a study of her case.

Speaking before the ~~IAF~~ JAFRC, she declared the shift of Czechoslovakia and Poland to Communism was the result of a "democratic process." "The wave of reaction" in this country, Mme. Joliot-Curie declared, "was strikingly similar to the one that led to the last conflict."

In a separate interview, she said she was not surprised by America's attitude toward Russia because she

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believes Americans "look with much more favor on fascism than on Communism." Americans, "she explained, "think fascism has more respect for money."

34. March 1948.

As chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Shapley announced the formation of a Bureau for Academic Freedom. From its literature, this new front ~~with~~ is chiefly interested in defending ~~influencing~~ Communist teachers and sympathizers who are under fire. Almost immediately, it put out a blast on the University of Washington for discharging three Communist teachers. Its full-time secretary is Dr. Clyde R. Miller, Communist fronter from way back, who currently is suing the World-Telegram for libel.

35. March 13, 1948.

In a debate with Dr. Shapley before the Foreign Policy Assn., in Philadelphia, Dr. James Burnham of NYU declared:

"Dr. Shapley belongs to that class of Americans who, in one way or another, continuously are finding ~~and~~ excuses for what the Soviets do."

Although Dr. Shapley considers himself a pro-
~~ponent~~ proponent of civil rights, Dr. Burnham added;

"When we examine these civil rights cases in which he is involved, they always turn out to be persons who are Communists or who are ~~approved~~ approved by the Communist party."

According to the Herald-Tribune, Dr. Shapley was "visibly shaken" and called the statement "a vicious and erroneous smear" originating with "J. Parnell Thomas and his Congressional ~~per~~ persecution committee." Dr. Shapley cited a decoration

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he had received from the Vatican.

35. March 18, 1948.

The Daily Worker carried a long story about Dr. Shapley who was the principal speaker at a Hollywood banquet for the Hollywood 10 (most, if not all, of whom are party members). The Hollywood fellow traveling set turned out as well as the ten writers and directors. The Worker said of Shapley:

"From his introductory 'Ladies, gentlemen and fellow subversives,' the alternately merry and deadly serious scientist was frequently interrupted by laughter or applause. He declared that the 10 Hollywood writers and directors who stood up against the un-Americans' tyrannical invasion of 'political conscience' were more than 10.

"'They are 10 times 10 million of us,' he said, 'whom the fight is for.'

"He described himself as 'neither a Negro or a Jew or a Catholic or a Communist, but a fellow traveler of all these minorities when we see them persecuted by those in power.'

"Hitler and his mob of sadists 'went after the small Communist minority and ended with the murder of millions of Communists,' he said, as he warned of the committee's attempt to fan hysteria and a war scare,"

36. April 17, 1947.

Shapley addressed a conference of the Communist controlled Teachers Union, warning against the danger of the U. S. moving "toward a fear-ridden totalitarianism" if its "fear-building inquisitions" are not fought. A co-speaker was ~~Ed~~ Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood ~~xxxxxx~~ writer and party member.

37. April 27, 1948.

Dr. Shapley attended what the Daily Worker

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referred to as "a parley of 75 trade union and progressive leaders from five states" in Washington. It was called by ~~several~~ 11 Congressmen, including Vito Marcantonio, Leo Isaacson and Adam C. Powell, who announced they had formed a bloc against the Mundt-Nixon Communist-control bill. Arnold Johnson, legislative representative of the Communist party, participated; so did the Civil Rights Congress (Attorney Gen. list).

38. June 27, 1948.

With Louis Untermeyer, Shapley telegraphed President Truman for permission to present him with a ~~presidential~~ petition for presidential clemency for the 11 convicted directors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Attorney Gen. list).

39. August 1948.

The Churchman, partyline unofficial church publication edited by Guy Emery Shipler ran an editorial plug for Dr. Shapley. It also listed him among a group of fellow travelers (Lillian Hellman, Olin Downes, etc.) who in effect called for the election of Wallace. The statement -- demanding ~~the~~ an immediate US-USSR conference for peace -- followed the then-current Wallace-Communist pattern.

40. Aug. 18, 1948.

The Daily Worker ran a dispatch by Joseph Starobin, ~~the foreign affairs expert for the CP and~~ foreign affairs expert for the CP and the Worker, telling of his meeting with Dr. Shapley aboard the Queen Mary:

"With the astronomers enroute to a congress in Zurich is witty, amiable Harlow Shapley, who is in the first class zone but who had been visiting friends in the cabin class. We talked about the prospects of Wallace and he said it was too bad I hadn't introduced myself sooner, ~~in~~ in view of the big sessions upstairs on the subject of 'saving the world' with such travelers as Ira Hirschmann and others."

41. August 29, 1949.

The AP reported that the World Congress of ~~Intellectuals~~ Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland, had named Shapley, Jo Davidson ~~Albert E. Kahn~~ Albert E. Kahn and Howard Fast as American members of its continuations committee in Paris. The State Department has termed the Wroclaw congress and its forthcoming World Congress for Peace in Paris (April 20-3) as creatures of the Cominform. Dr. Shapley has told friends he never accepted the appointment. That he should have been named in the first place shows the reliance this Communist-run congress placed in him.

42. Sept., 1948.

Listed as honorary president, American-Soviet Science Society. This society was started in 1943 as the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Attorney Gen. list); it claims to have dissolved that affiliation in 1946. This turned out last year to have been a fraud: the science society was still operating out of the headquarters of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

43. Sept. 25, 1945.

Listed as a contributor to New Masses, Communist party magazine, (Attorney Gen. list). Also as a contributor Nov. 27, 1945.

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44. Sept., 1948.

Dr. Shapley was dropped as a trustee of the Kosciusko Foundation, set up for the benefit of exchange schooling between the U. S. and Poland. Former Vassar College President Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken said at the time: "....because of his political views, his (Shapley's) presence on the board was ~~much~~ ~~much~~ criticised." Dr. MacCracken added:

"Dr. Shapley's great interest in Russia limited his usefulness in the Foundation. We are trying to cement Polish-American harmony, and almost all persons of Polish descent in this country are opposed to the present regime in Poland."

45. Oct. 3, 1948.

In a letter to Victor Lasky of the World-Telegram, Dr. Shapley justified the resignation of Prof. H. J. Muller, Nobel prize winner of Indiana University, from the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Muller had charged that many of his Russian friends had been liquidated ~~as a result of their opposition to the~~ ~~views of the Soviet geneticist Lysenko~~ for opposing the Stalin-approved genetics views of the Soviet geneticist Lysenko.

Dr. Shapley wrote, concerning Muller's protest against the Communist party's straitjacket on science in the USSR:

"I do not see how he could do otherwise. You cannot change the laws of nature by the laws of political states as Hitler found out when he tried to establish German physics.....and we in Tennessee and other states when we set up laws against teaching evolution.

"Twice in Washington during the Centennial Celebration, I commented on the radio on the absurdity of denying Mendelian inheritances. Probably the most comical

of these political presumptions was the Ohio case of long ago when a solon introduced a bill to fix by law at a round number the ratio of the diameter to the circumference of a circle."

This is typical of Dr. Shapley. On the one hand, he cannot afford to approve the Kremlin's latest stranglehold on Soviet science. On the other hand, when he does criticize it, Shapley manages to go one better against United States by citing the absurd Tennessee Darwin trial and the remote Ohio case he mentions. But, for him to draw a parallel ~~between~~ between the totalitarian treatment of science in the USSR and the two instances he cites in this country scarcely seems worthy of so eminent a scientist.

Incidentally, Shapley in July, 1945, returned from a three-week visit to Russia, as a guest of the government. In an interview, he ~~gave high praise to~~ had high praise for the Soviet Union's expenditures for scientific development. Besides unlimited laboratory facilities, he declared, ~~the USSR supplies~~ obviously awed, the USSR supplies its scientists with incomes, private cars and chauffeurs and town and country homes.

46. Feb. 23, 1949.

Spoke at the Churchman dinner where he paid tribute to the party-line unofficial church publication and its fellow-traveling editor, Guy ^{Emery} Shippler. This and previous Churchman dinners had been discussed by the World-Telegram and others as giving prestige to Shippler's pro-Communist activities. Shapley's speech, however, was non-political.

One of his co-speakers, William L. Shirer

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asserted that his knowledge of the Communist movement was:

"....no less accurate or profound than that of Mr. Hearst or Mr. Roy Howard or that silly, professional red-baiter on the World-Telegram...."

47. Jan. 10, 1949.

Dr. Shapley announced the call of the NCASP to a cultural and scientific conference at the ~~Waldorf~~ Waldorf-Astoria. "Its purpose was" to reestablish American-Soviet understanding and cooperation." This followed the pattern laid down by the Cominform-created ~~World Congress of Intellectuals in Poland~~ World Congress of Intellectuals in Poland last summer, -- namely, the establishment of ~~and~~ cultural and scientific peace conferences throughout the world, ~~expounded~~ to furnish a sounding board for Soviet foreign policy. This program, incidentally, was officially promulgated by the official organ of the Cominform, "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy."

48. March 25-7, 1949.

Dr. Shapley presided at the three-day Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf. So much has been written about this affair, that it scarcely need be described except as it relates to Dr. Shapley personally. As the public came to realize, ~~it~~ the conference was rigged to tout the police-state regimes of Russia and the "people's democracies"; and to discredit the democracies. While, under Dr. Shapley's chairmanship, the Soviet propaganda line was expounded by delegate after delegate, there ~~wasn't~~ were no such spokesmen for the Western

24.

democracies on the program. And, when Dr. Sidney Hook of NYU offered to read a paper suggesting that there were no "party truths" but only "scientific truths," Dr. Shapley turned him down.

The following incidents may give some insight into Dr. Shapley's own outlook.

49. March 25, 1949.

Dr. Shapley conducted a farcical "press interview" with the foreign delegates to the Waldorf conference. It was not an interview at all but a series of prepared speeches. Throughout, Shapley tried to shut off questions; he generally succeeded.

He opened the conference with a brief speech which said, in part:

"This conference has knowingly been falsely labeled pro-Communist. It is ~~completely~~ not pro-Communist. It is completely nonpolitical and independent of any political group."

As he sought to pass on to the next speaker, a reporter shouted:

"What do you mean -- nonpolitical? Your call for the conference included a statement on foreign policy that came straight from the platform of Henry Wallace's Progressive party."

Shapley replied tartly:

"All cultural questions have some political coloration. We have Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and Communists."

Reporters shouted: "Name a Republican."

Finally, Shapley said: "Marshall Dimock is a Republican State Senator from Vermont."

"Didn't Mr. Dimock support Wallace in the

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last campaign?" a reporter asked him.

Dr. Shapley was obviously flustered; at length replied:

"I don't know whether Mr. Dimock did or not. Anyway it's irrelevant. This is a peace conference. Let's keep politics out."

(Dimock, incidentally joined the New Deal in 1938 as ~~an~~ Assistant Secretary of Labor under Frances Perkins. He, in turn, ~~became~~ became administrative assistant to the Attorney General, Associate Commissioner of Immigration and directing recruiter of the War Shipping Administration under the New Deal.)

Whether Dr. Shapley deliberately falsified Dimock's politics cannot be said, of course; he certainly tried to mislead the press.

Throughout the "interview," Shapley the Soviet and other Iron Curtain delegates from embarrassing questions.

50. March 26, 1949.

At the opening session in Carnegie Hall, Dr. Shapley repeatedly lashed out against the State Department for barring non-Iron Curtain delegates from the country. Following is a summary (not exact quotes) of his speech:

Our two great nations are obsessed with screaming out each other's shortcomings and are not aware of our own. It is basic for man to be free. Each man's own individuality must be respected. Both countries (Russia and the U. S.) recognize this fundamental fact but ~~xxxxx~~ violate it.

We of the West "believe" that individual freedom is restricted in the East. We deplore curbs on individual freedom. We feel that life without our freedom is not worthwhile. But the East is skeptical and amazed. All Europe is bewildered by the race theories practiced in this country,

the denial to a large segment of ~~the population~~ our population of the fundamental human rights solely because they are colored. The most terrible aspects of this situation are to be found in Washington.

We attack Russia for its restrictions on scientific matters but what about the anti-evolution statutes of the states. We restrict and distort scientific research. We must not overdo our own self-righteousness.

We could worry about things in Russia such as the fact "we hear about slave labor camps although we get little evidence on this subject." Such matters, he said, would be left to the panel discussions. He added: "Let's be fair and not destructive in our criticism."

51. March 27, 1949

At the plenary session of the conference in the Waldorf ballroom, after hearing the Communist viewpoint ~~discussed at length~~ put forth at length, Dr. ~~EM~~ L. M. Birkhead of the Friends of Democracy got up from the floor and demanded of Shapley, the chairman:

"I have been much interested in seeing Soviet foreign policy explained and defended here to the full. I haven't heard a word here in defense of American foreign policy. Surely, all foreign policy of the democracies couldn't be 100% wrong and of Russia 100 % right. I don't believe all the warmongers are on this side of the Atlantic. What about Russian aggression? Isn't anyone here going to speak for the United States?"

This brought hisses and boos from the audience. In answer, Shapley read the list of ~~the~~ members on the resolutions committee, including Lillian Hellman and Mary Van Kleeck, a secret CP member. These he meant to be the spokesmen for U. S. policy. As Dr. Birkhead started to press the question again, Dr. Shapley replied, "Let's not get emotional," and cut off that line of dis-

discussion.

52. March 27, 1949.

At the closing rally of the conference in Madison Square Garden, where the audience was obviously dominated by Russian and Communist sympathizers, Shapley at one point commented:

"Here are assembled the most ardent and loyal Americans in the United States."

53. March 28, 1949.

Following the conference, the World-Telegram tried to probe into ~~the financing of the conference~~ its financing. There had been reports of large sums advanced to the sponsors and a \$100,000 check presented to the Waldorf-Astoria months beforehand to guarantee services. Consequently, the following telegram was sent Dr. Shapley at Harvard:

"Now that Waldorf conference is completed, can you tell us who supplied financial backing and how much? The reports vary widely as to source of financing, including Soviet Soviet Union, so we would like to get facts straight. Would greatly appreciate a reply collect.

"B. O. McAnney, Managing Editor."

To this Dr. Shapley replied:

"Please contact immediately Treasurer Mike

open to New York Times and others.

"H. Shapley."

Efforts to follow Dr. Shapley's suggestions resulted in a complete run-around. Nisselson was unavailable. His office ~~referred~~ referred us to the office director of NCASP. His office referred us to the press agent for NCASP, Miss Johanna Grant. There was a delay of several days. Finally Miss Grant came through: the financial books had not been made "wide open" to the Times or anyone else; nor would they be opened for inspection. All she could give us was a general, meaningless accountant's report as of Feb. 28, nearly a month before the conference was held.

~~There is a letter from F. J. Schlink, director of Consumers Research, which is self-explanatory.~~

The resulting World-Telegram article is attached.

Attached also are:

1. ~~Att~~ A letter from ~~Dr~~ F. J. Schlink, director of Consumers Research, which is self-explanatory.
2. An appraisal of Dr. Shapley by Counter-attack, a weekly newsletter on Communism, issued by former FBI experts on the subject and others.

Fred Woltman

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Original in possession of Fred Woltman
N.Y. World Telegram Staff Writer. Photostat
made 2/16/56
JCB

HARLOW SHAPLEY

✓ American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom	Member, Executive Committee	Letterhead, January 17, 1940
✓ American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom	Member, National Committee	Program, April 13, 1940
✓ American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom	Member	Letterhead, May 26, 1940
American-Soviet Science Society	Honorary Chairman	Letterhead, April 15, 1946
American-Soviet Science Society	Honorary President	Science, September 10, 1948, p. 279
✓ Congress of American Women	Speaker	Daily Worker, September 23, 1947, p. 8
✓ Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder	Signer of Appeal	Official Leaflet
✓ Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder	Sponsor	Letterhead, undated
✓ Council for Pan American Democracy	Signer of letter to save Louis Carlos Prestes	New Masses, December 3, 1940, p. 28
✓ Council for Pan American Democracy	Signer	June 8, 1945
Dinner to Edward U. Condon	Sponsor	Letterhead, April 6, 1948
✓ Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights	Signer <i>Appeal to F.I.R. to release convicted Red Fan Workers anti Trust acc</i>	Daily Worker, September 17, 1940, pp. 1, 5
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts Sciences and Professions	Initiating Sponsor	The Worker, December 24, 1944, p. 14

HARLOW SHAPLEY - continued

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Panel Discussion, June 23	Independent, June 1945, p. 13
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Speaker	<u>New York Times</u> , February 19, 1945, p. 10
League of American Writers	Signer of Open Letter	<u>Daily Worker</u> , July 31, 1940, p. 7
National Committee on Atomic Information	Chairman of Meeting	Program, July 15-16, 1946
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Chairman	Policy and Program 1948
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Speaker	<u>Daily Worker</u> , June 11, 1948, p. 6
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions		Leaflet, October 9, 1948
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions	Sponsor	Program, March 25-27, 1949
National Emergency Conference	Sponsor	Program, May 13, 1939
National Emergency Conference	Sponsor	Letterhead, May 19, 1939
National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights	Sponsor	Letterhead, February 15, 1940
<u>New Masses</u>	Contributor	<u>New Masses</u> , September 25, 1945, p. 7
<u>New Masses</u>	Contributor	<u>New Masses</u> , November 27, 1945, p. 7
<u>New Masses</u> Letter to the President	Signer	<u>New Masses</u> , April 2, 1940

HARLOW SHAPLEY - continued

National Wartime
Conference of the
Professions, the
Sciences, the Arts,
the White-Collar
Fields

Sponsor

Program, May 8,
1943

Progressive Citizens
of America

Sponsor

Program, October 25,
1947

Veterans of the
Abraham Lincoln
Brigade

Signer of
Petition

New Masses, April 2,
1940, p. 21

The Attorney General

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Wall
Mr. Lyons

May 4, 1948

Director, FBI

HARLOW SHAPLEY;
BART JAN BOK
National Research Council
National Academy of Sciences
Washington, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

As the Department has been advised, Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, has been engaged in a number of activities of a political nature consistent with adherence to the Communist Party line. He has undertaken considerable criticism of the foreign and domestic policy of the Government of the United States, insofar as matters pertaining to Russia and its satellites are concerned, and a co-existing praise of Soviet foreign policy and activities at home and abroad. (100-341825-140)

Jan Bok is Assistant Director of the Harvard Observatory. His immediate superior is Harlow Shapley. Bok has been very active in the American Association of Scientific Workers as Chairman of its International Relations Committee. He is a contact of individuals who are known or suspected Communist Party members. The American Association of Scientific Workers has reportedly been the object of attempted infiltration by Communists and Communist sympathizers, and has advocated the free dissemination of scientific information. (100-350104-46X)

Both Shapley and Bok are attached to the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Bok being Chairman of that Council's three man Committee on UNESCO, and Shapley being one of the other two members. While it is not presently known whether either Shapley or Bok receive any form of compensation from their positions in the National Research Council, confidential information has been received that Bok has stated that he would have a "practically unlimited expense account" in the Council and would be reimbursed on a per diem basis for such services as he performs in the Council. (100-350104-17)

Your advice is requested on the following questions:

1. Do the National Research Council or the National Academy of Sciences come within the purview of the President's Executive Order 9835 relating to the Loyalty Program?

2. Do part-time or part-time employees or associates of either of these agencies come within the same purview?

3. Do you desire that any investigation be conducted under the Loyalty Program as to either Shapley or Bok?

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 5:30 PM

DATE 5-5-48

BY

100-171948

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 11 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 24, 1948

FROM : T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General

TVQ:RPN:DJ

SUBJECT: Harlow Shapley; Bart Van Bok;
National Research Council
National Academy of Sciences
Washington, D. C.
Loyalty of Government Employees

Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Replying to your memorandum of May 4, 1948, entitled as above, neither the National Academy of Sciences nor its National Research Council is a part of the executive branch of the Government and, consequently, does not fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. It is immaterial, therefore, whether their members or employees are compensated on a full-scale or per diem basis and no investigation of the subjects is desired.

There is attached hereto for your information a copy of a memorandum prepared in the Criminal Division with respect to the status of the Academy and Council. You will note that, while members of either are not subject to Executive Order 9835 by reason of such membership, they may be subject to loyalty check if they are otherwise employed in the executive branch of the Government.

Enclosure No. 67803

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DETERMINED RECORDING

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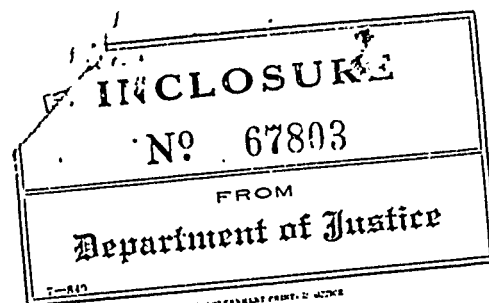
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Raymond P. Whearty

May 20, 1948

George F. Kneip

GPY:ABC:jmk

Harlow Shapley;
Bart Jan Bok
National Research Council
National Academy of Sciences
Washington, D. C.
Loyalty of Government Employees.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Attorney General dated May 4, 1948, subject as above, in which the Department is requested to advise the Bureau concerning the following three questions:

(1) Do the National Research Council or the National Academy of Sciences come within the purview of the President's Executive Order 9835 relating to the Loyalty Program?

(2) Do part-time or per diem employees or associates of either of these agencies come within the same purview?

(3) Do you desire that any investigation be conducted under the Loyalty Program as to either Shapley or Bok?

In view of the nature of these questions, this memorandum will deal only with these first two questions.

The Bureau's memorandum of May 4, 1948 contains very little factual matter or information concerning either the National Academy of Sciences or the National Research Council, or the relationship existing between these organizations and the two individuals named. We are told only that "both Shapley and Bok are attached to the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, Bok being Chairman of that Council's three man committee on UNESCO (United National Economic and Social Council) and Shapley being one of the other two members." Bok is quoted as having stated that he would have a "practically unlimited expense account" in the Council and would be reimbursed on a per diem basis for such services as he performs in the Council.

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ENCLOSURE

Before either of these two questions can be answered we must examine the nature of the organization of the National Academy of Sciences and its relationship to the Federal Government. Stated in another way: is the Academy such an organization that its employees or members are considered employees of the Government of the United States within the meaning of the words used in the Executive Order No. 9835? The pertinent parts of this Executive Order are as follows: Paragraph 1 of Part 1, reads "There shall be a loyalty investigation of every person entering the civilian employment of any department or agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government." [Underscoring supplied] Sub-paragraph (b) of Paragraph 1, Part 1, reads "Investigation of persons other than those entering the competitive service shall be conducted by the employing department or agency." [Underscoring supplied] Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of the Executive Order places the responsibility for requiring the investigation of all those presently employed on "the head of each department and agency in the Executive Branch of the Government."

From these and other parts of the Order it is clear that it applies to all employees of the Executive Branch of the Government and to no others.

The United States Government Manual (1947) on page 533, lists the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council under a heading or sub-division entitled "Quasi Official Agencies." The only other organization similarly listed as a "quasi official organization" is the American Red Cross.

The National Academy of Sciences was incorporated by an Act of Congress approved by President Lincoln on March 3, 1863.¹ The Act of Incorporation sets forth a list of names of individuals who are declared to be incorporated under the name of the National Academy of Sciences. Section 2 of the Act limits the number of members to "not more than fifty" and declares that the Academy shall have power "to make its own organization, including its constitution, by-laws, and rules and regulations; to fill all

¹

See 12 Stat. 806.

vacancies created by death, resignations, or otherwise; to provide for the election of foreign and domestic members, the division into classes and all other matters needful or useful in such institutions, and to report the same to Congress." Section 3 provides " * * * the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any Department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual experiences of such investigation, examination, experiment and reports to be paid from appropriation which may be made for the purpose, but the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States." /Underscoring supplied/

An amendment to this Act approved by Congress on July 14, 1870, removed the limitation of the number of ordinary members as provided in the Act of Incorporation. On June 20, 1804 Congress again amended the Act of March 3, 1863, by authorizing the Academy to receive bequests and donations "and hold the same in trust, to be applied by the said Academy in aid of scientific investigations and according to the will of the donors." Again on May 27, 1914, an amendment authorizing the Academy to receive and hold "either real or personal property, and to hold the same absolutely or in trust, and to invest, re-invest and manage the same in accordance with the provisions of the constitution * * * * *."

The National Research Council is a specially selected group of members and officials operating within the framework of the National Academy and authorized to limit its work to problems of Government and national preparedness. It was organized in 1916 at the request of President Woodrow Wilson. It was created by the National Academy under its congressional charter as a part of the war effort at that time.² The purpose of the Council was to organize research work and to secure the cooperation of military and civilian agencies in the solution of military problems. On May 11, 1918 an Executive Order by

2

See Executive Order No. 2859 dated May 11, 1918, also Executive Order No. 6238, dated July 31, 1933, and No. 6725, dated May 28, 1934.

President Wilson requested the Academy to continue its operation of the National Research Council and the last paragraph of this Order reads as follows: "Effective prosecution of the Council's work requires the cordial collaboration of the scientific and technical branches of the Government, both military and civil. To this end representatives of the Government, upon nomination of the National Academy of Sciences, will be designated by the President as members of the Council, as heretofore, and the heads of the Departments immediately concerned will continue to cooperate in every way they may be required."

From an examination of these Acts of Congress, the above mentioned Executive Order, as well as the Academy's constitution and by-laws and articles of organization of the Research Council,³ it is clear that the Academy, as well as the Research Council, are not agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government. Its relationship to the Government is unique, for while it does in certain circumstances render assistance to the Government, yet in no sense is it dependent upon the Government for direction, control or financial assistance. Briefly described, the Academy is an organization or group of scientists who are organized for the purpose of studying research problems. They choose their own members and exercise all functions of self-government ordinarily found in similar clubs, associations, or other private or semi-public groups. Membership in the Academy does not raise any implications of Government service. The members are not employees of the Academy. They do not receive compensation from the Academy, instead as members they pay dues for the privilege of membership and participation in its activities. Failure to pay the dues results in loss of membership and its privileges. Similarly the Research Council, being but a small part or sub-division of the Academy, may likewise be considered as having no employee relationship to the Government. In this connection it is required to cooperate

with the various military and civilian agencies of the Government in matters of national preparedness. Its position is advisory and consultative only, however, and not in any sense, an employer-employee relationship. For these reasons we do not believe that membership in the Council would be sufficient basis to invoke the provisions of Executive Order No. 9835. As stated in the Executive Order of May 11, 1918, No. 2859, some of the individuals who comprise the council being Government employees do fall within the purview of the loyalty program. But the loyalty program applies to them by virtue of their employment by the Executive Branch of the Government and not by reason of their membership on the Research Council.

In view of the above it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that question No. 1 in the Bureau's memorandum of May 4, 1948 must be answered in the negative. Neither the National Research Council, nor the Academy of Sciences as such, comes within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. The Bureau's question No. 2, concerning part-time or per diem employees or associates of either of these agencies, must also be answered in the negative. If employees or members of either organization are not Government employees within the scope of the words used in the Executive Order 9835, the fact that they are paid on a part-time basis, or per diem basis, or on an annual salary, would make no difference under these circumstances. The statement attributed to subject Jan Bok, probably relates to the fact that the Academy does have an unusually large amount of funds with which to conduct its business of research. Or the statement may pertain to the fact that Congress does appropriate money for the cost of projects which the various departments from time to time may request the Academy to perform, but as pointed out above, the Act of Incorporation passed by Congress specifically prohibits the payment of any money appropriated by Congress for any services the Academy may perform for the Government of the United States.

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McCarthy Names Consul to India, 29 Others as Pro-Red

By FELIX COTTEN

WASHINGTON, March 14 (INS).—Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) today accused John S. Service, U. S. Consul at Calcutta, of being a Communist "collaborator" and presented 29 other cases of alleged Red infiltration in the State Department.

Besides Service, the Senator named three other persons whom he charged with pro-Communist activity. They are Dr. Harlow Shapley, noted astronomer and United Nations official; Gustavo Duran, formerly with the State Department and now with the U.N., and Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College professor who delivered a training lecture to U. S. diplomats.

Meanwhile, Dorothy Kenyon, ex-judge and former United Nations official accused by McCarthy of affiliation with 28 Communist-front organizations, took the witness stand in the Senate investigation to declare that "there is not a Communist bone in my body."

Miss Kenyon declared she had engaged in verbal battles with Soviet U. N. representatives when she served on a U. N. women's commission.

She also told the committee:

"I am not, and never have been a Communist. I am not, and never have been a fellow traveler. I am not, and never have been a supporter of, a member of, or a sympathizer with any organization known to me or suspected by me of being controlled or dominated by Communists."

Gives Secret Data

McCarthy gave the Senate committee probing his charges secret data on 25 other individuals. These cases will be probed by committee investigators.

In addition, the Senator charged that a former State Department official arrested in Washington as a sex pervert now holds a \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year job with the Central Intelligence Agency and is a "poor security risk."

Shapley and Duran quickly denied McCarthy's charges. Schuman said he is "not interested" in the McCarthy accusation.



Frederick Schuman

McCarthy and committee chairman Tydings (D-Md.) wrangled over the GOP Senator's refusal to give the committee all 81 cases involved in McCarthy's charges of Communist activity in the State Department.

Despite Tydings' insistence, McCarthy insisted he needed a week or 10 days to "fully prepare and document the cases."

Specific Charges

The specific charges made by McCarthy against the four persons added to the list he already has named are:

1. Service is a "bad security risk" because evidence shows he was associated with persons charged by McCarthy to be espionage agents and that he was a friend of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, called by the Senator a known Communist.
2. Duran once was a regional leader of the Spanish counterpart of the Russian secret police. McCarthy presented a picture which he said showed Duran in the uniform of the Spanish organization, SIM.
3. Schuman, according to McCarthy, is "one of the closest collaborators in and sponsors of Communist-front organizations in America" and "if not a card-holding Communist the difference is so slight that it is unimportant."

Carthy, is "one of the closest collaborators in and sponsors of Communist-front organizations in America" and "if not a card-holding Communist the difference is so slight that it is unimportant."

4. Shapley has a "long record" of Communist-front activity and was active in the scientific and cultural conference for world peace in New York last November, which McCarthy called "Soviet Communist" meeting. McCarthy said the Secretary of State named Shapley to a U. N. job in 1947.

In connection with Service, McCarthy declared that a Civil Service appeal board had ruled adversely on the consul's loyalty in the last 11 days. He added

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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however, that the State Department loyalty board had cleared Service on five occasions.

McCarthy pointed out that Service was arrested in 1945 along with several other persons on charges of stealing U. S. war documents.

The Senator recalled that the others arrested included Philip J. Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, editors of Amerasia magazine, Lt. Andrew Roth, a Naval Reserve Lieutenant, and Emanuel Salomon, a State Department employee.

The Senator conceded that Service was not indicted on charges of stealing secrets and was cleared after his arrest. But he emphasized that some grand jurors voted to indict Service.

Miss Kenyon, wearing a smart black outfit, said that "dictatorship, cruelty, oppression and slavery are to me intolerable." She added:

"I cannot live in their air, I must fight back. This is not perhaps a very wise or prudent way to live but it is my way. It has got me into hot water before and probably will again."

"Eat my faith in people and my impulse to fight for them is my religion and it is the light by which I live. I also believe that it is America. There is not a Communist bone in my body."

Miss Kenyon said her professional reputation has been "seriously jeopardized. If not destroyed" by McCarthy's "utterly false" charges.

She noted that she battled with Mme. Popova of Russia at the United Nations "on eight different occasions" during their first meeting and that Maria Sharlova, assistant chairman of the Moscow Soviet, has written that Miss Kenyon is "slandering the Soviet people."

At the same time, 13 New York attorneys, including Robert Moses, Robert Patterson, John W. Davis and Newbold Morris, issued a statement declaring McCarthy's charges against Miss Kenyon are "fantastically false."

Miss Kenyon departed from her text at one point to include with her denials of Communism or fellow traveler tendencies the declaration:

"I am not, and never have been, disloyal."

Never Met Them

She said she did not know and never had laid eyes on, to her knowledge 28 persons named by McCarthy as "familiar company" to her. The list included Whitaker Chambers, Ben Gold, Harry Bridges, and others.

She said she was a sponsor of the national council of American-Soviet Friendship about 1943 when the Russians were "making their stand before Stalingrad" but withdrew three years later "when I became convinced that the organization was no longer being used for the purposes stated in its title."

Miss Kenyon vehemently ridiculed McCarthy's charge that she was connected with the Congress of American Women, which she branded as the U. S. affiliate of the "Moscow-controlled" Women's International Democratic Federation.

PARIS, March 14 (INS).—American Ambassador-at-Large Dr. Phillip C. Jessup announced that he is flying back to the United States today to flatly deny charges he was "friendly with Communists."

The assertion was made against the roving ambassador by Sen. McCarthy.

Jessup will fly to London from Paris in an Embassy plane and make connections with a Pan-American flight direct to the U. S. He will make himself immediately available for appearance before the Tydings committee.

Jessup denied Sen. McCarthy's charges but refused even to say whether he was acquainted with the Senator.

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HARLOW SHAPLEY

Again on March 14, 1950, Senator McCarthy charged before the subcommittee that Dr. Harlow Shapley, professor of astronomy at Harvard University had belonged to 36 Communist-front organizations and that he has been an employee of the State Department.²⁹⁸

Consistent with its conception of fair play, the subcommittee, as in the case of all persons publicly charged, asked Dr. Shapley if he cared to appear publicly to reply to the charges against him. On May 9, 1950, he advised us that, since he has never been on the payroll of the State Department, he had no desire to dignify the charges by appearing.

Our inquiry establishes that Dr. Shapley is not an employee of the Department of State in any real and proper sense. He was on May 20, 1947, appointed a representative to the National Commission of the Executive Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. After designation by the American Association for the Advancement of Science on May 20 and again on June 27, 1947, Dr. Shapley was appointed by the Secretary of State to the United States National Commission for UNESCO. The Secretary of State has appointed in every instance the person designated by the appropriate organizations to serve on the Commission in accord with the intent of Congress.²⁹⁹

Within the proper purview of our inquiry, no consideration need be given the charges made against Dr. Shapley.

²⁹⁸ Transcript, p. 126.

²⁹⁹ In this connection, the following letter, appearing in our record, was received by Chairman Tydings from Mr. Penrlroy of the State Department:

You have asked me to inform your subcommittee concerning the circumstance of the appointment of Dr. Harlow Shapley to the United States National Commission for UNESCO. Dr. Shapley was designated by the executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on May 20, 1947, to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. James Bryant Conant as the representative of that association on the national committee. On June 27, 1947, he was again designated by the association and has now served out his term, which expired April 15, 1950; Dr. Shapley was not, under Public Law 563, 79th Cong., eligible for reappointment.

Sec. 3 of Public Law 563 provides, in part, "Such Commission [United States National Commission for UNESCO] shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and shall consist of far not more than 60 representatives of principal national, voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters."

The Secretary of State has appointed to the National Commission in every instance the person designated by each such organization to serve on the Commission. This seems to be in accord with the intent of Congress as expressed in the legislative history of the act. In the course of debate concerning the legislation, Congressman Karl Mundt (Republican, South Dakota) said:

"It seems to me if we are going to have an advisory commission that is worth its salt it should be an advisory commission that is not obligated to anybody, not obligated to the Secretary of State, not obligated to any political party, not obligated to any point of view, but one which reflects and represents the views of the organizations to which in turn these delegates are supposed to carry the inspiration and the message and the information of UNESCO."

"Consequently, I want people selected from these organizations in whom the organizations have confidence. I want the Secretary of State to choose the men nominated by these various organizations so that they can go to the advisory conferences, consult and advise with the Secretary of State, so that our Government officials may have the benefit of this great cross section of information."

Congressman Mundt, whose interest in and support of the principles of UNESCO extends over many years, sponsored H. Res. 215, introduced on April 9, 1945 and agreed to by the House of Representatives on May 22, 1945. This resolution urged the participation of the United States in the creation of an international framework within which educational and cultural relations could be considered and promoted in their various aspects.

It should be added that Dr. Shapley was appointed as a member of the United States delegation to the Preparatory Conference for UNESCO at London in 1945 under former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. His participation in the work of UNESCO has stemmed from the outset from his position as a scientist and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Excerpt from - Report of A Subcommittee of the
Committee on Foreign Relations Re: State Dept.
Employee Loyalty Investigation

For Official Transcript of Hearings - See 121-23278-255

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